

SELECTIONS

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1877-78.

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REPORT
OF THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
FOR 1877-78.

No. 197P., dated-Aboo, 26th July 1878.

From—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Officiating Agent
to the Governor-General, Rajpootana,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Rajpootana Agency for the year 1877-78. I assumed charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General from Mr. Lyall on the 23rd March, a few days only before the close of the official year, and I cannot but regret that its history should not have been recorded by his able pen and illustrated by the results of his matured experience.

2. Last year's Report opened with a testimony to the loyalty of the Chiefs of Rajpootana on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial title. This year it is a pleasing duty to record a fresh and conspicuous proof of their attachment to the British Crown as evinced in the prompt and spontaneous offers of assistance to Government in its military preparations which poured in from all parts of Rajpootana so soon as the formation of an Indian Contingent

became known. Nor should I omit to mention the readiness with which the Chiefs whose States were affected by the recent determination of Government to abolish the inland customs line came forward to assist by friendly negotiations the important objects which this resolve is intended to secure.

Successions and Minorities.

3. No ruling Chief died during the year. On 10th December 1877 His Highness Maharao Raja Mungal Sing of Ulwur was invested with the full administration of his State, on the understanding that for the present no step of material importance would be taken by him without the cognizance and general assent of the Political Agent, and that no important measure passed or action taken by the Council during the minority would be reversed or disturbed without that officer's concurrence. The name of Ulwur will henceforth find no place in this portion of the Annual Reports of this Agency, and the opportunity appears to be a fitting one for a brief review of the circumstances under which Ulwur came for a second time under British management, and of the results achieved in the period of nearly eight years during which it so remained.

4. The Agency established in 1858 in consequence of the minority and unruly disposition of the late Maharao Raja Sheodan Sing was abolished in 1864. For a time the Maharao Raja thus left to his own resources managed the affairs of the State very creditably, but it was not long before his want of discretion shown in the dismissal of the old officials, in the entertainment of Mahomedans, in the resumption of hereditary holdings and charitable and religious grants, and in the enrolment of Mahomedan troops, created a widespread and increasing feeling of dissatisfaction which, on the disbandment of the Rajpoot regiments, culminated in a rising of the Thakoors. The British Government was thus once more compelled to rescue the country from the anarchy into which the gross misrule of the Chief had plunged it.

5. Captain (now Major) Cadell, V.C., was appointed to the Political charge of the State. At first every measure of reform introduced by the Political Agent and the Council formed by him was actively opposed by the Chief, but on a serious warning from the Government of India affairs soon assumed a more peaceful aspect. Order was again insisted

upon, the majority of resumed grants were after due investigation restored, the claims of those who had been dismissed from hereditary military appointments were settled, and the arrears of salaries due to officials and servants, amounting to a sum of no less than seven lakhs of rupees, were cleared off with the aid of the British Government.

6. Having thus removed all causes of discontent and pacified the country, Major Cadell and the Council lost no time in directing their attention to the much needed administrative reforms. A regular body of Police was formed, a Court of Criminal Justice with clearly defined powers was instituted, the Civil Courts were placed on a proper footing, while the more lawless of the Meena tribe were brought under restraint and settled down to agricultural pursuits. Very useful reforms were introduced into the Accounts Department, the method of keeping accounts was revised, and a regular but simple budget system was introduced. Order and method were introduced into the Land Revenue and Customs Departments to the benefit both of the State and people. A re-settlement of the land revenue was effected cheaply, speedily, and in a manner reflecting much credit on Captain (now Major) Powlett, the officer by whom it was directed. Much attention was also bestowed by Major Cadell on the Educational Department, while the efficiency of the Dispensaries and Vaccination Establishment was promoted by Doctor Mullen, under whose management they have been for the past seven years.

7. Among the numerous other reforms effected during the period of management may be mentioned the introduction of the new coinage and of the British Indian standard weights and measures, the formation of Municipal Committees, of a regular Postal Department, and of an improved system of jail discipline. A comparison of the accounts for 1868-69, the last year of the Maharao Raja's rule, with those of 1876-77, which terminated in August last, shows a material increase in the financial prosperity of the country. In addition to an expenditure of 28 lakhs on works of public utility and in paying off the State debts, an income of Rupees 19,83,000 has been raised to one of Rupees 23,63,000, the expenditure reduced by four lakhs, and a deficit of $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs converted into a surplus of nearly nine lakhs.

8. These satisfactory results could not have been attained without much patience, tact, and judgment on the

part of the Political Agent ably assisted by the Council, and Major Cadell may look with legitimate pride on his long and useful connection with Ulwur. What may perhaps be considered the most satisfactory feature connected with these reforms is that, so far from being elaborate and complicated, they have been so introduced and worked that the Native administration will have every inducement to continue the system established, and will find no difficulty in doing so.

9. The States of Jhallawar, Kotah, and Dholepoor remain as last year under the superintendence of British officers.

GENERAL CONDITION OF RAJPOOTANA.

Rainfall.

10. The following are the measurements of the rainfalls registered in, and obtained from, some of the more important Stations in Rajpootana for the last three years:—

NAMES OF PLACES.	TOTAL RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Ajmere	33·43	24·02	10·69
Nusseerabad	29·64	21·52	12·70
Deolee	29·26	44·04	14·28
Kotah	26·9	36·08	16·10
Jhalra Patun	25·4	Not known	13·63
Jeypoor	35·21	23·26	10·77
Tonk	36·6	27·03	14·00
Ulwur	29·46	21·49	14·82
Ooleypoor	32·75	27·10	13·84
Jodhpoor	13·85	23·92	4·40
Aboo	122·89	45·25	19·45
Erinpoora	20·22	11·72	7·65
Deesa	Not known	Not known	10·99
Bhurtpoor	Ditto	Ditto	16·69
Bickaneer	Ditto	Ditto	1·8

Although the rainfall during the months of June and July was very light, little or no alarm was felt by the people until about the end of August. Before this, however, the suspension of the rain had been a cause of considerable anxiety to my predecessor, Mr. Lyall, and early in that month he placed himself in communication with the several

Political Agents in the States under their charge. It was believed that there were large stores of grain throughout the country, and that the only serious calamity to be apprehended from the failure of the rains would be the loss to the grass crop. Political Officers received timely warning to provide food and employment for the Bheels and other predatory classes (especially those of Meywar and Serohi), who might be tempted to resume their old habits under the pressure of want, and the Chiefs were asked to exempt from transit duties all food grains passing through their territories. But while thus commending the care of the poor to the Political Officers and Chiefs, Mr. Lyall was averse from the opening of large works. He considered that the season had not yet fully declared itself, and that such a step would attract the poor from other districts.

11. A few showers fell in the first days of September, but with no material benefit to the country. The kharif and grass crops were almost entirely burnt up by the extraordinary heat of the weather. Prices rose considerably, and from the pastoral tracts of Rajpootana the people were compelled to emigrate to save a portion of their starving cattle. Rain fell again in October and enabled the rabi sowings to take place. These late showers were most beneficial to the people of Meywar and the Harowtee States, and placed them beyond actual want, but in the rest of Rajpootana the widespread loss of food produce and forage told severely upon the condition of the people. With the advice of the Political Officers the several Durbars at once adopted petty relief measures, such as the repairing of bunds, roads, wells, &c., to which the strong and able-bodied flocked, while the weak and needy were fed in poor-houses and relief camps. Many Thakoors also organized relief works for their dependants; and remissions of revenue were made to the cultivators.

12. It was hoped that the gathering in of the rabi harvest would bring relief to the country, but the crops failed more or less everywhere. Prices continued high, and the stress of the famine now began to be felt, especially in the North-Eastern States. In South-Western Rajpootana the Railway earthworks afforded considerable relief to the people. Complaints came from the British districts on the north-east border of Rajpootana that the subjects of the Native States were flocking in great numbers in search of food and

work. But early measures had been taken on the increase of distress by the Durbars of Jeypoor, Ulwur, Kerowlee, and Dholepoor to provide work and to open relief camps for their destitute subjects, and, although emigration could not altogether be prevented, it was found on enquiry that these complaints were to some extent exaggerated; they were moreover reciprocal, for the Durbars stated that British subjects sought their territories for food.

13. With the returning monsoon season of 1878 ~~hope~~ has again revived. Emigrants have for sometime been returning from Malwa and elsewhere to take advantage of the first burst of the rains to cultivate their fields, and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodlipoor has sent officials to Ajmere with money to help his returning subjects. The season has been one of great scarcity, but not of actual famine. Large numbers of cattle have perished for want of forage, but food grains for the people have been obtainable; moreover it is greatly owing to the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the British officers and Chiefs that the country has enjoyed comparative immunity from the disasters which usually attend a famine.

Crime.

14. I have no reason to suppose that the general decrease of ordinary crime mentioned in last year's Report has not been maintained, at any rate among the classes where it may chiefly be looked for. On the contrary, the patience with which the privations of the past season have been borne by the inhabitants of the wilder parts of Serohi and the States under the Meywar Agency is as admirable as it was unexpected. The year, however, has not been free from more serious offences against public order and organized breaches of the peace.

15. The expedition against certain refractory ~~villages~~ in Banswarra, alluded to in last year's Report, was brought to a successful issue almost without bloodshed. The chief offender, Rawut Oonkar, was taken prisoner, and agreements for future good conduct taken from him and his principal associates. Rawut Oonkar died shortly after the restoration of order. His sons have since given in their submission, and have been settled down in two villages, formerly the property of their father, on furnishing guarantees for future good behaviour. No further trouble need, I hope, be looked for from this quarter, but the result is mainly due to the effect

of our moral support, and my own opinion is quite in accord with the view expressed in paragraph 8 of last year's Report, not only that this should never be withheld, but that where necessary we should not hesitate to lend material aid in repressing outlawry.

16. A very serious affray has lately taken place in Doongurpoor in which a large number of Bheels attacked a party of twenty-four Durbar sepoy and massacred seventeen of them. No clue to the origin of the fight has yet been discovered, but I am in correspondence with the Political Agent, Meywar, on the subject, and the result of his enquiries will be reported to Government.

17. In Marwar the Loheena Thakoor has given no further trouble.

18. In August 1877 a party of Sidds, indignant at the arrest of their Mohunt, and their own ill-treatment by the Bickaneer Durbar, assembled outside the enclosure round Captain Burton's house with threats of self-destruction, which they were with difficulty restrained from carrying into execution. The Durbar eventually pacified them by the release of their Mohunt, and promises of careful enquiry into their grievances. Captain Burton was placed in a novel and difficult position, but in such cases a Political Officer should bear in mind that though, on the one hand, legitimate grievances must be redressed, yet, on the other hand, intimidation, if pushed to extremities, will meet with no countenance from the British Government. Firmness and tact are of course essential in dealing with such cases, but no responsibility for the acts of misguided fanatics, even if they result in self-inflicted death, can attach to a Political Officer who is guided by the above principles, nor should he be deterred by the possible consequences of his attitude from consistently adhering to them.

19. A still more serious affair is the murder or suicide in March last of a number of Brahmins at the village of Mailosur—a catastrophe attributable apparently to the injudicious action of the Durbar in attempting to resettle by force some cultivators who had been rejected by the Brahmins. It is unnecessary to enter into any details in regard to this case, as the circumstances, so far as they are known as yet, have been already reported to Government, and formal inquiries into them are now being conducted by Captain Burton and by the Durbar independently.

Judicial and Police.

20. The following Statement gives the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the International Court of Vakeels in Rajpootana during the year 1877:—

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CASES.				TOTAL.
	Meywar.	Jeypoor.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	
OFFENCES COMMITTED AGAINST THE PERSON.					
Murder .. ...	...	1	1	1	3
Assault with wounding .. ...	...	2	...	...	2
Total .. ...	...	3	1	1	5
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	2	2	2	...	6
Ditto without ditto	2	30	11	8	51
Gang robbery with ditto	2	...	...	2	4
Ditto without ditto .. ...	...	...	7	...	7
Premeditated dacoity .. ...	...	...	...	6	6
Theft with aggravated circumstances	1	9	1	...	11
Do without ditto	5	23	8	16	52
Cattle-lifting	1	28	19	13	61
Arson .. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary .. ...	...	1	1	1	3
Counterfeit coining .. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	5	15	16	25	61
Destruction of cultivation .. ...	...	3	...	...	3
Raiding .. ...	...	4	...	...	4
Total	18	115	65	71	269
Number of cases decided by the Upper or Appellate Court ..	3	4	...	8	15

From the following Comparative Statement it will be seen that there has been a general decrease in the number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the Upper Court of Vakeels since the year 1872:—

Year.	No. of appeals instituted including those pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of appeals disposed of during the year.	Number of appeals pending at the close of the year.
1872	63	34	29
1873	62	29	33
1874	73	41	32
1875	56	44	12
1876	34	26	8
1877	27	15	12

I also append a Statement of the number of offences against person and property tried in these Courts during the last five years :—

						Offences against the person.	Offences against property.
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	14	639
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	14	655
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	9	422
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	10	399
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	13	313
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	5	269

21. These figures show that while there was little difference in the total number of offences for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, there has been a steadily progressive decrease in each subsequent year amounting now to 59 per cent. as compared with 1873-74. There is also a marked improvement as compared with last year in the number of offences against the person, though these crimes have always been, of late years at any rate, comparatively rare. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 18 cases this year against 25 last year; Jeypoor 115 against 21; Marwar 65 against 67; Harowtee 71 against 160. The total number of cases in the four Courts is therefore 269 this year as compared with 343 last year. In Jeypoor only is there a slight increase, but even this compares favourably with the return from that Court for 1875-76. The chief decrease is observable in the Harowtee Court, where the number of crimes is less than half that recorded last year. No doubt the extension of Railways has had a good deal to do with lessening the number of offences against travellers.

22. The hope is, I trust, not an idle one that the objectionable system of compensation may before many years give place to one more in accordance with our own. The system does not have the effect of compelling good Police arrangements, for in most cases offences are committed in the lands of some powerful Thakoor or Sirdar, who, it must be remembered, is not represented in the Court, and as a rule the compensation, if an award is given, is not at once taken from the place of occurrence. It is paid to a plaintiff by the treasurer who recovers it, sometimes after a long interval, from the Durbar which in its turn endeavours to recover the amount from the Thakoor or Sirdar, but more often than not merely adds on the amount to an already large

claim against its feudatory, comprising fines and other items which probably is never settled. In the meantime no steps are taken to improve the Police and prevent crime within the Thakoor's jurisdiction. In Marwar, for instance, the large outstanding claims of the Durbar against its Thakoors have no doubt been swelled in this manner.

23. A case has lately come before me in which a burglary took place at Kuchrode in Jawud Neemuch, and the tracks of the burglars were asserted, on apparently reliable evidence, to have been taken to a village of Pertabgurh. Compensation to the amount of Rupees 12,000 was therefore decreed against this State, the decision of the Lower Court was upheld by the Rajpootana Court, and the money was paid. Sometime afterwards several of the dacoits engaged in the crime were captured by the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, when it was clearly proved that the award against Pertabgurh had been obtained by false evidence chiefly on the part of one of Maharaja Scindia's officials. Pertabgurh has suffered a great injustice, and I am in consultation with the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India as to the best means of remedying it. It can hardly be expected that the Maharaja should consent to the trial of one of his own officials for perjury, and I have suggested to Sir H. Daly that the case should be heard *de novo* either in Rajpootana or Central India whichever course he prefers.

24. Revised rules for the guidance of the Courts on the Guzerat border having only been sanctioned last year, it is too early as yet to pronounce any opinion on their working, but an improvement may, I think, be looked for. The repression of crime on this border will doubtless be facilitated by the arrangement under which, with certain reservations, the procedure hitherto prevailing in the Bombay Presidency in regard to the extradition of heinous offenders has been declared applicable to Rajpootana. I do not understand that cases in which Pahlunpoor subjects are interested, and which are ordinarily tried in the Marwar Court of Vakeels, are affected by this arrangement, and in reply to a reference on the subject originally made by the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor, I have directed the Political Agent, Marwar, to hear and decide such cases as usual.

25. As regards the regular Courts, the files of that at Sambhur are, as was the case last year, blank. The Railway Magistrates disposed of a good many criminal cases, most of

which were of a trifling nature. During the year there were twelve cases of obstructions and tampering with the line, and in all 196 accidents, of these only three were attended with fatal results.

26. The Annual Report of the working of the Rajpootana State Railway Police has already been submitted to Government. The charge of the Railway Police during the year under notice was held by Mr. Inspector Tregear from 10th April till 10th July 1877 when he made over charge to Captain J. Burne. Both officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily. Friendly relations appear to have been maintained between the Police and the officials of the States with whom they were brought into contact.

27. The proper constitution of the Railway Police is still unsettled. The Superintendent is in favor of one body composed entirely of constables, while the Manager inclines to a further development of the present mixed system of constables and chowkeedars. The chief objection to the dual system is its tendency to create an invidious distinction between two classes of men employed on similar duties, but the question will be referred for the orders of Government so soon as I am placed in possession of the Director's views.

28. The question of extradition between Rajpootana and the Punjab States is not on a satisfactory footing. Complaints and counter-complaints of laxity and lukewarmness on the part of the border officials of Jeypoor and Puttiala are not infrequent, while the terms of the agreement between these two States, though accepted by Ulwur in regard to extradition with Nabha and Puttiala, have not yet been assented to by the two latter. A report on the whole subject will shortly be submitted. A proposal by Captain Ridgeway for the surrender of criminals by the border officials of the States concerned without any action on the Political Agent's part will be found reviewed in paragraph 100 of this Report.

Criminal Tribes.

29. In last year's Report allusion was made to the desirability of special measures for the control of the predatory tribe of Moghees. Since that was written a committee has assembled, and its recommendation, that as a temporary measure a special officer should be appointed to ascertain on the spot the best means of effective action against this tribe, has

been accepted by Government. Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, C.S., the officer selected for this duty, joined his appointment towards the end of January so far he has been engaged in collecting information on the numbers, habits and haunts of the tribe, which will, I trust, prove a valuable aid to him in devising some practical measures for their control. A report on his proposals when submitted will be made to Government, but some little time must necessarily elapse before any workable plan can be arranged.

Thuggee and Dacoity.

30. The Assistant Superintendent in Upper Rajpootana was detained at Jodhpoor on important political duty, and was therefore unable to visit the departmental head-quarters, but the duty was undertaken by the Political Agent in Ulwur. Charge of the Lower Rajpootana Agency was held by three different officers during the year: these continued changes somewhat retard work, but on the whole the working of the department may be considered satisfactory. Eighteen registered dacoits were arrested during the year by command parties sent from Aboo, and one was transferred to the department by the Meywar Durbar authorities.

31. The number of dacoities reported was 60 against 55 last year: of these 42 occurred in Kotah, seven in Sirohi, two in Boondce, one in Doongurpoor, four in Tonk, one in Marwar, two in Meywar, and one in Ajmere. The returns therefore show as last year that the greatest number of dacoities were committed in Kotah, but the reports from Marwar and Meywar are probably incomplete. Kotah has gained an evil notoriety by the Kunwas case recently before Government. Situated as it is on one of the high-roads from the Goorgaon District towards the Deccan, wealthy, and as yet but little protected by its Police, Kotah has always been a favourite rendezvous for bands of professional robbers. The Political Agent will be instructed to take in hand the re-organisation of the Police at an early date. Three cases of administering "dhatūra" were reported by the Durbar local authorities to have taken place in Tonk.

Boundary Settlements.

32. I am happy to be able to report very satisfactory progress under this head. The settlement of the border between British Shahpoora and Meywar has been completed by

Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow, and considerable progress has been made in the decision of disputes between Meywar-Shahpoora and Meywar; the whole of these will probably be settled next season. Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow deserves the highest commendation for his work, which has been both rapidly and efficiently performed. Captain McRae and Lieutenant Hope also did good service, the former in the Tonk, and the latter on the Rampoorra Frontier of Meywar. The case referred to in paragraph 9 of the Political Agent, Meywar's Report will be separately reported for the orders of Government, as it is not competent to me to decide the principle involved, *viz.*, whether by long dispossession Meywar has or has not forfeited its right to the villages in question.

33. There is some ill-feeling on the Jeypoor-Bickaneer border, which will, I hope, be removed by a meeting of the Political Officers during the ensuing cold weather. The greater number of cases reported to this office in connection with Jeypoor come under the head of border disputes, and these chiefly concern that State and Kerowlee. With a view to a more effectual check on the affrays which so often arise out of them, I have directed the Political Officers of Jeypoor and the adjoining States to proceed in person to the border on the occurrence of any serious disturbance and to decide the case on the spot.

34. The Naroli and Tatwara border dispute, referred to in paragraph 40 of Captain Ridgeway's Report, will be settled at once either by both Political Officers or by the Political Agent, Jeypoor, as may prove most convenient, on the basis of a decision given by Captain Morrison in 1845. The substitution of the prompt and vigorous action of a Political Agent for the dilatory and inefficient procedure of Durbar officials will, I hope, do much towards lessening the frequency of these disputes.

35. A proposal is made in paragraph 42 of Captain Ridgeway's report to depute the Court of Vakeels to the scene of a border affray, but this appears to me unadvisable for the reasons stated in paragraph 101, and my views have been communicated to his successor.

Jails, Dispensaries, Vaccination, and Sanitation.

36. The number of jails is the same as last year, *viz.*, thirteen. The daily average number of prisoners was 3,142,

66 less than in 1876. The largest numbers confined in one jail were 962 in Jeypoor and 505 in Ulwur, and the smallest 32 in Shahpoora and 20 in Sirohi. The number of deaths, 154, gives a ratio of 49 per thousand against 53 in 1876; of the whole number 67 or 44 per cent. were due to diarrhoea and dysentery, and in the Jails in which there was above the average, the excess was generally caused by these diseases (which may generally be traced to an impoverished condition of body either pre-existing or induced by imprisonment). Excluding Bickaneer, where most of the deaths occurred in the suppression of an *émeute*, the highest Jail death-rates were 100 in Bhurtpoor and 71 in Dholepoor, the lowest being thirteen in Tonk and twelve in Ulwur. There were no deaths in the small Jails of Sirohi and Kerowlee.

37. Jails and Lunatic Asylums and the nominal Dispensaries of the Bhurtpoor Agency and Superintending Engineer's camp being excluded from the list, there remains 56 dispensaries and hospitals, one less than in 1876. The Ghat Gate Dispensary in the city of Jeypoor was closed as the Mayo Hospital superseded it. There was a decrease of rather less than 4 per cent. in the total number of cases treated. This may be attributed to the healthiness of the season, as there was comparatively little fever of the ague type. The decrease was entirely among out-patients. Among in-patients there was an increase of 5 per cent. The average cost per case treated was 55 pie against 52 the year before. The difference is accounted for by the cost of feeding a larger number of in-patients and by the higher price of food. The average daily number on diet was 149 against 97, and the cost of feeding each patient dieted 17 pie per diem against 13. This is all satisfactory, as the greatest amount of actual benefit is conferred by in-door treatment which includes all serious surgical operations. The total number of persons successfully vaccinated was 84,060, an increase of 4 per cent. The percentage of success in the total number of vaccinations was 85, an improvement of 3. The total cost of vaccination was Rupees 9,609, being at the rate of 22 pic per successful case, 2 pie less than in 1876.

38. The emigrants returning from Malwa to the north-western province and neighbouring parts of Rajpootana were affected with cholera on their way. In the town of Dholepoor seven deaths occurred among them in September and October, and 29 deaths in the Relief Camp at Jhalra-

patun in November. Small-pox was more prevalent than usual. In the city of Jeypoor, where deaths are registered, 1,367 deaths were ascribed to this disease.

39. The following table gives the number of patients treated in the dispensaries of the Native States of Rajpootana (not including jail patients) and the number of vaccinations for the year 1877 :—

	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, not including Jail or Lunatic Asylums.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED.			NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful or unknown.	Total.
Jeypoor, including Khetree and Sikar ...	16	509	50,549	51,057	17,677	3,160	20,837
Bhurtpoor ...	11	853	56,287	57,140	15,939	3,028	18,967
Jodhpoor ...	6	142	20,220	20,362	7,122	2,076	9,198
Ulwur ...	3	378	11,675	12,053	27,293	2,213	29,506
Dholepoor ...	3	8	10,611	10,619	6,396	657	7,053
Oodeypoor ...	2	84	7,457	7,541	1,303	209	1,512
Jhallawar ...	2	211	7,785	7,996	1,052	193	1,245
Bickaneer ...	1	59	2,304	2,363	24	8	32
Sirohi ...	1	40	1,456	1,496	937	90	1,027
Kerowlee ...	1	307	5,054	5,361	1,951	848	2,799
Tonk ...	1	177	9,321	9,498	1,364	325	1,689
Shahpoora ...	1	95	4,119	4,214	613	953	1,566
Kotah ...	1	318	5,677	5,995	1,625	360	1,985
Indergurh ...	1	...	894	894	4	9	13
Pertabgurh ...	1	...	5,655	5,655	...	...	...
Banswarra ...	1	...	4,839	4,839	33	10	43
Aboo ...	1	15	1,500	1,515	490	83	573
Anadra ...	1	28	1,661	1,689	...	...	...
Deolee ...	1	156	3,374	3,530	237	116	353
Kherwarra ...	1	52	1,162	1,214	...	...	...
Sambhar (Customs) ...	1	...	134	134	...	..	...
Total ...	56	3,432	211,733	215,165	84,060	14,338	98,398
1876 ...	59	3,263	220,100	223,363	80,611	13,481	94,092

RAILWAYS.

Scindia State Railway.

40. The works on this Railway have made good progress during the past year, and the whole line is expected to be ready for traffic before the end of 1880. The line from Dholepoor to Agra was completed in November 1877, but being required for the conveyance of grain, was not opened for general traffic until the beginning of this year. Work has been pushed on at the Chambal bridge, which is the principal feature of the Railway; its completion will remove the sole obstacle to opening the line through Gwalior.

Western Rajpootana State Railway and Ajmere and Neemuch Railway.

41. The Annual Reports of the progress made on these lines have not as yet reached this office. Up to the present moment no official communication has reached me of the opening of the Western Rajpootana State Railway from Ajmere to Beawur, but I believe I am correct in saying that it was opened for traffic in April last, and that rapid progress is being made on the Neemuch-Nusseerabad line. As a famine relief work, a light Railway connecting Muttra and Achneyra with the Hattrass line has been commenced. The land required in the Bhurtpoor territory for this purpose was freely given by His Highness the Maharaja.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mayo College.

42. After many delays the construction of the main building of the College was commenced during the year under report. The sanctioned estimate amounting to Rupees 3,81,696 having been received in April 1878. The progress of the work during the year under review has been favorable, considering the competition of the Railway works in progress at and near Ajmere, and the difficulty in obtaining carts, not only owing to the same cause, but also to the extreme debility of the cattle caused by scarcity of fodder. The masonry up to plinth level was nearly completed, and the dressing of the upper moulding of plinth and door frames, as well as the collecting and carting to site of black and white marble, was being pushed on. Of the boarding-houses or residencies of pupils from Native States which remained incomplete last year, that of Tonk was completed during the

year and made over to the Mayo College authorities for use. The progress on the Jhallawar residence has not been so rapid as could be desired, but this was owing to the inability of the contractors to obtain carriage for the stone required for the construction of this work occasioned by the distress and scarcity prevailing in the country. The whole of the lower portion of the upper story, *i.e.*, masonry of the height of four feet all round have been completed. On recommencement of the work, which has been under temporary suspension, it will, it is hoped, be proceeded with more rapidly.

Communications.

43. No important main or branch roads were in progress or undertaken by the Department of Public Works during the year, so there is nothing to remark under this head save that perhaps all the principal and link roads already in existence were kept in as good order as could be expected, considering that the short fall of rain prevented the usual consolidation being carried out. The southern road through the Harowtee States has made considerable progress. In Kotah much has been done as also in Jhallawar. In Boondée but little has been attempted.

44. Although much has been done both in Kotah and Jhallawar, it is to be regretted that the work has not been as satisfactorily carried out as could have been desired. The construction in both States was entrusted to a Mr. Hughes, who did not prove a very efficient superintendent; he should not only have secured a far better class of work for his expenditure, but also greater progress. This gentleman has been removed and replaced by Mr. Executive Engineer Miles from Jeypoor, under whose supervision the works will doubtless be carried out efficiently and speedily. The line of communication is most important, and its completion at as early a date as possible much to be desired.

Education.

45. Since the submission of the last Annual Report on the Mayo College, six boys, *viz.*, three from Marwar and three from Ajmere, have left the College on attaining their majority; on the other hand, fourteen new pupils have joined. The number of students has therefore risen during the year from 31 to 39. Kerowlee, Bickaneer, and Tonk, previously unrepresented at the College, have sent pupils.

46. The Rao of Hadoti from Kerowlee is inclined to work, but his studies have been temporarily interrupted by his marriage. His return to the College may be expected shortly. Tonk has only one pupil, *viz.*, a promising son of Saheb-zadah Ubaidullah Khan. The young Raja of Lambergaon from the Punjab has been well received by his fellow students, a proof, Major St. John says, of their increasing interest in the reputation of the College. During the year the Head Master, Mr. Laing, was appointed guardian and tutor to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar; his place has been well filled by Mr. Alexander, for many years tutor to the Raja of Durbungah.

47. I quite agree with Major St. John that the best chance of tiding successfully over the critical period he mentions is by early and systematic training of the body and mind, but we must look for a full appreciation of the advantages of our system of education to the children rather than to the parents of the present generation.

48. Education in Rajpootana generally has made fair progress this year, and the former standard has been fully maintained. In Jeypoor the attendance at the Maharaja's College showed an increase of 144 on the number for the preceding year. Two out of three candidates who went up for the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University and one out of five who competed at the Matriculation Examination were successful. Education likewise progresses favorably in the districts, where there are no less than 452 elementary schools. The high schools at Jodhpoor and Ulwur have been fairly attended; four students from Ulwur presented themselves at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, one of whom passed. The Thakoor's School at Ulwur has also been well attended, as much cannot, however, be said of the Thakoor's School at Jodhpoor. In Oodeypoor several new schools have been opened and fresh teachers have been engaged. No marked improvement can be reported in the Sirohi schools. In Jhallawar the Chaoni and Jhalrapatun schools have improved a little both in attendance and teaching, and during the year two small schools have been established in the tehsils.

49. Female education has made fair progress in Jeypoor and Ulwur. In the latter State there are 15 girls' schools, and the number of pupils has risen during the year from 301 to 387.

Local Corps.

50. The question of arming these corps with the Snider rifle has been postponed for the present by the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department. The Deolee Irregular Force and the Mhairwara Battalion were inspected and very favorably reported upon by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Nusseerabad, and a detachment from each of them was present at, and took part in, a Camp of Exercise formed at Nusseerabad in January last. The Meywar Bheel Corps and the Erinpoora Irregular Force were also inspected and equally commended, the former by the Major-General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, the latter by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Deesa Field Brigade.

51. The Bheel Corps has to lament the loss of Major C. G. Gunning, who had only recently been appointed to the command on the transfer of Colonel Gordon from Rajpootana. Major Gunning was an excellent officer, and had repeatedly given proof of military and political capability in situations demanding exceptional tact and firmness. In November last Lieutenant-Colonel Clay returned from furlough and assumed command of the Deolee Irregular Force from Captain Greenfield, who on being relieved at Deolee proceeded to Ajmere to take the officiating command of the Mhairwara Battalion which he still holds. Colonel Blair has continued in command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

52. I now proceed to review briefly the reports received from the different Agencies.

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERINTENDENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Kotah.

53. The debts of the State under Major Powlett's careful management are rapidly diminishing, and by the close of the present Kotah financial year, during which nearly eight lakhs of rupees will have been cleared off, are not expected to exceed $20\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The details of cost of the settlement in the pergunnahs already assessed have not been given, but Major Powlett's experience is a guarantee that the work which is now to be pushed on more rapidly will be economically done.

54. The results of the efforts to suppress violent crime are encouraging, but the number of dacoits reported is still large, and the Political Agent's particular attention will be drawn to the improvement of the *morale* of the troops by whom Police duties are performed. The force might perhaps be more advantageously distributed than it is at present, and the Political Agent will be instructed to give his careful consideration to this point.

55. In spite of the disadvantages under which Major Powlett has labored in regard to skilled engineering assistance, the progress in road-making has been satisfactory: the improvement of communications in a district where the deep black soil makes travelling during the rainy season almost impossible is a subject of much importance to the welfare of the State, and the appointment of Mr. Miles as Executive Engineer to the States of Kotah and Jhallawar will ensure due attention being paid to it.

56. The effects of the drought were less felt in Kotah than in many other States, and distress was confined to those who had wandered into Kotah from other States, for these labor has been provided. Judicious precautions were taken against dearth by the purchase of grain for seed advances and the construction of wells; fortunately their efficiency was not put to the test.

57. Major Powlett refers to the unsatisfactory condition of the Kotries. He will be asked to report specifically on the measures necessary for their improvement. The succession to one of these, Gainta, gave rise, it will be remembered, to a troublesome correspondence, and the question has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY.

58. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy gives a very clear and interesting account of the precautions taken to diminish the pressure of famine in Dholepoor. The measures taken in hand by the Council of Management appear to have been planned with judgment and forethought, while employment on the works in progress on the Scindia State Railway was at all times procurable. It is gratifying to note that the charity of the Durbar was not confined to its own subjects, but extended to inhabitants of other States and of British provinces.

59. The loss to the State from the failure of the crops has been very heavy, but I agree with the Political Agent in thinking that the Council of Management have acted wisely in deciding to remit absolutely rather than suspend the demand which could not have been realized save at the cost of years of debt and hardship to the struggling agricultural population. The large exodus of this class and the heavy loss in cattle which has befallen them will in spite of the Durbar's liberality seriously affect the prosperity of the State, and it was undoubtedly politic not to neutralize the advantages of the new settlement by introducing it fettered with the condition of repaying former suspensions.

60. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy pays a well merited compliment to Mr. W. H. Smith, C.S., for the rapidity, cheapness, and efficiency with which he has carried out the settlement of Dholepoor: on this subject a separate report will be submitted. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy also promises a separate report on the inability of the State to meet its engagements to Government. The working of the Courts and Police appears to have been on the whole satisfactory, but greater exertions in procuring the extradition of criminals absconding into Gwalior and other territory are required, and the Political Agent will be addressed on the subject.

61. A very satisfactory account of the young Chief's progress both in and out of study is given, and I was much pleased to notice the cordial relations between His Highness and Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy.

Jhallawar.

62. In Jhallawar the rainfall was light beyond experience, but the deficiency was by no means so disastrous as in many other States, though here too the revenue had to be largely remitted. But if the people were not straitened for want of one of the necessities of life, another, *viz.*, water, was in many places so precious that its appropriation was held to be a crime and "appeared in the return of stolen property." A curious incident is related by the Political Superintendent as a consequence of the great want of water, *viz.*, the discovery in the dried up bed of a tank of the original charter of self-government given by Zalim Sing to the Seths of Jhalrapatun.

63. The accident to His Highness the Maharaj Rana, though necessarily serious, was not of a complicated nature. Fortunately the case was not beyond the skill of the Native

Doctor, and Doctor Beatson, Agency Surgeon, Meywar, the nearest Medical Officer who could be spared to visit Jhalrapatun, is of opinion that it is progressing most favorably. His Highness' residence at the Mayo College has been productive of an increased manliness of character, and it is satisfactory to read of the cordial relations between him and his guardian, Mr. Laing.

64. Road-making has made less progress than might have been secured with due attention on the part of the Executive Engineer, since resigned, but much useful work in the construction and repair of tanks and wells was got through, and this probably averted a water famine in the Chāoni.

65. The judicial system still needs reform, and the report shows the necessity for a very careful selection of officials. It would be well if in future detailed returns were obtained by the Political Superintendent in time for insertion in his reports.

66. The expenditure has exceeded the estimate by nearly a lakh of rupees, but the surplus at the close of the year was larger than was anticipated by nearly Rupees 80,000, and debts aggregating more than six lakhs of rupees were cleared off. The explanation of the causes of increase and decrease under the several heads of expenditure appear to be on the whole satisfactory, but we may hope that with greater experience on the part of the officials more careful estimates will be framed.

67. A summary settlement for five years has been concluded. The demand now made is under half a lakh in excess of the average collections for the last ten years, while the cultivators have been relieved of the additional burden which the exactions and peculations of the former pergunnah officials imposed upon them. At the same time the terms are very advantageous to the contractors, who are in the great majority of cases patels of villages, especially in regard to the cultivation of waste and fallow land, and care will have to be taken that they do not acquire proprietary rights in these lands which are said to be of considerable extent.

STATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

MEYWAR AGENCY—*Oodeypoor*.

68. The principal points of interest in Major Cadell's report are the sketch of the young Maharana's character, the projected settlement operations, and the large number of

boundary cases decided both on the external and internal borders of Meywar, of which mention has already been made under the head "Boundary Settlements."

69. I can endorse much that Lieutenant-Colonel Impey and Major Cadell have written regarding the Maharana's force of character and determination to rule well and wisely. My only fear is lest in his eagerness to introduce the reforms which he knows to be necessary he may not take sufficiently into account the many vested interests and prejudices which in a conservative country like Meywar can only be dealt with and overcome by degrees and by the exercise of much forbearance and caution, unless the Maharana can enlist on his side the sympathies of the nobles and influential classes his attempts at reform will be looked upon with coldness, and may not improbably lead to an estrangement between him and them similar to that to which so many of the troubles of past days were attributable. The opposition which the young Chief encountered in his efforts to improve the conservancy of his capital, as mentioned in paragraph 49 of Major Cadell's report, is an indication of the necessity for cautious and tentative, rather than sweeping, measures for the removal of existing abuses.

70. The Durbar is very fortunate in having secured the services of so capable a Settlement Officer as Mr. Smith to investigate and report on land and revenue questions. It will be necessary to exercise the greatest caution in the selection of an officer to carry out Mr. Smith's suggestions; for much of the success of the undertaking will depend upon the tact and conciliatory manner in which the work is performed.

71. The finances of the State will require careful handling; the expenditure this year has no doubt been exceptional, but the system of accounts seems bad, and with a large revenue, such as that of Meywar, more careful management ought to produce a handsome surplus. Education progresses satisfactorily in Oodeypoor itself, and the Maharana evinces much interest in the subject. The popularity of the Mayo College will doubtless increase throughout the State as parents hear of the careful management of the Boarding-house.

72. The quiet of domestic affairs has been troubled by the defiant attitude assumed by the Ex-Gosain of Nathdwara: the recent refusal of Government to entertain the petitions of his partisans will doubtless have the effect of quieting the agitation. The Durbar was at one time anxious that

the Ex-Gosain should either be surrendered to its authority or ordered to reside at a fixed place in British territory. This request was for obvious reasons inadmissible. Some little trouble was caused by the attempts of the Raja of Banera to impede settlement work on the border between his fief and Shahpoora, but his opposition was put down by the Durbar with a strong hand, and he has since shown no disposition to renew it.

Hilly Tracts.

73. The improvement in communication between Guzerat effected by the re-opening of a disused road from Khairwara to Pal will be much appreciated on the completion of the Railway to Edur. Much credit is due to Colonel Gordon for the active part taken by him in repairs to the ruined tanks in the Bhoomia estates of Jawas and Para. The absence of serious crime in the Hilly Tracts, in spite of the temptations to plunder which the badness of the season must have afforded, is a satisfactory sign of the greater tranquillity of the country.

74. The experiment of inducing some of the Bheels in the Kotra District to take to a more settled mode of life has not as yet been successful. The great want of the district is improved communications, and the question one well worthy of the Meywar Durbar's attention. Good work was done by the Border Courts and many outstanding cases were cleared off. The condition of Joorah is improving, and an arrangement of the debts due to Meywar will probably soon be effected.

Banswara and Pertabgurh.

75. This year, though one of scarcity and high prices throughout the States under this Agency, was a peculiarly unfortunate one for the minor Chiefships, two of which as a measure of precaution were compelled to ask for loans or temporary remissions of tribute. The arrangements for the pacification of the border made by Lieutenant Yate have already been reported to Government as likely to work well. Roads have been opened out at Banswara and Pertabgurh, and much material progress may, I hope, be anticipated from the presence in these outlying States of an energetic officer such as Lieutenant Yate has proved himself to be. It is satisfactory to notice that arrangements have been made in conjunction with the Political Officers of the surrounding States for the settlement during the ensuing cold

weather of the outstanding border disputes to which the disturbed state of frontier is always so largely due.

76. An attempt has been made by the Rao of Kushal-gurh to obtain an alteration in the system of payment of his tribute to Banswara, but he has been informed that no deviation from the orders in force on this subject will be permitted.

Doongurpoor.

77. The Political Superintendent will be asked to report specially on the measures necessary for the better government of Jawas. The Rao appears to be both incapable of freeing himself from debt and harsh in his treatment of those under his authority. In all but one of the Bhoomia estates the revenue fell off considerably owing to the failure of the rain crops. In Doongurpoor an attempt to levy an obnoxious tax on the cultivators is said to have produced something like a strike. The Maharawul is well intentioned but indolent, and apt to leave too much power in the hands of his officials. The expenditure has much exceeded the revenue, and it is more than possible that the sums said to have been devoted in excess of the average amounts to contingencies and the army have merely been entered under these heads to conceal the purposes to which they were really applied.

JEYPOOR AGENCY.

Jeypoor.

78. The consequences of the drought were not much felt in Jeypoor territory until shortly before the harvesting of the "rabi" crop when no doubt a certain amount of distress showed itself, though the reports of its severity which reached me were found on careful enquiry to have been much exaggerated. The Maharaja with his usual humanity has all through taken every precaution to provide work for those in need. In Jeypoor, as elsewhere, the failure of the grass crop has led to a great mortality among the cattle. The health of the people, however, has been good, though the rates of mortality in the city and jail appear high. The improved water supply will, we may hope, favorably affect these returns in future.

79. The expenditure is stated to have exceeded the income by about one-third. As usual a large sum was devoted

to the construction of public works: I cannot but share Colonel Beynon's regret that the State is about to lose the services of Mr. Miles, who has for several years past ably seconded Captain Jacob's zealous endeavours. Both officers deserve the greatest credit for their work.

80. The practice alluded to by the Political Agent of persons seeking redress for real or imaginary wrongs by obstructing the Railway is not uncommon in the other States through which the line passes, and the attention of the Durbars concerned will be drawn to the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of their officials stationed in the vicinity of the line.

81. The Political Agent will be asked to report how the postal arrangements mentioned by him are found to work after the new system has had a further trial: at present I have reason to believe that they are far from satisfactory.

82. Colonel Beynon notices the diminution in the numbers and crimes of the predatory tribes, and claims credit for the Durbar in regard to its control of its own and co-operation in that of the Goorgaon Meenas.

83. The long duration of cases in the Courts of Vakeels is, I am afraid, inseparable from the system. Promptness in replying to references is at no time characteristic of a Native State, still less where it occupies the position of a defendant. The amount of property recovered in the Jeypoor Court of Vakeels is not unduly low, as the value of articles said to have been stolen is probably often over-rated, while the sums awarded in compensation in most cases represent only a fraction, varying from one-half to one-fourth of the claim. The percentage of convictions is, however, low, while that of successful appeals is somewhat high.

84. Education continues to progress satisfactorily, and the arrangement mentioned in paragraph 64 of the Political Agent's report will be a boon to the more advanced students.

85. The charges of extortion against approvers of the Thuggee Department, referred to by the Political Agent, will of course be enquired into by the General Superintendent, but it is by no means improbable that they were prompted by revenge, as Hookma, one of the accused, has been the principal means of breaking up a formidable gang of Meenas at Jeypoor.

Kishengurh and Lawa.

86. The report on Kishengurh calls for no special remarks.

87. The condition of Lawa is described as one of increasing prosperity, and funds have been provided for the construction of irrigation and other public works to be projected and supervised by Captain Jacob.

MARWAR AGENCY.

Jodhpoor.

88. The past year has been a disastrous one for Marwar. The rain, though not much below the average in quantity, fell mostly in the early part of the season, and the autumn crop, on which the country mainly depends, dried up by the subsequent heat, yielded but one-fourth of the usual out-turn. The spring crop fared still worse, and throughout the State not more than one-fifth of the normal produce was secured. The difficulties thus caused were aggravated by an unusually severe grass famine. The want of pasturage induced numbers of Marwar subjects, estimated at more than 80,000 souls, to emigrate towards Guzerat and Malwa, where in similar seasons of scarcity fodder for cattle had always been procurable. Last year, however, even Malwa was not exempt from a similar visitation, and it is estimated that fully three-fourths of the 200,000 head of cattle driven forth from Marwar have perished. The emigrants towards Malwa, whom Captain Barr describes as anxious rather than in distress when he saw them on their way through Neemuch in November 1877, began to return in March this year, and by the first days of May were passing in considerable numbers through the Ajmere District situated on the road to Merta and Nagaur. The long journey had told upon them, and many had died on the road, not from actual want, for the distress among them was never serious, but exhausted and quite worn out with fatigue. The Durbar lost no time in arranging for the relief of these sufferers, and despatched two high officials with money to purchase food for them. Details of the method and amount of relief have not yet reached me, but I have every reason to believe that the measures adopted have been efficiently carried out, and were sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. I should not omit to bring to the notice of Government the charitable exertions of Inayet-oolla Khan, Soobah of Neemuch, in relieving the wants of these emigrants.

89. The loss to the State occasioned by the bad season is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees, a heavy addition to its already burdensome liabilities. A thorough revision of the expenditure must take place before the Maharaja can hope to extricate himself from his difficulties; His Highness is fully sensible of the necessity for this, and I hope to be able before long to arrange some satisfactory scheme in consultation with the Maharaja and the Political Agent by which unnecessary expenses may be curtailed.

90. The Political Agent speaks highly of the good sense and forethought of the Maharaja as displayed in the measures adopted by him to prevent an undue rise in prices throughout Marwar, but however successful such a policy may be for a time, I doubt its wisdom in the long run. To impose an artificial price on grain and restrictions on its free export must absolutely check importation and also make dealers suspicious as to the possible extent of the Durbar's interference with trade. Moreover, it is rarely possible in a Native State so to supervise restrictive measures of this kind as to prevent undue harshness on the part of local officials, and, from complaints that have reached me on this head, I have only too much reason to fear that this supervision has been more or less wanting in Marwar.

91. The year has been marked by more than one event of importance, in addition to the prominence given to it by the scarcity. The birth of an heir to the Maharaja is a subject of much congratulation, and His Highness is warmly to be commended for his good sense in having his infant son vaccinated in spite of the palace opposition. It is also satisfactory to receive so good a report of the progress made by the Maharaja's younger brother, Zalim Sing, at the Mayo College. His example will, I hope, do much towards popularising that institution among the nobles of Marwar, who, to judge by the meagre attendance of their sons at the Thakoor's School at Jodhpoor, do not as yet fully appreciate the advantages of education.

92. The explanation of the unsatisfactory working of the Civil Court cannot be altogether accepted, for in spite of the emigration, a large number of fresh cases were instituted during the year. The Political Agent will be instructed to draw attention to this.

93. The Maharaja has displayed much forbearance in the dispute with the young Thakoor of Pokaran, whose officials

attempted to bolster up their claim to exemption from payment of Hokumnamah by the production of a forged Sunnud. His Highness' aversion from harshness, which amounts to an almost undue leniency, is further shown by his treatment of the Thakoor of Loheena, and of the widow of the Thakoor of Maroth. The latter case has been more than once reported to Government as settled, but on each occasion want of firmness on the part of the Durbar has enabled the "Maji" again to set the Maharaja's authority at defiance. The result has been a series of undecisive skirmishes, leading, it is true, to but little bloodshed, but prolonging a struggle which the superior force of the Durbar ought to have put an end to long ago. I am in hopes that the recent action of the Maharaja in sending his Prime Minister to settle the dispute may terminate it once and for all.

94. The long pending dispute between the Maharaja and his brother, Zorawur Sing, has been satisfactorily settled, and the latter has taken possession of the villages which he was allowed by the Durbar to select.

95. A case of samadh occurred in the Jalore Pergunnah in October last; it is still under investigation, and will be reported to Government on completion of the enquiry. The culpable weakness of the Hakim of Jalore in dealing with the offenders has led to his removal by the Durbar.

Jeysulmere and Mullani.

96. The scanty rainfall affected Jeysulmere in a minor degree, but Mullani suffered considerably, and several thousands sought a remedy for their distress in emigration. The Political Agent remarks, as many of his predecessors have done, on the amount of litigation caused by the prevailing custom of "Gavelkind;" the system is, I fear, too deeply rooted to be susceptible of alteration.

HAROWTEE AGENCY.

97. The rainfall in the Harowtee States as elsewhere was exceptionally light, and the consequent failure of the autumn crop almost complete. A timely and heavy fall early in October enabled the people to bring an extra amount of land under cultivation for the spring crop, from which a fairly good harvest was generally secured. Little actual destitution is said to have occurred, swelled though the population temporarily was by an influx of emigrants from the eastern portions of Rajpootana towards Malwa;

and this appears probable as the prices of grain compare favorably with those prevailing at the same seasons in many other parts of Rajpootana. The loss of a number of useless cattle is, as the Political Agent remarks, not an un-mixed evil.

98. Considerable improvements in the communications through these States are reported, and the Political Agent mentions in terms of high praise, in which I fully concur, the valuable assistance rendered in this respect to the Tonk and Boondée Durbars by Captain Jacob and Mr. Miles.

Boondée.

99. The Boondée Chief is represented as more disposed than formerly to listen to advice, but the Administration stands much in need of reform—"there are no Courts; education is neglected; the streets of the city are ill-paved and dirty; there is no attempt at sanitation or drainage, and things in general are to our views in a sad state." To this catalogue of shortcomings may be added the absence of an efficient Police. To remedy these evils, even if the Chief were willing to set about the task of reform (and of this owing to his age and disposition there is little hope), money is required, but the expenditure exceeds the income, and a special report submitted last July by the Political Agent shows without any pretension to extreme accuracy that the State debt was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, while the annual deficit is at least half a lakh. The Political Agent will be instructed to advise the Maharao to reduce his military expenses which seem excessive as compared with the revenue of the State. The unfavorable season has, as you are aware, compelled His Highness to ask for a postponement of the tribute demand.

Tonk.

100. I regret that I cannot report favorably on the Tonk Administration. The death of Khan Jehan Khan was a great misfortune, and must materially retard the reforms so much needed in this State. The debts stand, I fear, at a much higher figure than that given by the Political Agent. A careful comparison of the accounts furnished from time to time to this Office since the Nawab's succession convinces me that the liabilities cannot be estimated at much less than 12 lakhs of rupees. The Nawab is, I am aware, anxious for our assistance in his difficulties, but no formal proposal has

as yet reached me, nor should I feel justified in submitting any scheme for the consideration of Government, unless His Highness is prepared to place himself unreservedly in our hands.

101. The Durbar has recently acted very unadvisedly in expelling from the State a number of time-expired Moghia prisoners: this procedure is especially to be deprecated now that measures for the control of this tribe have been adopted. The Nawab has been reminded of his responsibility for the due control of the criminal population of his State, but in this instance it is probably too late to repair the mischief.

Shahpoora.

102. The small deficit in the Shahpoora accounts for the past year is satisfactorily explained as due to the drought which was there even more severe than elsewhere. The young Chief administers his affairs well, and the sanitary condition of the city is properly attended to. The most satisfactory feature in this year's report is the final settlement of the entire boundary between Shahpoora and Meywar by Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow, and the progress made by that officer in defining the border between Meywar Shahpoora and Meywar. I have already alluded to Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow's services in my remarks on Boundary Settlements.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

103. The revenues of both Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee were greatly diminished by the failure of the kharif, the loss to the latter State being in proportion the heavier of the two. Both Chiefs exerted themselves to lessen the distress by remitting revenue and duties on grain, by encouraging money-lenders to lend to the cultivators, and by making advances to the latter themselves. In both States, however, the mistaken policy of interference with free trade was initiated, and, but for the representations of the Political Agent, might have been persevered in till the difficulties of the situation were increased tenfold. Distress among the poorer classes has not ceased with a fairly abundant "rabi" crop, at any rate in Bhurtpoor, and relief works will be necessary until the next kharif is gathered in. The present condition of the people of that State has already been alluded to in paragraph 12 of my general observations.

Bhurlpoo.

104. My own views on the points raised by Captain Ridgeway in paragraphs 18 to 20 of his report on Bhurlpoo is, that any action on our part would involve either the issue by us of rules previously agreed to by the States concerned, or the conclusion by separate agreements with each of them; for neither of these plans is there at present any necessity. There can, however, be no objection to any State on good terms with a neighbour issuing instruction to its own officials to facilitate extradition, when the other would probably respond as a matter of reciprocity, and surrender be effected without reference to the Political Agent. This arrangement would of course last only so long as good feeling continued, and when that ceased references to the Political Agent would recommence. I understand that the Maharaja of Bhurlpoo has issued rules of this nature to his border officials, and no doubt Ulwur will reciprocate.

105. I am unable to endorse Captain Ridgeway's view of our duty in regard to offences committed within Railway limits. The Durbar alone is responsible to us, and must be left to take its own measures for ensuring the good behaviour of the villagers resident along the line; if these fail, reparation is exacted from the Durbar, which is primarily answerable to us for the repression of crime. Captain Ridgeway's observations in paragraph 26 seem worthy of the attention of the Director of State Railways. The proposal contained in paragraph 42 appears to me very unadvisable. It is not the duty of the Court of Vakeels to proceed in a body to the scene of a border affray, but it is quite competent to the Court, whenever it judges such a proceeding necessary, to depute one of its members for a special enquiry into a case of the above or of any other kind. The Political Agents concerned have been instructed that if serious fights should again occur on this border, they should meet, after consulting the Durbar, to decide whether special measures are necessary. If they are considered necessary, they should then select an independent official with suitable establishment, and post him at a convenient spot near the scene of the affray, his salary and that of his establishment being borne by the villages implicated.

106. Some little difficulty is anticipated in arriving at a satisfactory estimate of the compensation to be paid by Bhurlpoo for land taken up for canal purposes by the Irri-

gation Department, North-Western Provinces. A meeting will shortly take place for this purpose between the Collector of Muthra on the one part, and the Political Agent and a Durbar official on the other. The value placed on the land by the Durbar is considerably higher than the North-Western Provinces Government is disposed to admit, and a settlement is rendered more difficult by the not unreasonable annoyance of His Highness at the omission in some cases to obtain his permission before taking up the land. I have been in correspondence with the North-Western Provinces Government on this point, and it has been arranged that in future no land shall be taken up without the permission of His Highness obtained through this Office.

Kerowlee.

107. Kerowlee affairs during the past year have been fully detailed in a special report by Captain Ridgeway, which has already been considered by Government, and the more important features of the scheme proposed and sanctioned for the better administration of the State are again sketched in this report. I need only add that the Maharaja has quite recently chosen to celebrate the marriage of the Rao of Hadoti in order probably to postpone his return to the Mayo College, and that I have some reason to fear that His Highness has recently obtained money for the expenses thus incurred. This early infringement of the Maharaja's agreement with Captain Ridgeway makes me somewhat anxious as to its future performance, but I have addressed a khureeta to His Highness pointing out in plain terms the necessity for a strict adherence to the terms of the engagement.

108. In spite of the reported settlement of the case of Sujan Pal, I understand that the young man has not actually received possession of his share in the Padampoora Estate; the Political Agent has therefore been desired to urge His Highness to a speedy conclusion of the matter.

ULWUR AGENCY.

109. Exclusive of the transfer of the administration to the young Chief already alluded to, the only other event of importance during the present year has been the death of the Jaghiredar of Neemrana. The arrangements consequent on this have already been reported to Government and need not again be referred to.

110. A very sad picture is drawn by the Political Agent of the sufferings of the Ulwur poor from the failure of the rains last year. Throughout the autumn distress continued to increase, cattle died in large numbers, and the owners of the survivors left the country by thousands in search of fodder; one-sixth only of these emigrants, who amounted to 5 per cent. of the population, are reported as having returned to their homes. Of the poorer classes who remained numbers were driven to subsist on roots, some even in their hunger plundered ants' nests of their stores. It is a curious fact that in Ulwur prices have been considerably lower, yet the distress much more severe than in Marwar, Meywar, and the desert States of Rajpootana. For many weeks the people flocked in steadily increasing numbers to the works established for their relief, and it was not until the early part of November that any sensible decrease was perceptible. With the commencement of the present year prices again rose, and it became evident that fresh measures were necessary for the relief of the numerous beggars and other starving poor in and near Ulwur. The Political Agent describes at some length the system of private charity established. All praise is due to him and others, both Europeans and Natives, and especially to Doctor Ffrench Mullen, the Agency Surgeon, for the humane and generous motives by which this scheme was prompted, and the liberality and untiring exertions by which it was carried out; but the task was almost beyond the power of the private charity of a comparatively few individuals to accomplish, and should from the first have devolved upon the State. The responsibility was not imposed upon the young Chief principally, I believe, from a wish not to embarrass him so soon after his accession to power, but I feel assured that it would have been cheerfully accepted by His Highness. The Chief difficulty was to find remunerative works on which to employ famine labour, and my attention has been specially directed to this object. The weakly condition of many admitted into the relief camp quite accounts for the high mortality that has occurred in spite of all that the skill and attention of Doctor Mullen could effect in reducing the number of deaths. A considerable increase of expenditure is noticeable, but is explained satisfactorily by the Political Agent to have arisen from various exceptional causes. The State has, however, been compelled to take up the full amount of the loan offered by Government, and will have to sell out a further sum of two lakhs in Government Paper.

111. Public works have been vigorously pushed on during the past year. Many new and important buildings have been erected, communications have been improved, and irrigation not lost sight of. The Political Agent notices with satisfaction that the work has been done by an establishment costing only $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total outlay.

112. A great falling off in the value of goods carried by the Rajpootana State Railway, for which it is not easy to account, is noticed.

113. The Jail is economically managed; until the present year it was extremely healthy. In February, however, an epidemic of relapsing, or famine, fever broke out; it increased in severity as time went on, and a very high mortality has been the result. The premises have been temporarily evacuated, and every effort is being made to stamp out the disease, but the ratio of deaths per thousand for the first quarter of 1878 amounted to 89, and for the second quarter to 535. This will be fully commented on by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in his next year's report.

SOOJANGURH AGENCY.

Bickaneer.

114. Sufficient rain to permit of sowing operations fell in almost all the districts of Bickaneer, but owing to its subsequent failure the young crop withered, and the scarcity of grass killed off numbers of cattle. The people were saved from famine by the large stocks of grain accumulated from previous years, and in Bickaneer itself such distress as existed was adequately alleviated by public works.

115. The Council appears, according to Captain Burton's description, to be a positive hindrance to good government, and the mutual jealousies of its members are said to be "the chief cause of the general mismanagement which prevails." Although in so isolated a country with little opportunity for correcting defects of administration by comparison with better governed States we cannot expect a very high standard of excellence, the conviction is reluctantly forced upon me that the whole administration is radically bad and calls imperatively for reform, which the Maharaja is unable to introduce against the inclination of his powerful Sirdars. The termination of the ten years' settlement will be the signal for much wrangling between the

Durbar and the Sirdars which cannot but be productive of further disorganization. The weak and temporizing policy of the Durbar in dealing with these Sirdars is shown in almost every instance of misgovernment that comes before me. The system of farming villages to contractors who manage them through inferior and underpaid agents, while remaining themselves at Bickaneer to gain the Maharaja's ear, and have a ready answer to complaints, is an engine of oppression which the power of imprisonment enables the contractors to work still more harshly.

116. As regards the working of the judicial system, it may be observed that the returns of the Criminal Courts show a determination to make a profit out of crime rather than an honest desire to inflict a really deterrent punishment. The State finances are probably more prosperous than the accounts show, but this prosperity is, I fear, obtained at the expense of no little suffering to the people. Petitions to me from Bickaneer subjects have been numerous, and, though I have abstained from encouraging the discontented to hope for interference on my part between them and their sūzerain, the frequency of these complaints as compared with those from other States, and the persistence with which they are urged go to show that there is a deep-rooted feeling of the Durbar's injustice abroad.

117. The conduct of the Sidds, referred to in paragraph 17 of Captain Burton's report, has already been alluded to—a curious instance of religious mania accompanied by homicidal impulses is related, but this is not peculiar to any sect or country as samadh may be said to be.

Serohi Superintendency.

118. The same story of scanty rainfall and deficient crops has to be told as regards this State. The distress which, owing to its remote situation and the general poverty of its inhabitants, might naturally have been expected to be greater than in more favored States has been kept at bay by the money derived from the sale of grass from the remoter hill districts in the many villages where it was in demand. This scarcity of grass might have been a serious inconvenience to the cavalry of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, but for the liberality of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

119. The Political Superintendent writes in very hopeful terms of the disposition and capacity of the young Chief, and I can quite endorse his opinion. During the hot

weather the Rao paid a short visit to Aboo, in the course of which I had several opportunities of private conversation with His Highness. He is a singularly nice unaffected youth, not averse from asking advice, and disposed to profit by it when given. Shortly after my arrival at Aboo I had an opportunity of presenting His Highness at his capital with the banner given him by Her Majesty the Empress in commemoration of the 1st January 1877. Everything was done by His Highness to give *éclat* to the occasion, and he seemed highly sensible of the honor done him by Her Majesty. Considerable efforts have been made by the Rao to free the State from debt, and although these have been to a certain extent frustrated by the unfavorable season last year, I have seen enough to convince me that the resolve is genuine, and will under happier prospects be fully carried out.

120. The passage of the Railway through Serohi will undoubtedly cause a very serious diminution of revenue to the State by the loss of transit duties which it will occasion, and as these duties form a very considerable item in the revenue account, this loss will be comparatively much heavier here than in other States. The remedy, as the Political Superintendent remarks, is to be sought in the improvement of the large amount of uncultivated land. In the meantime it is satisfactory to notice that the Rao is not unmindful of the capabilities of his extensive forest tracts. Irrigation on a large scale seems feasible, much, however, would have to be done by a scientific survey of existing and possible means of water storage before any comprehensive scheme could be devised.

121. With the exception of one atrocious case of murder, reported by the Political Superintendent, crime has not increased, and the Serohi of to-day compares very favorably in this respect with that of even a few years ago.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 126-21P., dated Oodeypoor, 31st May 1878.

From—MAJOR T. CADELL, V.C., Political Agent, Meywar,

To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the States under the Meywar Agency for the year 1877-78, and in doing so I would express a hope that the many shortcomings therein may be overlooked, as I did not assume charge of the Agency until after the expiry of the year.

I am indebted to notes kindly furnished by Colonel Impey for much of the information submitted.

2. *Administration.*—On this subject Colonel Impey writes:—"The most active element in the administration has been the Maharana; he has with great personal assiduity and perseverance controlled the direction of affairs: perhaps His Highness' control has been if anything too minute and not enough power been left to subordinates, but the great advantage of this has been the thorough insight gained by the Chief into all departments, a knowledge most valuable for control in the future."

3. His Highness at all times sought unreservedly the advice and aid of Colonel Impey, having implicit confidence in the counsel that would be given him, and at the same time reserving to himself the liberty of forming his own judgment and of acting or not acting on the advice tendered. The mutual good-will and trust which existed between the Maharana and Colonel Impey conduced greatly to successful administration, and to promote the real interests of the country.

Colonel Impey in very deed acted as the Chief's guide, philosopher and friend, to use a hackneyed but expressive phrase, and his transfer to Nepal shortly before the close of the official year was the source of much regret to His Highness.

4. *Council.*—Regarding the Council, whose inauguration in March 1877 is mentioned in the last report, Colonel Impey writes as follows:—

"The Privy Council has proved rather a difficult institution to deal with. Class interests have at times interfered with a disinterested conclusion and decisions on matters where its support was most needed have with difficulty been elicited. Still it has been of considerable assistance to the Administration, and has decided under the Maharana's presidency many important cases."

5. *Marriage.*—In December last the Maharana, accompanied by the Political Agent, proceeded to Edur, and married the sister of his first wife, a daughter of the late Chief of Edur.

6. Nund Koowur Bhajji, generally known as the Bikaniriji, the mother of the late Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, died in November last. She was much respected by all her family and possessed considerable influence for good in the zenana.

7. *The Political Agent's tour.*—On his return from Edur the Political Agent proceeded to Doongurpoor, where he presented to the Maharawal a banner as a present from Her Majesty the Empress of India in commemoration of Her gracious assumption of that title.

Colonel Impey then proceeded to Shahpoora, where he investigated the case of the villages Intinaria and Kurmurdawas, claimed by Shahpoora as belonging to the Phuleah portion of his estate, and not to that held by him under Meywar. After disposing of this case the Political Agent marched to Kaukraohi, where he met the Agent to the Governor-General, and then proceeded to Oodeypoor to assist at the reception of Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay.

8. *Revenue.*—Referring to his remarks in the previous year's report regarding the Maharana's desire to reform the land revenue administration of the State, Colonel Impey writes:—"His Highness pursuing his intentions of improving the revenue of the State and the condition of his ryots and country, sought the assistance of the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent in view to ascertaining how these objects might best be carried into execution by a settlement which should attain these ends without injury to local and vested tenant rights. The scheme of a settlement after having been drawn up by the Political Agent at His Highness' wish was submitted for the matured judgment of Mr. Lyall, His Highness expressing a hope that an experienced Settlement Officer might be allowed by our Government to make the preliminary enquiries and arrangements, and eventually to conduct the settlement on the basis agreed upon. The Agent to the Governor-General advised that present operations should be limited to preliminary enquiry and report on land and revenue questions in Meywar, and with this object Mr. W. H. Smith, C.S., a 1st Grade Settlement Officer of the North-Western Provinces, who had just made a very successful settlement of Dholepoor, another Native State, in addition to his other duties very kindly consented to sacrifice the commencement of his furlough and visit Meywar."

9. He arrived on the 22nd February, and after consulting with the Maharana and Colonel Impey proceeded on an extensive tour throughout the State. During a short time he collected a wonderful amount of information regarding the land revenue system or rather want of system in the State, and the result has been a most valuable report, which is now under the consideration of the Durbar. It is therefore advisable to reserve comment on its details until next year's report.

10. The Maharana expressed much gratitude to Mr. Smith for his exertions, and with reason, as the work he had undertaken took a month longer than he had anticipated, and he declined to accept any remuneration beyond what was originally stipulated, being much less than he would have drawn in his own appointment in the North-Western Provinces.

He did not get away till the worst part of the hot weather was over, and sacrificed to his self-imposed task the pleasure of being present at the "Derby."

11. It is the Maharana's intention to apply for the loan of a Settlement Officer from the North-Western Provinces, and it is hoped that settlement operations will be commenced about October next.

The greatest credit is due to His Highness for his courageous determination to carry out this enlightened measure, notwithstanding the tacit opprobrium and opposition displayed by those whose interests suffer from the consequent destruction of their illicit gains and from the improvement in the administration of the Crown lands.

12. *Finance*.—The Dnrbar has sent me an account of the income and expenditure for the Sumbut year 1933 which ended in July 1877, but it is not in sufficient detail to be of much use or interest, and the several items are not so made out as to be capable of comparison with those of previous years.

13. The income for that year is represented as being Rupees 25,78,047, and the expenditure at Rupees 31,02,433, leaving a deficit of Rupees 5,24,386. The expenses connected with the Maharana's marriage to the daughter of the Maharaja of Kishengurh and with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi of themselves account for this deficit, and excluding those two items the income and expenditure would be about an equilibrium.

14. His Highness' serious attention is directed to the finances of the State, and I have no doubt of his putting them on a satisfactory footing in time. He finds it a very difficult question to grapple, and dreads the unpopularity of making reductions. His officials appear either unable or unwilling to adopt a method of book-keeping by which His Highness could at any time see at a glance how the income and expenditure were being conducted.

15. *Relations with tributaries*.—Colonel Impcy reported last year that the relations between the young Chief and his nobles had commenced satisfactorily. From my short experience I should think they have on the whole continued on this footing, although the conduct of three or four of them has not been all that could be desired. The Raja of Buner, for example, petitioned to be made independent of Meywar altogether. They have long been governed by weak rulers, and do not altogether appreciate the master-hand which they feel over them. The Maharana desires to treat them with the utmost consideration and to respect all their old rights and customs, but he is determined at the same time to have due respect paid to the authority of the Durbar. He appears to have no desire to be hard on them, but, accustomed as they have for long been to set the orders of the Durbar at defiance, it will require time and tact to place their relations with the Durbar on a firm basis of mutual good-will, respect and confidence, a basis on which they have never stood for any length of time since the establishment of the Meywar dynasty.

16. *Boundaries*.—It was mentioned in last year's report that the demarcation by Lieutenant Hope of the south-east corner of Meywar

which marches with Holkar's district of Rampoorra was approaching completion. The work was completed by Lieutenant Hope during the hot weather, pillars have been erected, and this boundary dispute may be looked upon as finally settled. Some of the pillars temporarily put up by him were destroyed, but since they were replaced by permanent ones, no further damage has been done.

17. The boundary of Bunera and British Shahpoora has also been finally settled during the year under review. Its settlement gave considerable trouble, and owing to reports received from the late Boundary Officer, Mr. Syud Jaffer Hussein, extreme measures had to be resorted to to constrain the Raja of Bunera. The full support of the Durbar was given to this, and all disputes and difficulties finally ceased when the boundary was taken up by Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow.

18. After disposing of this work Colonel DeKantzow was engaged in settling internal boundary disputes. In about four months' time he settled no less than 63 cases, embracing over a hundred miles of boundary. All those cases were settled by punchayut, and both sides agreed to the decision in each case. Colonel DeKantzow had many and great difficulties to encounter, and an officer without his tact and energy and knowledge of the Native character could not have overcome them in such a short space of time.

19. Captain McRae, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has also done good work on the important boundary between Meywar and Nimbahera of Tonk. He has disposed of 32 cases, all but one of these by punchayut, so that there is no chance of the decisions being appealed against.

20. The benefit to the country and the ryots which the settlement of these long standing disputes will confer can scarcely be appreciated, and it is hoped that the work will be carried on with the same vigour next season.

21. *Public Works.*—In last year's report the repairs to the great marble bund of the Deybur lake, the largest artificial lake in India, were prominently mentioned.

A further sum of Rupees 29,667 was expended on them during the ten months ending 31st March last, making the total amount expended up to that date Rupees 73,020, leaving Rupees 43,960 of the original estimate to be expended. I doubt, however, if the work can be completed for that sum.

22. *Roads.*—The road between Oodeypoor and Khairwara may now be considered as almost finished. Five bridges and several culverts were constructed during the year, and now only two large and two small streams remain unbridged. It is proposed to cross these by causeways.

23. The construction of the road to Eklingji mentioned in last year's report has been discontinued, as the Maharana was advised not to spend money on it, there being a better approach by which a road passing by this shrine, Nathdwara, and Rajnuggur, all places of pilgrimage and sanctity to the Desooree Pass, will eventually be carried.

The Maharana has caused some convenient roads about the city and palace to be constructed.

24. *Schools*.—Colonel Impey writes as follows on this subject:—

“The Maharana has taken much interest in the Oodeypoor School during the past year, and several reforms have been made. His Highness has increased the grant (Rupees 622 per mensem) by Rupees 161 monthly, and fresh teachers have been added to the staff.

“An influential Committee was formed for the management of the school with His Highness and the Political Agent as Presidents. A compulsory course of education has been laid down, and arithmetic is only taught with other branches.

“A Thakoor class has been formed consisting of Rajpoot boys of family, a preparatory class for the Mayo College or for such boys as cannot be sent as the case may be.”

“The attendance was becoming too large for the building or the staff, and the number was reduced from 607 in October to 517 in March.

25. “It is hoped that a rudimentary school will be established from which boys will be drafted by seniority to the higher school, which will thus be relieved from the task of teaching the A, B, C of education.

26. “There is room for much improvement in the Girls’ School, the attendance, though larger, is not of the class we wish to see educated. His Highness has promised to build a separate school for the girls on a most desirable and secluded spot, but the difficulty will be to secure good teachers. The upper classes appreciate the benefits of female education, so that if the scheme for a separate zenana school is well carried out, it ought to become a most valuable institution.

“Mr. Baird takes much interest in his duties and has conducted them very zealously.”

27. A tabular statement containing statistics regarding the school will be found in Appendix A.

The average daily attendance was 413 against 445 of the preceding year.

28. *Mayo College*.—Five sons of Nobles of Meywar attended the College during the year; they were well reported of by Major St. John. One of the boys, Bairi Sal, the son of the Thakoor of Lawa (Sirdargurh), greatly distinguished himself, and elicited a letter of commendation from the Agent to the Governor-General to the Maharana.

The Meywar boarding-school was, Major St. John informed me, particularly well managed by Baboo Ummer Lall. The boys are now getting quite accustomed to public school life and are beginning really to like it. It is hoped that several more Meywar boys will be sent after the holidays.

29. *Dacoities*.—The Durbar reported the occurrence of nine dacoities: of these eight took place in Meywar itself and the ninth in Indore territory. But in the Durbar return seventeen such cases are shown making with the number which remained pending last year a total of 23 cases. At the end of the year there remained four cases of dacoity undisposed of in the Durbar Courts, and property to the value of Rupees 653-10 to be accounted for. The remark made by Colonel Impey last

year in respect of the non-reporting of dacoity cases may be repeated this year. The Durbar was written to as mentioned by Colonel Impey, but the order would appear to have been overlooked.

30. *General crime.*—From the appended statement it will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of heinous offences :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dacoity ...	22	17	0	5
Theft ...	267	271	4	0
Highway robbery ...	66	73	7	0
Murder ...	35	45	10	0

The increase may be attributed to the high price of grain which has ruled throughout the year.

31. The return of criminal cases which occurred within the States from which Vakeels are accredited to this Agency shows an increase of eight in the number of dacoity cases, of twenty in the number of theft cases, and of five in the number of murders.

32. *Civil Litigation.*—As regards civil litigation, the return furnished exhibits a decrease of 42 in the number of suits on account of debt. There have been 146 more miscellaneous cases, but this increase is due to cases of boundary and land disputes being included in the statement which were excluded last year from it.

Out of a total number of 625 cases, value Rupees 3,30,065, 347 cases, value Rupees 1,61,044, were disposed of leaving 278 pending against 270 of the previous year.

33. *International Court of Vakeels.*—Returns showing the working of the Court will be found among the appendices, eighteen cases were adjudicated upon, of which five were of a serious nature.

The Court sentenced one prisoner to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and awarded Rupees 874-12 as compensation.

34. *Government Mails.*—There have been no mail robberies during the year, with the exception of one case which hardly comes under that category.

A Moghya, who had sworn vengeance against the Hakim of Nimbahera (Tonk), wounded the guide and carried off the mail bag. Six days afterwards it was found with seals unbroken hanging to a tree near a Meywar village about six miles from the place of robbery.

Considering that no less than five Imperial postal lines traverse Meywar, the manner in which the mails are protected reflects much credit on the Durbar.

35. *Jails.*—There are now 260 prisoners in the two fortlets which serve as jails outside the city walls. On looking over their tickets I found that the punishments awarded to them were fairly apportioned to their crimes, and there were comparatively few who had been long awaiting sentence.

36. With the exception of an epidemic of pneumonia, which carried off five out of twenty-five prisoners who were attacked by it, the jails were fairly healthy during the year.

37. The daily average number of prisoners was 190 and the number of deaths eight (inclusive of the five above mentioned), which is equivalent to a mortality of 42·1 per mille.

38. *Dispensaries*.—Dr. Beatson, who assumed charge after the expiry of the year, reports as follows :—

“The two Oodeypoor Dispensaries have been throughout the year under the charge of Dr. Burr, the Medical Officer of the Agency, assisted by Hospital Assistants Aleem-ood-deen and Bhowani Sing. The returns show an average daily attendance as follows :—

“At the main Dispensary outside the city ... 48·68

“At the Branch Dispensary within the city ... 42·79

“The cost of these Durbar institutions for the year has been Rupees 4,197-15-4.

39. *Vaccination and small-pox*.—There are three vaccineinators paid by the Durbar, but during a greater part of the vaccinating season the services of only two were available, the third having been sent to take charge of the Pertabgurh Dispensary. The work was chiefly carried on in the city of Oodeypoor and surrounding villages. Total number vaccinated 1,512, of which 89·11 per cent. are reported as successful. The cost of vaccination was Rupees 384.

“There was no outbreak of small-pox in the city in 1877.”

40. *Weather and Crops*.—The year has been one of great anxiety, only 13·84 inches of rain fell, the average for the three preceding years being 30·35 inches. The kharif harvest, consisting principally of Indian corn and maize, yielded only about a six-anna crop. In August and September there was a complete cessation of rain, and the alarm was universal. Active measures were taken by the Maharana in consultation with Colonels Impey and Gordon to procure supplies of grain if necessary, and the Maharana showed much anxiety and concern for the welfare of his people. At Colonel Gordon's request His Highness advanced Rupees 12,000 for the construction of two bunds on which the Bheels in the hilly tracts might be employed. At this crisis a providential fall of rain took place in the first week of October and enabled the rabi sowings to take place. This saved the country. The outturn of the wheat and barley crops was about half the average.

41. Although grain has been at famine rates for some time, there

	Seers.	Chittacks.
Wheat	7	10
Barley	10	15
Indian corn	9	6
Gram	10	9

appears to be no general distress, which I account for by the sparse population and by abundance of work being obtainable by all. With grain at the rates entered in the margin, which are now prevalent at Oodeypoor,

there would be a famine in the more densely populated portions of Rajpootana like Bhurtpoor and Ulwur.

42. Owing to the scarcity of grass and other descriptions of fodder, there has been fearful mortality among the cattle. No statistics are available to show what the actual loss has been, but I should not be surprised if half the cattle in the State had died. Colonel DeKantzow, who was much among the people and has had great experience, estimated the mortality at a much higher rate.

43. A new comer in Meywar is struck by the fields of lucerne grass to be seen in every village. The Meywaris have, I am informed, been in the habit of cultivating it for some two hundred years, and it is to a considerable extent, owing to this that the horses and valuable bullocks and cows have been saved.

44. *Opium*.—Mr. Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, reports that 9,322 chests of opium were weighed at the Oodeypoor scales during the official year under report, a great increase on the quantity weighed last year. This makes the annual average 6,973 chests during the eight years the scales have been established, but the average of the past three years is much larger, namely, 8,537 chests. There will be a considerable falling off, however, during the current year (1878-79) owing to the drought about a five-anna crop only having been yielded, and Mr. Ingels estimates that only about 6,000 chests will be weighed.

45. In last year's report Colonel Impey alluded to vague reports of smuggling having been made. I cannot ascertain that there has been cause to suspect smuggling during the year under review, and no complaints on the subject have been received from any quarter.

46. *Survey*.—The operations of the Topographical Survey have been continued under Captain C. Strahan during the season. There were no disputes of a serious nature between the people and the several survey parties, and I believe the work made good progress.

47. *Oodeypoor City Conservancy*.—The defective nature of the sanitary arrangements were noticed in last year's report. During the year some of the principal streets were widened, and the conservancy arrangements put on a new footing. These sanitary reforms were at first so distasteful to the people, that they closed the shops for ten days. It required both tact and firmness on the part of the Durbar to bring them to reason, but this was accomplished, and a great improvement has taken place in the sanitary condition of the city. Much remains to be done, but it would not be wise to hurry on the reforms which are being undertaken.

48. *Nathdwara*.—Colonel Impey writes:—"This shrine with its lands and revenues has been a source of trouble and anxiety to the Durbar during the past year. The ex-Gosayen, ejected for his contumacy and misdeeds in 1876, has been wandering over India and intriguing to alienate to his own use the revenues, or to stop their "going to his son and successor, the present Maharaj of the temple. His calumnies have been aimed at the Durbar or Maharana whose motives he has wantonly misrepresented.

"An intelligent tutor has been appointed by His Highness for the young Maharaj, and he has been rescued from a life of vice and ignorance. He has much improved, and will, it is hoped, soon be competent to wholly manage his own affairs and overcome the harm done to this important Visnoo shrine by his recusant father."

49. *Control of the Moghyas*.—Measures have been set on foot to control and reclaim the tribe of Moghyas, whose depredations have been increasing during the past ten or twelve years.

Mr. J. R. FitzGerald of the Bombay Civil Service, whose exertions against the dacoits of the Deccan had met with great success, has been selected to conduct the operations, his substantive pay being generously contributed by Government, while all other expenses connected with himself and his establishment are defrayed by contributions from the adjacent Native States.

Mr. FitzGerald only assumed charge of his appointment in the end of January, and since then has been engaged in collecting information regarding the number of the Moghyas, their mode of living, and habits. Until this information has been obtained, the commencement of the measures contemplated must be postponed.

50. *Hilly Tracts*.—Colonel T. Gordon, C.S.I., held charge as Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts for eleven out of the twelve months, when he was removed to another appointment. Colonel Impey speaks highly of the firmness and patience with which he performed his political duties, and looks upon his departure as a decided loss to the Meywar Agency.

Captain Conolly took over charge from Colonel Gordon and was relieved by Major F. W. Boileau just before the end of the year.

51. Major Boileau's and Captain Conolly's reports are appended, and contain much interesting information. I will not prolong this report by commenting on them.

52. *Absence of serious crime*.—Notwithstanding the great scarcity which prevailed, there was a marked absence of serious crime. This speaks well for the improved administration of these hilly tracts inhabited solely by Bheels.

53. There were no cases of witch-swinging during the year.

54. The Meywar Bheel Corps was inspected by Major-General Schneider, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, who expressed himself favourably with regard to the efficiency of the regiment.

DOONGURPOOR.

55. As already mentioned the banner was presented to the Maharawal on the 20th December 1877, and Colonel Impey speaks of the expressions of unmistakable gratitude and loyalty which it elicited from His Highness.

Colonel Impey had a high opinion of the Maharawal, whom he considered the best of the three lesser Meywar Chiefs. He is anxious to win for himself a good name as a patriarchal ruler, and gladly avails himself of the advice of the Political Officers when in difficulties.

PERTABGURH.

56. For information regarding Pertabgurh and Banswarra, I beg to refer you to the annexed interesting report from Lieutenant Yate, who assumed charge of the Assistant Political Agency from Mr. Framjee Bhikajee in November last.

57. The year has been a very bad one for Pertabgurh, and in consequence of the failure of the Durbar to collect its revenue, Government has sanctioned the postponement of the half-yearly tribute which became due in March.

58. *Dispensary*.—This dispensary was, Dr. Beatson reports, under the charge of a vaccinator till the 1st June, when "Hospital Assistant Abdul Wahab was appointed. He has conducted his duties well with the exception of the office work, and there is a large increase in the daily attendance, as also in the number of in-patients; total number for the year treated being 5,669 or a daily attendance of 15·8."

59. *Vaccination*.—"Vaccination was carried on for one month, during which time 61 cases were vaccinated with a percentage of 52·4 successful."

BANSWARRA.

60. Regarding Banswarra, Colonel Impey writes :—"There has been a marked change for the better in Banswarra during the past year. The Bheels have been brought under better control and the government is stronger. Dewan Gunput Lall has worked well, and Lieutenant Yate has been able through him and the Maharawul to have several internal squabbles settled. Lieutenant Yate's energy and tact have freed Banswarra and Pertabgurh from border and other external disputes, which hampered the welfare of these States."

61. Lieutenant Yate reports that the total rainfall at Banswarra was 15·73 inches, the average being 45 inches. There has consequently been a very poor harvest and great distress among the Bheels and lower classes. The Banswarra Treasury became exhausted, and Government has granted a loan of Rupees 80,000 to enable the Durbar to carry on the administration till next rains, and to provide relief work for the Bheels.

62. For an interesting account of his work among the Bheels and of the success which he met with in disposing of long standing feuds and in inducing outlawed Bheels to settle down, I would refer you to his own report.

Appendix A.

The Maharana's School.	Oodeypoor.	Locality.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	REMARKS.	(a). Boys ... 477 (c). Girls ... 40 Total ... 517 (b). Printing Press inclusive.				
			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the Rols during the year.	English.	Urdu.	Hindee.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	From Durbar.	Sale of books.	Other sources.				Total.	On establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			479 (=92.65)	39 (=7.35)	Nil.	517 (c)	113 (=76.12)	539 91	96	352	397	34	65	7,161 0 0	53 15 6	519 12 6 (a)	8,067 12 0	7,461 0 0	569 10 9 (b)	8,033 10 9	13 13 2		

MEYWAR, }
 The 20th May 1878.

(Sd.) GEO. BAIRD, Head-master,
 Maharana's School, Oodeypoor.

Appendix B.

Return of cases admitted and disposed of in the Criminal Court at Oodeypoor for 1877-78.

No. & nature of offence.	Number of cases in hand and amount of losses sustained.		Number of cases admitted and amount of losses.		Total number of cases and amount of losses.		CASES DISPOSED OF.				Cases in which offenders have been arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment.	Cases remaining undisposed of.		REMARKS.
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Number of cases and amount of compensation awarded.		Number and amount of cases dismissed.			Cases.	Amount.	
							Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.				
1. Dacoity	6	Rs. a. p. 8,714 2 0	17	Rs. a. p. 850 0 0	23	Rs. a. p. 9,564 2 0	8	Rs. a. p. 500 0 0	11	Rs. a. p. 8,410 8 0	5	4	Rs. a. p. 653 10 0	39 women and 14 men by drowning, 19 women and seven men by opium-poisoning, one woman and two men by strangulation, two men shot themselves, and two others stabbed themselves.
2. Theft	47	6,740 1 3	271	16,115 1 3	318	22,855 2 6	109	8,491 0 0	140	4,874 2 6	29	69	9,500 0 0	
3. Highway robbery	24	3,182 14 6	73	9,307 8 0	97	12,550 6 6	17	8,075 2 6	31	1,370 0 0	4	49	3,105 4 0	
4. Murder	7	.....	45	.....	52	.....	...	.....	12	.....	34	6	.....
5. Wounding	1	.....	10	.....	11	.....	...	.....	2	.....	4	5	.....
6. Arson	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....	...	.....	3	.....	4	...	.....
7. Bribery	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	...	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....
8. Sale of children	1	.....	6	.....	7	.....	...	.....	3	.....	5	...	.....
9. Abortion	5	.....	25	.....	30	.....	...	.....	2	.....	17	7	.....
10. Pranch (intentional injury)	2	.....	25	.....	27	.....	...	.....	6	.....	15	3	.....
11. Witchcraft	...	.....	8	.....	8	.....	...	.....	9	.....	3	...	.....
12. Mutilation	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	...	.....	5	.....	1	...	.....
13. Escape of prisoners	...	.....	8	.....	8	.....	...	.....	1	.....	5	3	.....
14. Suicide	5	.....	87	.....	92	.....	86	.....	...	.....	...	6	.....
15. Petty offences	345	.....	616	.....	961	.....	709	.....	...	.....	...	252	.....
Total	447	18,637 1 9	1,202	26,332 9 3	1,649	44,969 11 0	929	17,056 2 6	226	14,654 10 6	127	405	13,258 14 0	

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,

Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix C.

Return showing the number of criminal cases appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1877-78.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	CASES PENDING.			CASES DISPOSED OF.				REMARKS.
		Cases in hand at the close of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases in which decision is confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision revised.	Total.	
1	Theft	4	60	64	40	11	8	59	Cases remaining.
2	Forgery	1	12	13	7	3	3	13	
3	Ill-treatment	4	40	44	28	4	0	41	
4	Dacoities and highway robberies	2	10	12	5	2	0	9	
5	Taking the law into one's own hands	11	40	51	26	7	11	44	
6	Misappropriation	4	1	5	2	2	0	4	
7	Adultery and abduction	4	7	11	6	3	1	10	
8	Suicide	1	1	2	1	2	0	3	
9	Killing and wounding	1	9	10	2	3	3	8	
10	Witchcraft	...	1	1	1	2	0	1	
11	Abortion	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Disobedience of orders	...	2	2	1	...	0	1	
13	Outlawry	...	3	6	3	3	...	3	
14	Poisoning	...	3	3	2	...	...	2
15	Abusing	...	4	4	2	2	...	4	
16	Liberty of action	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	
17	Defamation of character	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	
18	Counterfeit coinage	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	
19	Cheating	...	3	3	2	1	...	3	
		31	214	245	145	17	42	224	21

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix D.

Return of criminal cases during the year 1877-78.

NAMES OF STATES.	Dacoities.	Killing and wounding.	Highway robbery.	Robbery with wounding.	Poisoning.	Ill-treatment.	Abduction.	Theft.	Cattle lifting.	Receiving stolen property.	Miscellaneous.
Meywar	9	7	.....	3	.....	.....	1	9	5	.....	51
Gwalior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	8
Nimbahera	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
Pertabgarh	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Doongurpoor	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Banswara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency.	3	2	7	4	.....	1	5	10	9	.....	89
Total	17	11	9	7	3	2	7	21	21	.....	164

Appendix E.

Detail of criminal cases during the year 1877-78.

NAMES OF STATES.	Dacoity.		Theft.		Murder.		Mutilating.	Kidnapping.	Selling females.	Witchcraft.	Witchswinging.	Miscellaneous.
	No. of cases.	Value of property.	Persons implicated.	No. of cases.	Property carried.	No. of cases.						
Meywar	9	Rs. a. p.	9	17	Rs. a. p.	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	56
Gwalior	.....	.....	.....	4	1,078 0 0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Nimbahera	4	.....	.....	2	1,777 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pertabgarh	.....	.....	.....	2	4,220 0 0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Doongurpoor	1	8,184 0 0	150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Banswara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency.	3	.....	.....	23	4,257 0 0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Total	17	8,184 0 0	159	49	11,332 0 0	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	186

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix F.

Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1877-78.

Number.	Nature of cases or complaints.	Number of cases in hand at the close of year.		Number of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim.		Total number of cases with amount of claim.		Number of cases settled and dismissed with amount of claim.		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim.		REMARKS.
		Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	
1	Debt ...	270	Rs. 2,02,080 0 9	355	Rs. 1,27,968 13 6	625	Rs. 3,30,048 14 3	347	Rs. 1,61,044 2 6	278	Rs. 1,69,021 11 9	Explanation of cases disposed of. Amount in cases decreed and dismissed Rs. 1,61,044-2-6, of which Rupees 17,393-8-3 have been paid to plaintiffs; and cases amounting to Rupees 84,639-6-6 dismissed or non-suited leaving a balance of Rupees 59,111-3-9 decreed in favor of plain tiffs but unrecovered.
2	Marriage disputes	9	.....	25	.....	34	.....	19	.....	15	.....
3	Adoption ...	9	.....	5	.....	14	.....	5	.....	9	.....
4	Caste disputes	3	.....	7	.....	10	.....	7	.....	3	.....
5	Miscellaneous	211	.....	132	.....	343	.....	148	.....	195	.....
6	Boundary ...	66	.....	2	.....	68	.....	6	.....	62	.....
7	Land disputes	129	.....	218	.....	347	.....	183	.....	164	.....
	Total	637	2,02,080 0 9	744	1,27,968 13 6	1,441	3,30,048 14 3	715	1,61,044 2 6	723	1,69,021 11 9	

Appendix G.

Return showing the number of civil suits appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1877-78.

Number.	Nature of cases.	CASES PENDING.			CASES DISPOSED OF			Cases remaining.
		Cases in hand at the close of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases in which decision is confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision revised.	
1	Debt ...	15	97	112	67	17	16	12
2	Dispute about property	27	118	145	82	30	11	22
3	Boundaries ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
4	Adoption ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
5	Marriage dispute	1	7	8	4	1	2	1
6	Caste disputes ...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...
7	Miscellaneous ...	5	2	7	2	4	...	1
	Total	49	227	276	160	64	30	36

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1877.

Appendix I.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Megway Court of Wakeels during the year 1877 (from 1st January to 31st December 1877).

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix J.

Thuggee and Dacoity Operations.

As this is the first year of the submission of this report, and the manual referred to in paragraph 8 of Foreign Department Resolution No. 190J., dated 20th December 1877, has not yet been received, it will necessarily be defective.

2. Manick Duffadar with a party of Nujees was, for a portion of the year under report, employed in the States under this Agency. In the month of April 1877 Manick reported that he had handed over to the custody of the Thannadar of Jawad, Dooda, Ganga, and Punna Moghyas. These persons were forwarded to Aboo in the month of January last, on the requisition of the Assistant General Superintendent, to stand their trial.

3. A kyfeent was received from the Duffadar in June following, stating that on going to Khera in Pertabgurh to effect the arrest of Heera, Bhujja, and Russoolla Moghyas, he learnt from the sister of one Megha that the robbers of whom he was in search had gone towards Mundisore for the purpose of plunder. Copy of this petition was forwarded to the Vakeels of Meywar, Gwalior, Indore, and Tonk, and the necessary instructions issued. In July the Duffadar reported that he had made over Tejpal Muntree, registered No. 8481, to the Amil of Nimbahera. The prisoner was shortly afterwards forwarded to Aboo at the request of the Assistant General Superintendent.

4. In August Manick submitted a petition to this office to the effect that he had heard from the brother of Chania that about 150 Moghyas had stationed themselves about the Dessooree Pass with the intention of falling upon and killing the informer when the party were passing that way. About the same time a letter was received from the Assistant General Superintendent requesting Colonel Impey to move the Durbar to arrange for the protection of the Duffadar and his party. To the latter communication Colonel Impey replied that, on a report to like effect being received from the Duffadar direct, a purwanna for safe conduct had been sent him, and that the Durbar had been desired to check the Moghyas in question, though he was of opinion that the robbers would not venture an attack.

5. In the generality of instances the communications between this office and the Assistant General Superintendent at Aboo have consisted of referenees affecting the transmission and filling up of returns of dacoits, only in the following cases has there been any departure from this procedure.

6. In April 1877 the Assistant General Superintendent at Aboo transmitted the return of Mowla, one of the dacoits concerned in the dacoity committed in the Keora-ki-Nal (in this case property to the value of Rupees 10,179-3 was carried off), and enquired whether the man had been arrested. Copy was forwarded to the Meywar Vakeel and detailed report called for. The Vakeel replied on the 22nd May transmitting the return duly filled up, together with a descriptive roll, and mentioning that the man had been arrested. This was communicated

to the Assistant General Superintendent. Subsequently enquiry was made from Aboo regarding the sentences passed on the dacoits, and in reply a statement giving the names and sentences of the prisoners, obtained from the Durbar, was sent. In September, at the instance of the Assistant General Superintendent, the Durbar was asked to ascertain whether any of the prisoners were willing to become informers, and the reply of the Durbar that none of them consented to do so was duly communicated to him.

7. In June 1877 the Assistant General Superintendent intimated that it had come to his knowledge that a case of murder of one Pitha, son of Poora, caste Moghya, took place at Akola Rowjee in Meywar about ten years ago. The Durbar was asked to make enquiry and report; their reply was received on the 16th August stating that there was no doubt that Pitha had been shot through the chest at the place mentioned, but it could not ascertain by whom the deed was done. The Assistant General Superintendent was addressed in this sense.

8. All the references from the Assistant General Superintendent at Aboo have been replied to with the exception of that connected with the case of Gomanjee, Mahajun of Gotian, Meywar, *versus* Moghyas of Per-tabgurb, in which the delay in replying is due to the non-production of Mana, one of the defendants before the Court of Vakeels, to enable it to adjudicate upon the case.

9. The requests received from Indore for assistance to be given to the parties proceeding from that Agency in search of dacoits have been regularly complied with.

10. A roobkar was received in September last regarding the plunder of the pareel mail within Chittoregurb limits about ten years ago. Copy was sent to the Meywar Vakeel for enquiry and report. In reply, he reported that the occurrence did take place, but that a razinamah had been executed in the case. This answer was deemed insufficient by Colonel Impey, and he called upon the Vakeel for a more detailed report, pointing out that no particulars were forthcoming to show whether the outrage was the same as that alluded to by the Assistant General Superintendent at Indore, what property was carried off, &c. To this communication no reply has been received.

11. In a letter dated 22nd December 1877, the General Superintendent intimated that information had reached his office that a gang of Meenas under Dhoukal and Gopal, inhabitants of Manowda, in the Jeypoor State, had returned to Upper Rajpootana after plundering the house of a Seth in the Meywar territory. He requested that if intelligence had been received here regarding any dacoity recently occurred within this Agency, particulars of the outrage might be sent to him. The vernacular document received with the above letter, together with a translation of it, was forwarded to the Durbar for enquiry and report. The Durbar replied that from enquiries instituted it did not transpire that the dacoity was perpetrated in Chittoregurb, the alleged place of occurrence. The General Superintendent was informed accordingly.

No. 126, dated Camp Rutlam, 1st April 1878.

From—LIEUT. C. E. YATE, Asst. Poltl. Agent, Banswarra and Pertabgurh,
To—MAJOR T. CADELL, V.C., Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on Banswarra and Pertabgurh for 1877-78.

2. I received charge from Mr. Framjee Bhikajec on the 29th November last, when I was gazetted permanently to the political charge of Pertabgurh in addition to that of Banswarra.

3. *Deficient rainfall and consequent scarcity.*—Both States have had, and are still having, a hard struggle to surmount the difficulties occasioned by the deficient rainfall in 1877. The total fall at Banswarra during the monsoon months was only 15·73 inches, with an extra fall of 5·45 inches in December. The year before that 122·86 inches, and in 1875, 60·53 inches were registered, but even allowing for an average fall of 45 inches, there was at any rate a deficiency this year of two-thirds of the usual quantity.

4. The rains are said to have commenced at Banswarra on the 17th June, and though some ten inches only fell between that date and the end of July, yet the crops were promising, and no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was only in August when day after day passed with a clear sky and burning sun, and when all the smaller crops, such as rice, kodra, samli, mung, and til were gradually withered up, and the makki itself, the staple grain of the country, was also going, that rates went up and fears of a famine were entertained. Fortunately a timely fall of some three inches in the beginning of September saved a fourth of the makki, and thus absolute famine was averted.

5. Some two inches more fell about the beginning of October, which enabled the ground to be prepared for the “rabi,” and the unexpected fall of five inches more in December brightened the prospects for a time, but the wheat crops have been decimated by a disease called “gerwa,” and the gram crops have failed through the dryness of the soil, so that the outturn is something very small.

6. In Pertabgurh the opium cultivation almost entirely failed from the want of water in the wells, and the Durbar do not expect to be able to collect more than half the revenue, and probably a third will be as much as they can realize. The State will, however, I hope, be able to tide over the difficulties till next rains without further increasing the present liabilities; but the arrangements which it has been the Maharawal's object to complete for clearing off the old State debts have been sadly interfered with.

7. At Banswarra the annual revenue or “barar” collections were almost entirely lost, and in consequence the Durbar was compelled to solicit the grant of a loan of a lakh of Salum Shahi Rupees or Rupees 80,000 of British currency. With this they hope to be able to carry on the government till next rains, and also to be able to provide relief works for the Bheels in the form of the digging of wells during the hot

season, should the scarcity become more severe. At present many of the Bheels are earning their usual livelihood by cutting wood and grass, and carrying them for sale to the weekly markets in Pertabgurh and Jowra, but many others are hard put to to earn their daily bread.

8. *Kangurh Road*.—Arrangements have been made for a relief work in the making of a cart-road up the “Ghauts” between Banswarra and Pertabgurh at Kangurh. The opening of this road will lessen the distance between the two capitals by some twenty miles, and will be a relief to the Pertabgurh Mahajuns and others who are in the habit of making pilgrimages to Rakabdeo, and of visiting the annual fairs at Baneshwar, &c., in Dhugarpoor. It will also enable the Banswarra Durbar to establish a timber mart in their own territory, which they have long desired, but were unable to do. The Pertabgurh Durbar at first declined to help towards the construction of the road, fearing that their markets at Arnod, Salungurh, and Raipoor would suffer thereby, and it was then arranged that it should be constructed out of the surplus of the enhanced tribute levied from Banswarra, but to this Pertabgurh also objected, and agreed in preference to make it at their own expense.

9. *Kalinjra Road*.—A fresh road has also been opened out by the Banswarra Durbar through Kalinjra to the Chilkari Border, and the Executive Engineer in the Panch Mahals will, I hope, be able to arrange for its construction on to Jhalod, as it is said that this route will be two stages shorter than that through Kushalgurh for traders proceeding from Rutlam to Jhalod and Guzerat.

The Rao of Kushalgurh is also endeavouring to improve the present road through his estate from Rutlam.

10. *Settlement of outlawed Bheels*.—The expedition against the refractory Bheel Pals of Mowri-Khera and Sodalpoor, mentioned in paragraph 20 of last year's report, was most successful, and there has been an entire immunity from violent crime on that side of the country ever since.

Oonkar Rawut, the Chief of Mowri-Khera, was attacked and captured by the Thakoor of Raipoor in Pertabgurh, and shortly after died in confinement in Banswarra. His sons and adherents after wandering about for several months in the Rutlam territory came in and surrendered themselves to me unconditionally, a few days after my arrival at Banswarra. It was deemed inexpedient to allow them to return to Mowri-Khera owing to their feuds with the other branch of the family at present in power there, and so the Durbar finally agreed to confer on them two deserted villages which had once before been in their possession for a short time. They gave in agreement to the Durbar similar to that executed by the heads of all the other villages at the conclusion of hostilities last year, and they also furnished security for their future good behaviour, and having had a taste of the hardships of outlawry, they will, I think, live quiet for some time. The Kamdar, Gunput Lall, deserves much credit for the manner in which he has pacified these turbulent Bheel Pals, and for the success which has attended his efforts to keep the country quiet during the present scarcity.

11. *Settlement of Bheel feuds on the Chilkari Border.*—The disturbances on the Chilkari (Banswarra) and Paneh Mahals Border, mentioned in paragraph 31 of last year's report, have been satisfactorily disposed of. The Durbar in the first instance deputed the Fouzdar and some troops to the Border to keep the peace, but the Rao of Garhi, to whom Chilkari belongs, protested against this as an infraction of his rights. On arrival at Banswarra I sent for the Rao of Garhi and went over the whole case with him and the Kamdar of Banswarra, and finally the Rao was induced to give an agreement and guarantee to the Durbar for the proper control of his Chilkari Estate in the future. I then marched to the Border accompanied by both the Rao of Garhi and the Kamdar. The Native officials from Jhaiod met me at Chitathala, where the Bheels from both sides were collected, and a public reconciliation of all old feuds was effected, each man in turn drinking opium from the other's hand and then embracing him. All the existing disputes were settled, and police thannas were posted along the Border. We also drew up a few simple rules for the guidance of the police on either side, and as far as possible removed all cause for future quarrels. No one could have been happier than the Bheels themselves at this adjustment of all their former differences, and there is every reason to hope that no further disturbances will occur.

12. *Kushalgarh.*—I visited Kushalgarh early in February and remained there for some days. The Rao, who has been assigned the position of a Mediatized or Guaranteed Feudatory of Banswarra, was granted the right of direct correspondence with the Assistant Political Agent in 1869. His relations though with the Durbar are still very strained, and his petty claims to independence require control. The question of his liability for military service to Banswarra has yet to be decided.

13. *General health.*—Kushalgarh suffered from a severe outbreak of cholera in February, which carried off a number of the inhabitants. There was also a slight attack of it at Banswarra in December last, and it was prevalent all over the district at that time, otherwise the general health of the district has been pretty good. Fever and guinea-worms continue to prevail, and my establishment have suffered severely from the latter during the year. My predecessor too when he left was suffering badly from them.

14. *Banswarra and Kushalgarh Border Punchayet.*—While at Kushalgarh I held a Border Punchayet for the settlement of all outstanding disputes between Banswarra and Kushalgarh. Thirty cases were thus disposed of, and I afterwards settled and demarcated some boundary disputes which had been lying over for many years.

15. *Banswarra and Pertabgarh Border Punchayet.*—From Kushalgarh I proceeded to the Pertabgarh Border, and after disposing of 29 outstanding cases in a Border Punchayet, I settled and demarcated the boundary between Kangarh of Pertabgarh, and Koinow Kairwani, and Makanpoora of Banswarra, referred to in paragraph 28 of last year's report.

16. *Banswarra and Rutlam Border Punchayet.*—I endeavoured also to arrange for the meeting of a Border Punchayet on the Rutlam

Border for the settlement of the many old cases between that State and Banswarra and Kushalgurh, but owing to the absence of the Political Agent of Rutlam with the Maharaja on his wedding tour, the meeting had to be postponed.

17. *Banswarra and Jhabooa Border Punchayet.*—The Political Agent at Bhopawur was prevented by other duties from visiting the Border this year, and a meeting has been arranged for next year. No Border Punchayet has been held with Jhabooa for many years, and a large number of cases have been accumulated, so that I trust that nothing may occur to interfere with the arrangement.

18. *Banswarra and Rewa Kanta Border Punchayet.*—A meeting has also been arranged between the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and myself for November next for the settlement of the cases between Banswarra and Sunth. The meeting was to have come off this year, but owing to the drought and general scarcity, and to the cases being comparatively few and unimportant, it was thought advisable to postpone it.

19. *Banswarra and Doongurpoor Border Punchayet.*—Arrangements have also been made with the Political Superintendent at Khairwarra for a Border Punchayet between Banswarra and Doongurpoor early next season.

20. *Thakoor of Tamesra.*—The disputes between the Rao of Kushalgurh and his brother the Thakoor of Tamesra, mentioned in paragraph 25 of last year's report, were terminated by the suicide of the Thakoor in May last. The only reason that can be assigned for the act is that of the loss of his favorite wife. The Rao has nominated his third son, Jeswant Sing, a lad of about fifteen, to succeed to the Estate.

21. *Presentation of Imperial Banners.*—The banners to be presented to the Chiefs of both Banswarra and Pertabgurh in honor of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen have been lately received, but both the Chiefs have requested that the ceremony of presentation may be postponed for the present, as they wish to have the banners presented with as much ceremony and *éclat* as possible, and to mark the occasion by public rejoicing and festivities.

No. 92, dated Khairwarra, 29th April 1878.

From—MAJOR F. W. BOILEAU, Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar,

To—MAJOR T. CADELL, V.C., Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts of Meywar for the year 1877-78.

I took over the office from Captain Conolly on the 1st April. Colonel Gordon, on his departure in the beginning of March, left memoranda for the report.

1, 3, 5 to 10, 12, 13,
14 15, 24, 25, 26.

These have been inserted in full in the paragraphs marginally noted.

1. *Health*.—The health of the district has been fairly good. Cholera to a slight extent made its appearance in November and December 1877, having spread from Samlajee, where it broke out during the annual fair. The Hospital Returns of the Meywar Bheel Corps differ little from those of the previous year.

2. *Civil Dispensary*.—The admissions have been 1,162 out-patients and 52 in-patients, a considerable increase over those of 1876. Ophthalmia and fever were the chief diseases.

3. *Rainfall and Crops*.—The rainfall was 20·09 inches in 25 days during the year. The rains failed as elsewhere. Rain in the end of June caused early sowings, which were ruined by subsequent drought. Second sowings were made with some success in the end of September. Prices rose to famine rates. The efforts made to supply the Cantonment of Khairwarra with grain resulted in a large amount being procured, just about the time of the later fall of rain, and it was mainly owing to the grain then brought into the Station from a distance under Cantonment management that seed was largely available at easy rates for the sowings which then were made in the surrounding country.

4. Prices current at Khairwarra—

Wheat ..	...	...	8	Seers per Imperial Rupee.
Barley ...	...	...	12	" "
Indian corn	..	...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Rice .	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Gram ...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Ghee ...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "

Doongurpoor.

Wheat ...	...	...	8	Seers per Imperial Rupee.
Barley ...	...	...	10	" "
Indian corn	...	...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Rice ...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Gram ..	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Ghee ...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "

5. *Public Works*.—The extension of the Bombay and Baroda Railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlupoor will bring Khairwarra within 65 miles of the main Bombay Line *via* Edur; and when employment for starving Bheels and others, last August, was being considered, Colonel Gordon suggested the re-opening and improvement of a wall-lined old cart road from Khairwarra to Pal in Guzerat, whence communication with Edur is easy from the nature of the country. By this route the flat cart road country of Guzerat is reached in 15 miles from Khairwarra, while the existing road *via* Sameyra passes for 26 miles through hills. The Pal road was in use up to 1857 and about that time was improved by Colonel Brooke, then in command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, but it was afterwards abandoned owing to several bad cases of murder and robbery on it. The Chiefs of the small Bhoomia States of Para and Channee, through which the road passes to Khairwarra, were unable to protect its

traffic there; accordingly the more difficult Sameyra route through Doongurpoor territory was followed by reason of the stronger Government in that State affording security to trade and travellers. The rain which fell in September altered the aspect of affairs in the Bheel Tracts, and the necessity for establishing relief works passed away for the time. On the late visit of His Highness the Maharana Sujjun Sing of Oodeypoor to Edur being arranged, Colonel Gordon suggested the journey being made by the Pal road. The idea of reducing considerably the distance to Edur by following the projected road, and of avoiding the troublesome Damode stream-bed and rocky road on the existing route *viâ* Sameyra met with the Durbar's approval. The road was accordingly made fit for carriages, and was used by His Highness to and from Edur in December. It now only remains for the Edur road from the Meywar-Guzerat Border near Pal to be improved and extended to the Railway to complete good road communication between Neemuch and the Railway Station for Edur. The road work alluded to gave timely employment to the poor in the Hill Tracts at a season of great scarcity. With reference to the cause of disuse of the road, already mentioned, the habits of the Bheels have greatly changed during the last twenty years, and where insecurity of life and property was the rule then, it is now the exception, and the new road is quite as safe as that *viâ* Sameyra.

6. The unprecedentedly heavy rains of 1875 caused the destruction of many of the tanks and artificial lakes, which appear throughout the Hill Tracts as evidences of a bygone practical energy and enterprise rarely now shown. Amongst the destroyed lakes were those of Banda and 'Thanna situated in the Jawas and Para Bhoomia States, and distant five and eight miles respectively from Khairwarra; They formed the main source of the agricultural wealth of several large villages on their banks. The inhabitants of Banda, foreseeing the ultimate failure of their irrigating wells, offered to repair the dam walls and bunds, and to sign an agreement to keep the same in repair, provided the Rao remitted to them half a year's revenue, amounting to about Rupees 940. The Rao had found a gain in the loss of the lake by the assessment of the crops grown on its bed, and declined to share the cost. The villagers, unable to believe that their offer would be refused, had commenced work by collecting a quantity of stones for the walls, but abandoned it on finding no hope of the aid asked. The restoration of these lakes appeared to Colonel Gordon to be the best works on which to employ the Bheels when starvation threatened them in August, and on a representation to the Durbar, His Highness the Maharana in the most generous manner agreed to furnish the funds required, free of interest. The estimated amount was Rupees 7,500, and arrangements were made for gradual payment, the larger villages depending on the lakes, having given in security for the amount of the annual instalments. Notwithstanding the improved prospects after the fall of rain, it was determined to carry on the lake works, and they are now in full progress with every appearance of completion before next rains. About 55 masons and 400 coolies are employed daily under the direction of some skilled workmen from Doongurpoor, and the supervision of a selected party of one Native officer, six non-commissioned officers, and sixteen sepoy of the Meywar

Bheel Corps. As the bursting of the original bunds appear to have been entirely caused by insufficient and obstructed outlets producing overflow, Colonel Gordon personally directed widened water escape for each lake, the cuttings to be deepened in the event of the bunds not being raised to their full height this season.

7. *Post Office*.—There has not been a single case of mail robbery. Several attacks on mail runners have been reported; but from their nature there is reason to suspect that they were the result of private quarrels, and were exaggerated and misrepresented to the Sub-Inspectors for the purposes of personal enmity.

8. *Crime*.—Again this year has passed without a case of witch-swinging coming to notice, and all crime still continues on the decrease. During the late time of great scarcity of food anxiety was felt as to the effect of suffering in this respect upon a people hardly yet reclaimed from their old national predatory habits. There was a general feeling of insecurity and alarm. The export of grain by the Buniahs was checked in many places by the Bheels of the villages where it was stored; and vigilance committees were organized which watched by day and patrolled by night to keep the grain for those who had grown it and were the Buniahs' regular customers. Nothing was done beyond this, and order was preserved. An active business was carried on in arrows and arrow-heads, and the flocks and herds which usually are tended by children and old people were watch by armed men. For, to the Bheel who throws his prejudices to the winds, when hunger presses, the cattle which form a large portion of their wealth appeared as food, and instances occurred of the sacred animal being so utilized. The greater danger lay on the Guzerat border, where greater prosperity offered greater temptations to plunder and steal. Measures were taken to prevent this as much as possible, and the offences reported were few. Considering their condition of want and poverty, it would not have been surprising had the Bheels then returned to their old ways, and they deserve credit for the patience and forbearance they showed during that time of suffering.

9. The Kankun Sagwarra Bheels in Juwass, composed of the Kurari, Patella, and Darina clans, are among the most powerful and turbulent in the Meywar Tracts. Inhabiting a position of great natural strength, and having the privilege of having been rarely attacked with success, they raided on their neighbours of Madri almost with impunity. Their nominal ruler, the Rao of Juwass, is powerless to control or coerce them. The favorite son of one of the principal Gomethees and the most popular leader in all their raids was lately surprised asleep by some Madri Bheels, and was captured and made over to the Rao of Juwass. The father came to Khairwarra with the assumed object of securing our mediation with the Juwass Rao in the matter of the clan's relation with him, but his real purpose was to excite sympathy, and obtain the release of his son Phoolia. Advantage was taken of the opportunity, and by means of a Punchayet, in which two Bheel Native officers of the regiment took part, a settlement of the internal quarrels of the clans has been made preliminary to an adjustment of the Madri claims. The establishment of a Juwass Thanna has also been agreed to and carried out.

10. *Meywar Bheel Corps*.—This regiment was inspected for the first time since February 1874 by Major-General Schneider, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, on the 10th and 11th December 1877. The Major-General expressed himself satisfied with the state of the regiment.

11. *Muggra Hakim or Native Governor of the Oodeypoor Khalsa Hill Tracts*.—This official reports that the rain crops were below the average. Several tanks were repaired and improved so as to give employment to those in want. Crime has not increased.

12. *Border Courts*.—The newly-established Border Court taking the place of the Border Panchayet for the settlement of cases between Meywar, Doongurpoor, and Mahi Kanta met at Sameyra on the 18th November, disposed of the following:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Mahi Kanta <i>versus</i> Doongurpoor in 4 cases	...	304	12 0
Doongurpoor <i>versus</i> Mahi Kanta „ 2 „	...	144	7 0
Balance in favor of Mahi Kanta	...	160	5 0
Mahi Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar in 4 cases	...	597	15 0
Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahi Kanta	...	Nil.	
Balance in favor of Mahi Kanta	..	579	15 0

A meeting for the settlement of cases between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta had been postponed owing to severe scarcity of grain in Rewa Kanta. A later meeting was proposed, but again the necessary arrangements could not be made on the Rewa Kanta side. The cases awaiting decision are comparatively few and unimportant.

13. *Boundary Settlement*.—In November Colonel Gordon, in company with Colonel LeGeyt, demarcated a boundary line between the villages of Juggabore in Damode, Doongurpoor, and Ansole in Sameyra, Mahi Kanta. An engagement to meet in January for the final settlement of the Ranee Talao land dispute, referred to in last year's report, could not be kept owing to the paucity of officers with the Meywar Bheel Corps. Captain McRae, the Adjutant, was withdrawn in November for boundary work on the Meywar-Tonk Border, and Colonel Gordon's presence with the regiment was rendered absolutely necessary to carry on drill and musketry instruction during the exercise season, Lieutenant Rundall being the only other officer available for regimental duty then.

BHOGMIA CHIEFS.

14. *Juwass*.—The Rao Ummur Sing has not improved on the report made on him last year by Colonel Gordon. His officials are the worst of their class, and their conduct has on several occasions been the subject of serious notice. An enquiry was made in 1875 regarding the State debts. After all claims were called for, a list was made and a system of liquidation and check on further debt was planned and adopted. It was found lately that some of the old debts, chiefly money due to Jemadars of mercenaries, had been concealed and fresh loans contracted, contrary

to the agreement made. It was also discovered that some of the Rao's debts as Thakoor of Babulwarra had been charged to the Juwass Estate. The question of putting Juwass under management, similarly as Joora in the Kotra District now is, was considered; but further action was deferred on the Rao undertaking to pay a portion of the debts at once from his Babulwarra funds, and not to contract further debt without reference. The continued and unnecessary indebtedness of Juwass was productive of much misery to the people. Served by unscrupulous Kamdars, the Rao had frequent recourse to extra taxation, and no allowance was made even in the late time of scarcity. A whole clan of Bheels was driven out of their lands by the extortion of one of the Kamdars, and they moved into Doongurpoor territory to seek new homes.

It must however be told to the Rao's credit that on hearing of the matter, he exerted himself successfully and induced their return.

15. The existence of an English Cantonment in Juwass, for nearly 40 years, has taught the neighbouring population something regarding fair treatment, and the Rao, Ummur Sing, has been warned of the consequences of neglecting his responsibilities as their ruler and protector.

16. The Rao of Juwass was till lately one of the Thakoors attached to the Meywar Bheel Corps, a substantial distinction that carried with it an allowance of Rupees 100 per month. He was removed from the appointment by the Agent to the Governor-General for not giving Colonel Gordon the aid of his influence and authority when called upon to do so; especially in the case of two deserters from the Meywar Bheel Corps belonging to Juwass, and whom he made no effort to capture.

17. *Parah.*—This year the revenue is stated to be only Rupees 3,051, or less than one-half of its amount last year.

18. *Madri.*—The revenue is about Rupees 2,000, or Rupees 1,400 less than that of last year. The Thakoorship of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vacant by the removal of the Rao of Juwass, was conferred upon the Madri Rao by the Agent to the Governor-General on the recommendation of Colonel Gordon.

19. *Chanee.*—The revenue is given as Rupees 1,200, whereas in 1877 it was Rupees 1,600.

20. *Thanna.*—Purbut Sing, the Thakoor, only acknowledges a diminution of Rupees 100 in his income. His revenue amounting to Rupees 1,200.

21. The reason assigned for the diminution of revenue is the failure of the rain crops.

DOONGURPOOR.

22. *Health.*—In the village of Baroda 30 people are said to have fallen victims to cholera during November. There were a few more cases in other villages. Chest diseases during the year were somewhat prevalent.

23. *Crops*.—Wheat only yielded an eight-anna crop owing to the injury caused by the blight. The rain crops of Indian corn, rice, oord, &c., were almost destroyed by the late advent of the rains. Where irrigation was practicable about one-third of the crops was saved.

24. *Administration*.—The Maharawul made successful arrangements for the control and subsistence of his Bheel subjects during the great security of grain in July, August, and September. In the administration of the country, Colonel Gordon considers that Pundit Bhagoti Persad, whom he mentioned in his last report, is allowed too great a share. He is too anxious to introduce improvement which he does not himself understand, and for which the country is in no way prepared. The "Damala" tax, which is largely resorted to in the small Bhoomia States, is also a favorite source of extra revenue in Doongurpoor, but an attempt to levy it in the present hard times has produced something like a strike among a large body of industrious patel cultivators in the khalsa lands. These combined to emigrate into Saloombur territory with the evident object of causing loss to Doongurpoor; for they know their value there, and must have been aware that they would not be more leniently treated in Saloombur. One of the Rawul's Ministers followed to treat for their return, but they declined to come back except on the condition of the total extinction of the hated "Damala" tax. This manner of bringing the State to terms seems likely to be oftener resorted to now.

25. Last June the greater portion of a Bheel community, numbering 600 families, similarly left their homes and prepared to emigrate into the neighbouring Guzerat territory, by reason of the oppressive conduct of the owner of the village, a Furrash in the service of His Highness the Maharawul, to whose grandfather it had been granted 60 years ago.

The Maharawul was recommended to resume the village as khalsa, and make an annual payment to the Furrash according to the terms of the original grant, and this was done.

26. The Maharawul himself is much liked by his people, who all believe that a hearing before him gains them justice and kind treatment, and in the matter of the Bheel Pal of Bulwarra, above alluded to, he showed himself ready to settle the case satisfactorily, on its being brought to his notice similarly with the patels now fled to Saloombur and with whom Joomjee was treating when Colonel Gordon left. The Maharawul expressed himself ready to listen to their grievances and consider them fully, but he had not had the chance, and this he wished Colonel Gordon to help him towards. The fact is, as the ryots say, "the Maharawul is good but indolent, and the Kamdars are bad."

27. *Public Works*.—The sum of Rupees 11,200 has been expended on a treasury building, a summer residence for the Maharawul, a shed for carriages, repairing the broken dam near the Gaib Sagur and other works.

28. The receipts for Sumbut 1933 are Rupees 1,17,499-14-3, and expenditure Rupees 2,00,791-4-1, showing a deficit of Rupees 83,391-5-10. The explanation given of this is that the dearness of grain caused an increase in the personal expenses of Rupees 6,000. The contingent

expenses, in which the public works are included, have expanded to Rupees 52,654 instead of Rupees 26,000. The pay of the troops also shows an increase of Rupees 6,000, which is ascribed to its being found necessary to entertain more troops for a time, outrages among the Bheels having increased in consequence of the threatened scarcity. Directly these decreased, the additional troops were discharged.

29. Captain Conolly's report on the Kotra District is enclosed.

30. *Trade*.—The business done at the Bunesbur Fair was little more than one-half of that of 1876-77.

31. The usual Statements and Return are herewith forwarded, viz.—

1. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Doongurpoor State.
2. Return of Cases, Criminal and Civil.
3. Statement of Trade, Bunesbur Fair.

Statement of Receipt and Disbursements of the Doongurpoor State for the Sumbut year 1933, i.e., A.D. 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877.

RECEIPTS.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land revenue for 1933	76,155	14	3
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants	3,542	12	0
Value of revenue paid in kind	596	0	0
Abkaree	2,401	2	0
Miscellaneous	3,804	2	0
Customs	17,500	0	0
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents	13,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
		1,17,499	14 3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Kothar khurch or personal expenses of Maharawul	28,636	8	6
Household expenses	1,660	8	0
Miscellaneous	23,642	12	3

State expenditure, viz.—

Contingent expenses	52,654	13	3
Tribute to British Government	*17,500	0	0
Pay of troops	76,309	14	4
Jewels, &c., purchased	386	11	9
	<hr/>		
		2,00,791	4 1

* No exchange paid on this item, as the Hoondree for the same taken from the Custom Collector.

Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1833, i.e., from 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877, showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTH.				No. of criminal cases.	No. of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
1876.								
July ....	...	...	...	25	21	38	8	46
August .....	...	...	...	43	51	60	34	94
September .....	...	...	...	35	25	39	21	60
October .....	...	...	...	14	23	27	10	37
November .....	...	...	...	44	35	51	28	79
December .....	...	...	...	86	37	89	34	123
1877.								
January .....	...	...	...	39	26	45	20	65
February .....	...	...	...	42	19	42	19	61
March .....	...	...	...	59	32	63	28	91
April ...	...	...	...	67	33	64	36	100
May ...	...	...	...	43	48	52	39	91
June ...	...	...	...	89	40	72	57	129
Total				586	390	642	334	976

(Sd.) F. W. BOILEAU, Major,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Buneskur Fair in Doongurpoor in Sumbut year 1933, A.D. 1876-77.

Sumbut year ... 1935
Number of shops ... 326

Value of cloth and cotton goods.

			Rs.	a.	p.
From Bombay and Guzerat	...	...	24,464	0	0
„ Pertabgurh	...	...	5,464	0	0
„ Doongurpoor, &c.	...	...	6,674	0	0
„ Rutlam	...	...	6,050	0	0
„ Boorhanpoor	...	...	8,464	0	0
Total	...	...	51,116	0	0

				Rs.	a.	p.
Value of drugs	...	...	...	6,417	0	0
„ of miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	2,526	0	0
„ of copper and brass utensils	...	...	...	2,344	0	0
„ of jewels of gold and silver	...	...	...	284	0	0
„ of provisions	...	...	...	940	0	0
„ of sweetmeats	...	...	...	288	0	0
„ of swords	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
„ of earthen pots	...	...	...	464	0	0
„ of ironmongery	...	...	...	324	0	0
„ of cotton	...	...	...	1,898	0	0
„ of bangles	...	...	...	849	0	0
„ of tobacco	...	...	...	4,135	0	0
„ of coconuts	...	...	...	847	0	0
„ of brass anklets	...	...	...	2,248	0	0
Total value of goods				75,680	0	0

ABSTRACT.

Goods sold	...	...	...	59,680	0	0
„ remaining on hand	...	...	...	16,000	0	0
Total	...	...	...	75,680	0	0

(Sd.) F. W. BOILEAU, *Major,*
Offg. Polt. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

KOTRA ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1877-78.

1. *Meteorological Observations.*—Two years' figures given for the sake of comparison.

YEAR.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days in which rain fell.
		May.	January.			In cents.	Days.
1876-77	78·25	104·87	52·25	22·54	65·89	37·60	55
1877-78	81·89	99·25	48·9	21·91	69·89	17·2	34

	1876-77.	1877-78.
2. No. of cases treated in Hospital ...	238	160
" " " in Dispensary ...	373	317
Deaths (in Hospital) ...	2	1

3. The general health both of the Station and district has been excellent, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather during the past, and sudden changes of temperature during the present, year.

4. The Cantonment was visited in February by an earthquake, travelling from west to east, the tremor accompanying which was hardly perceptible, though the rumbling was very loud and continuous.

5. The dispensary, under the zealous and gratuitous services of Native Doctor, Sewtahul, in medical charge of Kotra, continues to afford relief to a large number of poor people in the district, but it is greatly in want of separate accommodation (the work being carried on either in the verandah or a corner of the Regimental Hospital), and is at times hard pressed for funds (being entirely dependent on charitable donations). It is hoped, however, that through the assistance of the Bhoomia Chiefs, and perhaps of the Maharana if he is so disposed, the institution may be raised to a more prosperous condition.

6. The school established by the Durbar in the beginning of 1875 gives (compulsory) education to all recruits joining the Meywar Bheel Corps, and is also attended voluntarily by a few sepoys and residents of Cantonments. The Chiefs and Thakoors however have not, I regret to say, availed themselves of the instruction it offers to their sons and relatives.

7. The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, was prevented by press of regimental work from paying his usual visit to Kotra.

8. As regards crops, the year under review has been a most unfortunate one; the drought of 1877 having not only caused the extensive failure of the autumn crops, but by diminishing the supply of water for irrigation affected the spring crops of 1878 as well. These latter

* A small grass-hopper called "tid" possibly of the same genus as, though not migratory like, the locust.

have been further injured partly by blight and insects,* and partly by an unusually small rainfall in the winter months. The Bheels, apprehensive of a possible failure of the next "kharif" crop, are now hoarding up such small stores of grain as remain to them from former years or have accrued from the harvest just gathered, refusing in many instances to repay the advances made to them by the Bunnias for seed. On these small savings and a fair outturn of mango and mahooa, supplemented by certain wild fruits and berries; on the products of the chase, and the occasional surreptitious slaughter of kine; by such means are the people (who have not migrated) eking out an existence and looking wistfully forward to the next rainy season. On the whole they may be said to have behaved with much patience and forbearance, and there has so far been little, if any, increase of crime.

9. The drought and failure of the supply of surface water has led to the digging out, in the beds of water-courses, numerous small wells or reservoirs, the water being usually raised not by Persian wheels which require bullock power and are therefore too expensive, but by "paotas" or small wheels worked by pedal labour. In some instances where a good spring has been tapped and the regular crop of gram, barley, or wheat has suffered from blight, insects or frost-bite, a second crop of small grain, such as "cheena, mall, kangnee" and even "oonaloo" or "spring" Indian corn has been attempted; but the Bheel is, as a rule, improvident and averse to agriculture; preferring, to the toil of careful manuring, ploughing, and irrigating, the comparatively easier and ruder method of burning "jungle" and waiting for the rain to moisten the soil, which is then lightly turned up, the seed sown, and no further thought bestowed till the ripening crop calls for a few days' watching to prevent inroads by wild animals.

10. The above remarks apply generally to all the three Chiefships of the district, though the circumstances of each differ so far that Panerwa may be said to have suffered least from drought and failure of crops; that Oghna being by far the most prosperous, is best able to meet a time of scarcity and privation; and that in Joora the inhabitants have been able to obtain, in the Serohi towns of Rohera and Pindwara just across the border, both employment as labourers and also grain in return for the grass and wood of their own district.

11. The supply of grain to the Kotra Cantonment during the past year has been a matter of no small difficulty; for the bazar not only supplies the Station but a large number of country-folk from the surrounding villages, both Meywar and Guzerat (the latter territory lying within a stone's throw of Cantonments). In the absence at different times of the 2nd Assistant from Kotra much credit is due to the Native Officer in charge of the post, Subadar Bhugwandeem, Meywar Bheel Corps, whose experience of the country and its people, as well as his patience and foresight in the matter, have been of the greatest service in meeting the difficulties in question.

12. In the spring of 1877, agreeably to the wishes of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, an attempt was made to induce the poorer Bheels, who were without the means of setting themselves up, to settle and take to agriculture; small advances being promised them, without interest and recoverable in easy instalments, for the purchase of cattle (out of funds realized by the sale of property seized during the Mandwa Bakel expedition of the previous year) on the system pursued in the Western Bheel Agency. The attempt, however, was not attended with success: the Bheels, with their natural love of a roving life, showing a disinclination to settle down to agricultural pursuits and remain permanently in one locality. Moreover it was obviously desirable that, for the sake of better supervision, the first experiments should be carried out in the vicinity of Cantonments, and this may have deterred persons who were unwilling to leave the neighbourhood of their own homes. A further effort, however, is now being made in this matter, and the present difficulty of getting food or employment should induce people to seize the opportunity thus afforded them of starting afresh in life.

13. The following is an abstract of the cases brought before the 2nd Assistant during the year:—

DETAIL.			SETTLED.	PENDING.
Cattle theft	...	...	12	2
Highway robbery	...	...	2	4
Murder	...	...	5	2
False imprisonment	...	...	1	1
Assault	...	...	4	1
Abduction	...	...	8	1
Arson	...	...	1	0
Robbery	...	...	2	2
Boundaries	...	...	2	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	26	10
		Total	63	23

14. The first Border Court (supplanting the Punchayet) which has been held on this Border assembled at Bramha Khair (Guzrat) in January, and consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. LeGeyt, Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and myself. The arrears of three years were disposed of as shown in the abstract given below. The postponements were in some instances necessitated by the parties concerned having been driven by the prevailing scarcity to leave their homes in search of food and grazing elsewhere. The cases shown as "transferred" were found to consist, not of disputes between Bheels, Meenas, &c., but of matters affecting boundaries, jurisdiction, and so on; and therefore not cognizable by Border Court:—

Abstract.

DETAIL.			Kotra vs. Mahi Kanta.	Mahi Kanta vs. Kotra.	REMARKS.
Awards in money	5	8	Fifteen of these cases were decided by local Punchayet.
Ditto in kind	...	...	...	2
Thrown out	...	...	14	24
Settled out of Court	...	...	4	3
Postponed	...	...	7	8
Closed	...	...	3	1
Transferred	...	...	9	...
Referred to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	42	47
Grand total	...	...	89	

15. The Border Court for Kotra and Serohi also assembled at the same time and place, and consisted of Colonel C. R. Blair, Officiating Political Superintendent, Serohi, and myself; but it was found impossible to dispose of more than a very few cases, as most of the persons

concerned on the Serohi and some on the Kotra side were reported to have left their homes in search of grazing for their cattle. The Court was postponed accordingly, but the most important case had been settled, and the rest were neither very numerous nor urgent.

16. With regard to woods and forests the system of burning down the jungle, as above explained, added to the indiscriminate cutting of trees for fire-wood, produces a vast amount of damage to what might otherwise develop into fine timber; and were it not that the population is sparse, and calls on the forests proportionately small, the country would soon be denuded of its woods and deprived of its rainfall. Rapidly as population must be increasing everywhere now the question of forest conservancy for these districts is one which will sooner or later have to be seriously taken in hand.

17. Roads, worthy of the name, cannot be said to exist in the Kotra District, although a radius of sixty miles includes important places, such as Aboo, Erinpura, Oodeypoor, and Khairwarra. A very rough cart road leads into Guzrat and round by a circuitous route to Khairwarra; and traces are to be found of a cart road, made when the Station was first established, to Rohera in Serohi; but this is all. Apart from the importance of opening out good roads, both as military communications and trade routes, with the places above mentioned, the work would give employment to numbers of Bheels and others who are now living from hand to mouth, and require but little provocation to drive them to plunder. Moreover roads to Oodeypoor and Khairwarra, especially the former, would relieve this district from its entire present dependence on the neighbouring provinces of Guzrat, and in lesser degree Serohi and Marwar, for its supplies of cloth, tobacco, spices, &c., &c., and the services of workmen, such as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, &c., the profit now accruing to foreign tradesmen and artisans being diverted to Meywar territory, and new markets being opened out for Meywar enterprise.

18. In Oghna there has been nothing of importance to record during the past year.

19. In Panarwa the long pending dispute regarding the rightful ownership of the village of Dabeewas was amicably settled in June last (after enquiry by Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and myself) by the cession of the village to Edur (Mahi Kanta).

Two other minor boundary disputes with Mahi Kanta were enquired into, one being settled and the other advanced a stage. In the course of the latter a forgery was detected, perpetrated by the Rana's "Kamdar," who was removed accordingly.

In November the death of one of the Rana's wives occurred; visits of condolence were paid by the other Bhoomia Chiefs with whom the Rana is connected by family and marriage ties.

20. In Joora, affairs though slowly are perceptibly improving under direct management. Regular accounts have for the first time been kept and are submitted monthly; the collection of revenue is more systematically carried out; unreasonable expenses have been curtailed

and establishments reduced; returns are sent in showing the extent to which fines or other punishments are inflicted, and a very fair estimate has been formed of the State's receipt and expenditure sufficient to form a basis on which to arrange the payment of its debts to the Durbar. A "Motamid" was deputed from Oodeypoor in January last to discuss this matter, but various interruptions occurred to prevent a final settlement, which, however, should be effected very shortly.

One boundary dispute with Mahi Kanta has been settled during the year.

21. A Border Punchayet under my superintendence assembled in January on the Joorá-Gogoonda border, and disposed of cases pending between those two States since 1872. At the same time a dispute as to the possession of the villages of Bahoowalla and Sevureea, on the border in question, was settled by myself in favor of Gogoonda, and an arrangement was entered into by which disputes between the subjects of these States should be disposed of by Punchayet annually.

22. *Changes of Officers.*—On the 3rd March Captain Conolly took up the duties of Political Superintendent, Hilly Traets, Meywar, *vice* Colonel Gordon proceeding on transfer to the Military Department to Simla, and on the 18th March relieved Colonel Impey, Political Agent, Meywar, transferred to Nepal. The charge of the Kotra Assistantcy being held meanwhile by Lieutenant Rundall, Meywar Bheel Corps.

The Meywar Vakeel in attendance at Kotra and the Moonshee of the 2nd Assistant's Office were both dismissed during the year; the former on suspicion, the latter on conviction, of bribery.

KOTRA (MEYWAR),
The 23rd April 1878. }

(Sd.) A. CONOLLY, *Capt.*,
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 77-55G., dated Jeypoor, 27th May 1878.

From—COLONEL W. H. BEYNON, Political Agent, Jeypoor,

To—Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the States under this Agency, comprising Jeypoor, Kishengurh, and Lawa, for the year 1877-78, which I rejoined on the 16th November 1877, after an absence of nineteen months on furlough.

Jeypoor.

2. The year under report was an uneventful one, politically at least. In respect to the famine distress which prevailed throughout Rajpootana in autumn, owing to the failure of the periodical rains, Jeypoor fared little better than her neighbours.

3. Excepting in artificially irrigated or otherwise favored localities of the State, the autumnal crop (kharif) was almost totally lost; but notwithstanding the great scarcity and the cause for apprehension that was at one time felt for the succeeding winter crop, the price of barley, which is the staple food grain of the people, was never at any time dearer than eleven seers for the rupee.

The highest price which wheat reached was eight seers per rupee.

Taking the outturn of the kharif for the whole territory, the Durbar estimate the average at about 35 per cent. of what is ordinarily regarded as a fair harvest.

4. As I have already observed, serious apprehension was at one time entertained that the "rabi," or winter crop, would meet with a similar if not worse fate, and although favorable showers in October and November afforded timely relief, the outturn, owing to the necessitated lateness of the sowings, the prevalence of high winds and hailstorms in the latter part of February, the absence of sunshine when the crops were ripening, and blight, which was to some extent destructive, has, as a general rule, been very much below the average. Not more than a ten-anna crop has been secured, but happily there was not that severe distress which at one time threatened, when His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Toondla to seek the friendly advice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council as to the arrangements desirable for meeting the calamity which threatened his country and people.

5. With regard to the grass crop, there was not a blade produced; fully 30 per cent. of the cattle are said to have perished.

6. From a most careful enquiry, and from the reports from the districts which were sent to me weekly, there appears to have been very little actual emigrations from Jeypoor; and I believe this as well as the absence of any appreciable increase in crime are due to the Durbar's early provision of relief measures and the private charity and gratuitous relief which I have reason to believe was largely dispensed by the well-to-do classes in the larger towns of the territory.

7. Occasional complaints against the district authorities for prohibiting grain exportation and otherwise infringing the Durbar's free-trade policy reached this Agency, but they were comparatively few in number, and had only to be brought to the Maharaja's notice to be at once corrected.

8. Serious as the famine at one time promised to be, I had the fullest confidence in the will and ability of the Maharaja to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the people. There is still some distress amongst the poorer classes, and if this increases, His Highness has arranged that relief shall at once be given.

9. *Maharaja's health.*—The Maharaja, who had not been very strong in the preceding year, enjoyed better health during the period under report.

10. In the month of February last he made two short tours in the more immediate vicinity of his capital, accompanied by his Minister, Thakoor Futteh Sing, Captain Jacob, the officer in charge of the Durbar's Public Works Department, and myself, when His Highness inspected, amongst other things, the more important public works and irrigation schemes in contemplation and progress in these localities. It was the Maharaja's intention to have made his movements on a more extended scale, but the scarcity of supplies rendered this unadvisable. I trust, however, now that His Highness has made this commencement that these personal visits into the interior, which cannot but be productive of great good, may be yearly repeated.

11. *Weather and Crops.*—These having been already sufficiently described in my remarks regarding the famine distress need not be particularized here. The total rainfall during the year was only 9·75 inches against 25·12 inches in 1876-77.

12. *Public Health.*—The general health of the people was excellent; no epidemics occurred, and there was no unusual mortality. A few sporadic cases of small-pox took place in the months of March and April, but they were of a mild type and rarely fatal.

13. There are, unfortunately, no proper or reliable returns kept up by the Durbar by which the total mortality of the territory and the death ratio can be shown. During the past three years a register has been kept at the different gates of the city of the number of corpses passing through for cremation and burial. These registers exhibit an average of 52·002 corps for the three years ending with 1877, the population within the city walls being roughly estimated at 120,000 souls. This information is, of course, regarding the capital only.

14. *Income and Expenditure*.—According to the statements submitted to me by the Native Government, the gross income of the State was Rupees 37,88,220, and the expenditure Rupees 49,99,320, or an expenditure of nearly twelve lakhs in excess of the income; but as there is always a disposition on the part of Native States to understate their receipts and overstate their disbursement, these figures must not be considered as very accurate.

15. There were, I find, no returns furnished under this head by the Durbar for the preceding year.

16. Amongst the principal items of expenditure appear the Maharaja's usual large grants-in-aid of public works and such like institutions, while education and other charitable objects were liberally supported. On public works alone, including irrigation schemes, the Durbar spent Rupees ———, * over five lakhs of which were expended on works carried on under Captain Jacob's immediate supervision.

* Not ascertained.

17. *Trade*.—From statistics supplied by the Native Government the trade of the State, more particularly imports, appears to have been less active than in the preceding year.

There was a falling off of nearly 12 per cent. in the imports, while the exports, on the other hand, improved by some 7 per cent. There was no appreciable change in the through traffic.

18. It would be difficult to completely account for these fluctuations.

No doubt something is due to the stagnation caused to trade both at home and abroad by the agricultural distress, and so has, perhaps, the recent introduction of Railway communication into these parts to do with it to some extent, as far at least as the through traffic of the State is concerned.

19. There was likewise, I understand, a falling off in the customs receipts, and doubtless from much the same causes as those attributed to the trade retrogression, and the high price of food grains which prevailed during nearly three months of the year which more or less compelled the less well-to-do classes to eschew luxuries and confine themselves as much as possible to the purchase and consumption of non-tax paying commodities.

20. *Land Revenue*.—There is nothing new to report on the land revenue of the State, which, as I have on former occasions noticed in my Annual Reports, continues to be the weakest part of the Jeypoor administration.

- I. *Courts of Justice*
- II. *Sanitation*.
- III. *Army*.
- IV. *School of Art*.
- V. *Forest conservancy*.
- VI. *Horse breeding*.

21. On these subjects also there is nothing of any consequence to report, and the remarks in my predecessor's report for 1876-77 regarding them apply equally for the period under report.

22. *Medical Institutions*.—As these will be fully reported on by the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and

Vaccination for Rajpootana, to whom the usual departmental periodical reports and returns are submitted by the Durbar's medical officers, I need not enter into details here.

23. The "Mayo Hospital," under the joint supervision of the Maharaja's private physician, Dr. Valentine, and Dr. Hendley, the Residency Surgeon, was conducted satisfactorily during the year, and its usefulness was much extended. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year was 441 and 9,486, respectively, against 458 and 8,719 in the preceding twelve months.

24. In recognition of Dr. Hendley's services in connection with this institution, the Maharaja has increased his salary from Rupees 150 to 200 per mensem, with effect from the 1st January last.

25. *Mail Robberies.*—No mail robberies took place during the year under report, and the same remark applies to the Government parcel and banghy daks.

26. *Shekawatti.*—The reclamation of this portion of the Durbar's territory, until recently so notorious for its misrule, disorder, and the recusance of its nobles, may now be regarded as practically secured—a reform which, while no doubt assisted by the strong pressure brought to bear by the British Government, could not have been effected with the exercise of a vigorous and earnest policy on the part of the Maharaja.

27. Although the petty Chiefs and Thakoors of Shekawatti are subject to a certain restricted control by the Durbar, the utmost cordiality appears to characterise their relations, while the general material condition of the people will now compare favorably with that obtaining in any other part of the territory.

28. The three principal Chiefships, namely, Khetree, Seekur, and Ooniara, continue, during the present minority of the Chiefs, to be administered by Managers under the Jeypoor Durbar's supervision and control. The debt, which has for many years burdened the Khetree State, is being gradually liquidated, although there is still a large amount due on account of expenses incurred on the young Raja's marriage last year. This Chief will attain his majority next September, and he has during the past few months personally conducted the administration with the view to preparing himself gradually to assume the full responsibility of the government when he becomes of age.

29. The Seekur and Ooniara Chiefships call for no special observations, excepting Ooniara, where a case of suttee took place in the month of June last, and to which I shall allude more particularly under the head of "heinous offences and violent crime."

30. The recent outlawry of some disaffected Thakoors of Bickaneer disturbed, and continue to disturb, the peace of the triple border of Marwar, Bickaneer, and Shekawatti (Jeypoor) which they have made the scene of their depredations; but measures, in which the Jeypoor Chief has promised his co-operation, have lately been set on foot by the Political Officer in Bickaneer with a view of restraining these outlaws and bringing them to justice.

31. *Railway Jurisdiction.*—There were in all nineteen original criminal cases adjudicated upon by the Political Agent during the year, involving the disposal of twenty-one accused persons, eleven of whom were convicted, three acquitted, four discharged under Sections 195 and 215 of Act X of 1872, one dismissed (the case) under Section 205 of the same Act, one committed to the Court of Session, and one transferred to the Railway Police Magistrate for disposal.

The offences comprised five non-bailable, twelve bailable, and two subject to the Railway Act; they may be summarized thus:—

Theft	...	...	...	...	3
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	1
Causing death by negligence	...	...	...	...	1
Assault	...	...	...	...	6
Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	2
Drunk on duty and endangering human life	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 19 <hr/>

There were eleven persons convicted and punished; namely, four with rigorous imprisonment (including two punished with fine in addition), four with fine only, one with corporal punishment, and two with simple imprisonment.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 298, the whole of which was realized; of this amount Rupees 210 were paid to complainants as compensation.

There was no ease of summary jurisdiction. There were altogether eleven European British subjects brought to trial, and before preliminary enquiry, five of whom were convicted, five acquitted, and one committed to the Court of Session.

32. There were no cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. There was one case of appeal to the Political Agent's Court from the decision of the 2nd Class Magistrate, in which the latter's conviction and sentence were upheld.

There was only one criminal prosecution for offences involving the loss of human life, a state of things which contrasts favorably with the returns of previous years; and now that the fencing of the line is all but completed, we may hope to see these fatal accidents of still rarer occurrence.

33. One or two instances of obstruction of the line within the Jeypoor territory have been brought to notice in the course of the past few years, but none of them, happily, attended with fatal results.

Experience shows that these obstructions are, as a rule, either the work of boys who practise them for amusement, or of persons with long unredressed grievances who, in their extremity, believe that this is the only expedient left to them for ventilating their wrongs, whether imaginary or otherwise, and bringing them to the notice of those able to redress them, without, perhaps, even realizing, much less wilfully intending, the probable disastrous results of these acts.

Sometimes, too, they are resorted to between enemies of neighbouring States and communities as a means of bringing each other into trouble, but the second named cause is by far the most frequent, in which case there is invariably an anonymous letter made use of for the purpose of connecting the obstruction with the offender's object, without however quite committing the delinquent or bringing him at once within the pale of the law; and I have just concluded the prosecution of a case of this description, in which the offender, who surrendered himself, was convicted on his own confession and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, a punishment which I trust may have a deterrent effect upon this highly mischievous class of offenders.

34. The district and subordinate Courts have, as usual, worked in perfect harmony, and the same remark applies to the official intercourse with the Durbar and their officials in connection with the Railway jurisdiction.

35. *Meteorological Observations.*—For particulars on this subject see appended tabulated statement marked A.

36. *Treaties and Engagements.*—The Treaties and Engagements between the British Government and the Jeypoor State were faithfully fulfilled by the Maharaja, and the tribute payments were punctually made.

37. The impediments to the working of the Code of Criminal Procedure and extradition engagements concluded between Jeypoor and Puttiala, noticed in paragraph 57 of the preceding year's report, continue; and I fear that, with the varied nature of the individual interests of the States concerned, it will be no easy matter to supply a modification that would in all respects be satisfactory to both parties and at the same time attain the more immediate object in view.

38. *Foreign relations and border disputes.*—The Maharaja's relations with his feudatories and the neighbouring States were cordial and satisfactory, and, with one or two unimportant exceptions on the Jeypoor and Kerowlee frontier, no fresh border disputes or internal dissensions arose during the year.

39. *Heinous offences and violent crime.*—The Political Agent has little opportunity of ascertaining the actual condition of the files of the Durbar's Criminal Courts, but on the whole, I think, there was a diminution in the number and extent of violent crime and heinous offences within the territory. One case of suttee, but which the Durbar endeavoured to make out, partook more of suicide in its nature, occurred, in the month of June last, in the territory of the Rao Raja of Ooniara, a feudatory of Jeypoor, the persons concerned in which were all suitably punished. This case was separately reported on in my letter No. 76-20J., dated 30th April last.

40. There were no fresh cases of samadh, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes brought to notice.

41. The instance of kidnapping for immoral purposes, alluded to in paragraph 59 of the Report for 1876-77, is still *sub judice*, but the Maharaja of Jeypoor, to whom the matter has been referred, promises to dispose of the matter at an early date.

42. *Jail*.—The Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana has offered a few suggestions for the correction of certain defects, principally in the sanitation and medical supervision of the prisoners, which attracted his notice when he recently inspected the Jail, and the Durbar have promised to give these suggestions their early attention.

43. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 960, the daily average sick 46, and the total deaths during the year 49.

44. The result of the intramural labour system, which is now in full operation, was satisfactory.

45. There were no escapes or attempts to escape on the part of the convicts, and the general conduct of the prisoners is favorably reported on by the Superintendent, Mr. Williams, on whom these results reflect the greatest credit.

46. *Postal Communications (Imperial)*.—As the usual departmental reports on this subject will be submitted to you, I need not say more than that the working of the several postal lines within the territory was, as far as this Agency is concerned, all that could be desired.

47. Some correspondence took place between this office and the Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Rajpootana regarding a difficulty that had arisen in consequence of the withdrawal, in the month of September last, of the Government rural messengers through whom letters received at Imperial Post Offices for places in the neighbourhood, where no such offices exist, were distributed. The withdrawal referred to was made at the instance of the Durbar, who complained that the Government distributing agency deprived them of an important source of revenue which legitimately belonged to them.

The new arrangement, however, has not worked quite smoothly. The Postal Department have complained that the Raj arrangements are faulty, while the Native Government, on the other hand, seek to throw the blame on the Post Office people.

A good deal of this is doubtless due to the newness of the changes; and I dare say with a little more experience on the part of the Durbar officials concerned and a better understanding of what is required of them, and this has been pointed out to them, matters will go on satisfactorily enough.

48. There were no new Imperial Post Offices opened out in the territory during the year under report. Two applications were made by the Postal Department for the establishment of officers at Mokandgurl and Baswa, experimentally, but the Durbar refused on the ground that their own arrangements were quite ample.

49. *Public Works Department*.—The vigour and success which have hitherto characterised the conduct of this branch of the Durbar's administration were fully maintained, and I cannot too highly applaud the ability, tact, and untiring zeal which continue to mark the services of Captain Jacob and his colleague, Mr. Miles, in the performance of their arduous and in many respects delicate and responsible duties.

50. The total amount expended in this department during the year was Rupees 5,08,089, about Rupees 54,000 less than in the previous year.

51. Works of irrigation received as usual a large share of attention ; and if the returns furnished by the Durbar are at all correct, these works would certainly appear to be both popular and remunerative.

The Durbar's statistics which have been furnished to this office are somewhat incomplete, but taking 52 of the 85 irrigation schemes completed during the past ten years (and the data in respect to these is complete enough for all practical purposes) at a cost of Rupees 2,95,233, the past year's income therefrom is shown to have been Rupees 22,589, or as near as possible a return of 8 per cent. on the invested capital.

52. Captain Jacob notices two inspection visits which the Maharaja, accompanied by his Minister, Thakoor Futteh Sing, made to the more important of these works in the month of February last, and writes promisingly of the good results which he anticipates from this fresh and growing personal interest which His Highness appears now to take in the development of these important works of utility within his territory.

53. In addition to Captain Jacob and Mr. Miles' legitimate duties, the Maharaja, with his usual liberality, permitted them, on the requisition of the Political Agent of Harowtee on behalf of the Tonk Durbar, to lay out and superintend the construction of the Tonk link of the new metalled road connecting the Jeypoor and Tonk capitals, and which was completed and handed over to the latter Durbar in the month of December last.

54. Captain Jacob has also been of very great assistance to the Lawa Estate, another of the Chiefships under this Agency, in gratuitously projecting and carrying out irrigation works, one of them of considerable magnitude.

55. Mr. Miles, it is reported, has just been appointed to the independent charge of the public works of the States under the Kotah Agency, on a higher salary than he received here; and, while I congratulate Mr. Miles upon his advancement, I cannot but regret, if only for the Jeypoor Durbar's sake, the loss of this able, zealous, and energetic officer. No arrangements, I believe, have yet been made for supplying Mr. Miles' place, and the charge of his duties meanwhile devolve upon Captain Jacob, in addition to his own work which I should say was already heavy enough.

56. It has been customary in former reports to notice in detail the various works of this department connected with the period under report, but as Captain Jacob's Annual Reports are, I perceive, published *in extenso* with those of your Secretary in the Public Works Department, such details in these pages would appear to be superfluous, and I propose discontinuing them in future.

57. The question of the proposed construction of the great "Ramgurh Reservoir," so frequently referred to in previous years' reports, was revived by the Maharaja in a brief and temperate communication forwarded to you through this office on the 15th April 1878, in which His Highness solicited at the hands of Government a recon-

sideration of the obstacles, put forward by the Bhurtpoor State, which necessitated this Durbar's abandonment of the proposed undertaking; and I trust that Government may be able to see some way of smoothing over the difficulties which have hitherto impeded this important work.

58. *Control of the predatory tribes.*—The comparative absence of highway robbery and dacoity of late years indicates increased vigilance on the part of the Durbar's district police and the village night watchmen, but more, perhaps, is due to the efficiency and success of the measures from time to time introduced by the Native Government for watching and controlling the criminal tribes *at their homes*, and preventing them from leaving for other than legitimate objects; for it is a notorious fact that when the Meena once gets abroad it is next to impossible, owing to the intermingled jurisdiction of the Rajpoot States and the numerous and almost inaccessible haunts which facilitate the robber life in Rajpootana, to follow him with any chance of success.

59. It is safe to say, however, that the criminal Meenas and the predatory classes generally are now much less daring and formidable in number than in days gone by; the progress of civilization and the vigorous measures introduced by the Durbar, under the pressure of the paramount power, for breaking up their gangs and reclaiming them to industrial life having worked most beneficial results, although their final extermination must yet take some time.

60. It may not be out of place to notice here the readiness of this Durbar in according their assent to aid and co-operate in the general scheme set on foot by the Goorgaon authorities, in the early part of the year, for operating against the Meenas of that district recently declared a criminal tribe under Act XXVII of 1871.

61. *International Court of Fakeels.*—The usual tabulated statements in the Appendix, marked B and C, show the working of the International Court.

The average number of cases instituted was 114, the number disposed of 118, and the number remaining unsettled at the close of the year 19, against 113, 95 and 23, respectively, in the preceding year.

The average duration of suits was two months and 26 days, which seems a very long time certainly, but to one acquainted with the *modus operandi* of these tribunals, the tardy manner in which the Court's references to the Durbars concerned are, as a rule, replied to, and the great distances from which the witnesses, &c., have often to be brought, in many instances over roads and with means of locomotion of the most primitive kind, the delay in question will be readily understood.

The total claims for money compensation amounted to Rupees 47,665, of which Rupees 6,141, or nearly 13 per cent., was awarded to claimants.

There were fifteen instances of appeal to the Appellate Court at Mount Aboo, in one of which the Lower Court's decision was confirmed, while in five the decisions were either wholly reversed or amended. In the remaining nine instances the result was not ascertained.

In three of the suits in which plunder formed a feature of the plaint, the stolen property was recovered in full.

There were in all 142 persons apprehended and brought to trial, 44 of whom were convicted and punished, the sentences awarded ranging as follows:—

Over one month and under two years' imprisonment	...	21
Three years' imprisonment	... ..	2
Five years' imprisonment	... ..	7
Bound over to keep the peace	... ..	14
		<hr/> 44

Fines to the amount of Rupees 2,650 were imposed, the whole of which was realized.

62. *Compensatory awards by the International Court of Vakeels.*—The information under this head is given in the Appendix marked D.

63. The only payments on this account of any consequence, outstanding over the prescribed period of twelve months is the sum of Rupees 3,805 (exclusive of interest) due from the Marwar State, on the subject of which I addressed you in my letter No. 183-188G., dated 21st November 1877.

64. *Education.*—The steady progress which has marked the Educational Institutions of the State in past years was fully maintained during the period under report.

The attendance at the “Maharaja’s College” was 903, being an increase of 144 in the number for the preceding twelve months. Two of the three candidates who presented themselves at the First Arts’ Examination of the Calcutta University passed, but only one out of the five pupils who competed at the Entrance Examination was successful.

The “Rajpoot School,” “Sanskrit College,” as well as the Elementary Schools in the districts, which now number 452, held their own, while the class attendance of all is favorably reported on.

The total number of all classes who received systematic education during the year in schools, either wholly or partially supported by the Maharaja, was 10,782, and the number who similarly received high education 1,162.

65. Under an arrangement made with the Principal of the Government College, Agra, those students of the Maharaja’s College who may pass the “F. A.” Examination of the Calcutta University and desire to prepare themselves for the higher degrees will for the future join the classes of the Agra College for that purpose, the Maharaja providing suitable scholarships in their behalf.

66. The usual tabulated statements are appended and marked E. to H.

67. The Girls’ school appears also to have made fair progress under the Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, and her assistants.

68. *Department for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.*—The official intercourse between the department for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity and the Jeypoor Durbar was conducted with harmony and good feeling, and relations were cordial.

Steps have been taken for giving effect to the new order of things in respect to the future conduct and operations of this Department in Native States, as prescribed in Government, Foreign Department, Notification, No. 190J., dated 20th December 1877.

69. Two separate complaints were preferred against approvers of the Department deputed on duty to Jeypoor, for obtaining illegal gratification from apprehended registered dacoits, and extorting money from them on a promise of procuring their acquittal. Both complaints were enquired into by me, and a complete case having been made out in both instances, I forwarded my proceedings to the General Superintendent of the Department for final disposal.

70. It would be too much, perhaps, to look for perfect honesty from persons of this class; but it is essentially important to preserve the confidence and moral support of the Native States in their co-operation with us for the suppression of crime within their borders, and this we need never expect to secure if corruption such as that brought to notice is permitted on the part of the very persons on whom the successful and honest application of the Department so much, at least practically, depends.

71. *New Salt Agreement.*—The new salt agreement, the preliminaries of which were negotiated by Mr. Hume, on the part of Government, was concluded with the Jeypoor State in the month of March last; and the ratification of the engagement by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is now awaited.

72. *Kishengurh.*—The monsoon was also a failure in Kishengurh, from which the crops and agricultural classes appear to have suffered about as much, if not more, as those in the Jeypoor territory, but with a Chief of the Maharaja's intelligence and administrative ability, and his ever readiness to improve and care for the well-being and happiness of his people, affairs were in good hands, and the distress was tided over as well as could be expected.

73. I have not been able this year to obtain from the Durbar the usual information regarding the income and expenditure and other statistical details; but, although the agricultural distress must necessarily have told unfavorably on the revenue, I have no reason to believe that the affairs of the State are other than satisfactory, or that the general health of the people suffered more from the scarcity than was the case in this respect with the Jeypoor State.

74. No mail robbery or attempt at mail robbery took place during the year, and there were no cases of serious crime brought to the notice of this Agency, with the exception of a dacoity of some magnitude in the Jeypoor territory in the early part of the year, the perpetrators of which it is said, though this has not yet been established, were followed in hot pursuit into Kishengurh territory. This case, in which some Rupees 60,000 worth of property was carried off by the dacoits, attended with bloodshed, is at present under adjudication before the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels.

75. The Rajpootana State Railway jurisdiction within the limits of the Kishengurh State was marked by no important events.

76. Altogether the administration of the State, which is conducted in the Maharaja's usual quiet and unobtrusive manner, and in which he is assisted by his two grown up sons, is a credit to the Chief and all concerned.

77. The relations between His Highness and the paramount power, as well as with his feudatories and the neighbouring States, were of the most courteous and cordial nature.

78. The new salt agreement negotiated by Mr. Hume, on the part of the Government of India, was concluded with the Kishengurh State in the month of March last, and the Viceroy's ratification of the engagement is awaited.

79. *Lawa*.—The condition of this small Chiefship, in the administration of which the Thakoor continues to receive the counsels and advice of the Political Agent, is one of steadily increasing prosperity.

80. Financially, the State, which during the earlier period of our connection with it was almost on the verge of insolvency, is not only now free from the debt which at that time encumbered it, but can boast of a present surplus of some Rupees 5,000 in the treasury, exclusive of a considerable sum which the Thakoor has placed at the disposal of Captain Jacob, the Jeypoor Durbar's Engineer, for the construction of irrigation and other works of public utility, which that officer has, with his Durbar's permission, kindly undertaken to project and supervise, and from which, when completed, a large accession of revenue is expected to accrue.

81. The affairs of the State, which give the Political Agent little trouble, and are under the immediate control of the Manager, Thakoor Ram Sing, whose services appear to be appreciated by his master, seem to be ably and judiciously administered.

82. Serious crime, which the Political Agent would certainly hear of if it took place, is of rare occurrence, and the people appear to be contented and happy.

83. Hitherto the limited means of the State have prevented the opening of a dispensary and a suitable school which, the place being at present entirely without them, are important desiderata; but by and bye as matters improve the expediency of providing these institutions might, in my opinion, be worthy of consideration.

84. *Agency Vakeels*.—I have had every reason to be satisfied with the services rendered by the Vakeels of the different States in attendance at this Agency.

The Head Moonshee, whose principal duty it is to prepare all cases connected with the Court of Vakeels, has worked hard, and is deserving of all credit for his valuable services.

The Agency Vakeel* has been attentive and useful, and as he gains experience will no doubt become a valuable official in the performance of the delicate duties entrusted to him.

* Moonshee Dhunnah Lal.

85. *Office Establishment*.—The office clerks have, as usual, been hardworking and painstaking, especially Mr. Howard, the head clerk, who deserves special notice.

A.

Statement of the Thermometer readings at Jeypoor during the year 1877.

MONTHS.			At sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At sunset.	REMARKS.
January	...	...	F. 60·3	79·32	69·74	
February	...	...	F. 58·71	74·6	68·82	
March	...	...	F. 71·9	87·87	82·0	
April	...	...	F. 78·96	94·33	87·0	
May	...	...	F. 82·77	99·58	94·38	
June	...	...	F. 89·86	102·83	96·5	
July	...	...	F. 86·06	98·34	93·48	
August	...	...	F. 88·35	101·25	96·19	
September	...	...	F. 85·73	99·93	93·43	
October	...	...	F. 78·16	93·25	86·0	
November	...	...	F. 71·93	87·53	80·33	
December	...	...	F. 60·35	75·0	68·67	

B.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1877.

DETAILS.			Number of cases.	REMARKS.
Remaining under trial, 1st January 1877	...		23	
Instituted during the year	...	...	114	
Total	...		137	
Settled during the year	...	...	118	
Remaining unsettled, 31st December 1877	...		19	

JEYPOOR, }
The—May 1878. }

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, Col.,
Political Agent.

C.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Jeypoor International Court of Fakeels during the year 1877.

OFFENCES.							No. of cases.	REMARKS.
<i>Against the person.</i>								
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
<i>Against property.</i>							3	
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Ditto without ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Theft, simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
Theft attended with wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
Destruction of cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Raiding	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Total						...	113	

D.

Statement showing the Agency Treasurer's outstanding claims on account of compensatory awards by the International Court of Fakeels at the close of the year ending on the 31st December 1877.

NAME OF STATE INDEBTED.			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	REMARKS.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Jeypoor	Of this, Rs. 5,705-11-5, including interest, is outstanding over twelve months.
Jodhpoor	...	...	3,805 5 7	2,193 10 10	6,004 0 5
Bickaneer	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengurh	...	...	163 6 0	51 1 4	219 7 4
Ulwur	...	...	...	...	...
Kerowlee	...	...	2,502 10 9	188 7 6	2,691 2 3
Bhurtpoor	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	...	...	...	...	...
Puttiala	...	...	201 10 0	95 15 0	297 9 0
Total	...	...	6,678 0 4	2,531 2 8	9,212 3 0

JEYPOOR, }
May 1878. }

(Sd.)

W. H. BEYNON, Col.,
Political Agent.

E.

Statistical Return of the "Maharaja's College" and "Rajpoot School" for the year 1877-78.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the Roll at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.	Charges.			Difference between Receipts and Charges.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christian.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
Jaypoor Maharaja's College.	Jaypoor.	1844/754	147	2	903	605	607	293	420	3	9	195	20,748 14 6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	302 8 0	20,748 14 6	Rs. a. p.	22 15 8
Rajpoor School...		1862	28	11	39	21	39	37	4	...	1	8	4,737 14 0	Rs. a. p.	4,572 0 0	185 14 0	4,737 14 0	Rs. a. p.	122 0 0

Jeypoor, }
The 27th May 1878.

(Sd.)

W. II. BEYNON, Col.,
Political Agent.

F.

Statistical Return of the Sanscrit College and Chandpole Branch School for the year 1877-78.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the Roll at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.					Receipts.	Charges.			Difference between Receipts and Charges.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.												
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christian.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdo.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.		Hindee.	Current.	Extraordinary.			Total.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Charges.									
Sanscrit College...	Jeypoor.	1844	220	220	158	160	60	7,516	0	0	7,416	0	0	7,516	0	0	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	34	2	7
Chandpole Branch School.		1862	58	8	...	66	55	...	41	25	...	289	8	0	289	8	0	289	8	0	4	6	2		

JEYPOOR, }
The 27th May 1878.

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, Col.,
Political Agent.

G.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Mukhtubs and Chattsalas in the Jeypoor territory partially supported by the Raj.

LOCALITIES.			Mukhtubs.	Chattsalas.	Total.	Total number of pupils.
Sewae Jeypoor	...	...	54	51	105	1,949
Zillah Jeypoor	...	...	3	41	44	722
„ Hindown	...	...	7	...	7	130
Sewae Madhopoor	...	...	1	10	11	220
Chucksoo	...	...	1	8	9	170
Mullarna	...	...	...	14	14	210
Dowsa	...	...	...	24	24	408
Buswa	...	...	...	15	15	330
Tourawatti	...	...	1	30	31	988
Pergunnah Sambhur	...	...	...	4	4	90
Zillah Gungapoor	...	...	1	12	13	270
Lalsate	...	...	...	6	6	180
„ Toda Bheem	...	...	1	7	8	145
„ Shekawatee	...	...	18	44	62	1,626
Malpoora	...	...	...	4	4	71
Fagee	...	...	1	4	5	99
Kote Kassim	...	...	1	3	4	59
Newae	...	...	...	6	6	125
Bouli	..	...	...	3	3	55
Mowha	...	...	1	5	6	124
Dauta Ramgurh	...	...	2	12	14	264
Total	...	...	92	303	395	8,235

JEYPOOR, }
The 27th May 1878. }

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, Col.,
Political Agent.

H.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Zillahs of Jeypoor for the year 1877-78.

NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	Number of Persian School.	Number of Hindee School.	Total number of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			REMARKS.
				Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total.	
Sewace Madhopoor ...	1	1	2	40	19	59	
Chucksoo ...	1	1	2	53	10	63	
Newae ...	1	..	1	22	4	26	
Ma'poora ...	..	1	1	22	..	22	
Mullarna ...	..	1	1	16	..	16	
Hindown ...	2	1	3	58	30	88	
Mowha ...	1	1	2	35	9	44	
Kote Bunnawur ...	1	..	1	18	1	19	
Buswa ...	1	..	1	24	9	33	
Dowsa ...	1	..	1	19	..	19	
Amber ...	..	1	1	18	..	18	
Sanganeer ...	1	1	2	20	10	30	
Toda Rai Sing ...	..	1	1	10	..	10	
Jhoonjnoo ...	1	1	2	36	44	80	
Oodeypoor ...	1	..	1	30	10	40	
Cherawa ...	1	..	1	11	5	16	
Singhana ...	1	..	1	12	25	37	
Babai ...	1	..	1	10	..	10	
Tourawatti ...	1	1	2	40	20	60	
Pragpura ...	1	..	1	16	2	18	
Byrat ...	1	..	1	13	12	25	
Kot Kassim ...	1	1	2	49	2	51	
Nerana ...	1	..	1	20	1	21	
Sambhar ...	1	1	2	34	14	48	
Danta ...	1	..	1	22	7	29	
„ Ramgurh... ..	1	..	1	15	5	20	
Sree Madhopoor ...	..	1	1	24	..	24	
Wazirpoor ...	1	..	1	9	6	15	
Toda Bheem ...	..	1	1	23	..	23	
Total ...	24	15	39	719	245	964	

JEYPOOR,
The 27th May 1878. }

(Sd.)

W. H. BEYNON, Col.,
Political Agent.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARWAR AND JEYSULMERE STATES AND OF THE DISTRICT OF MULLANI FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1877-78.

Charge of the Marwar Agency.—Major Walter proceeded on furlough to England on 1st November 1877, and was succeeded in the charge of the Marwar Agency by Major Cadell, V.C. On Major Cadell's appointment to Meywar I was posted to Jodhpoor and received charge of the office on 7th April 1878. I trust that the slight acquaintance I have as yet been able to form of the working of the Agency will be sufficient excuse for any shortcomings in this Report, which is compiled from the records left by my predecessors of the past years' events.

M A R W A R.

The rainfall for the year was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches only, and the greater part of this fell in May and June, the three last months of the rains proving dry and sultry.

Season and crops.—This partial failure of the monsoon produced a marked effect on the out-turn of crops, and necessarily on the revenues of the State. From returns received from the Durbar, I gather that the rain crop which provides the staple food of the country gave only one-quarter of the usual supply. While the rabi harvest, which failed altogether in five out of 22 districts, gave a general out-turn throughout the State of one-fifth of the usual quantity. But above and beyond the difficulties caused by short crops, which were mitigated by the stores remaining in hand from the excellent harvests of 1876-77, Marwar suffered from a grass famine of unusual severity. In ordinary years with even so small a rainfall as five or six inches seasonably distributed, the vast sandy tracts produce an abundant supply of grass, and immense herds of cattle, horses, and camels are fed on these plains. The drought in the months of August and September completely cut off this valuable supply, and early in October the Marwaris began to emigrate in large numbers to Malwa and Guzerat in search of pasture for their cattle. Upwards of 80,000 villagers left their homes on this account, taking with them 200,000 head of cattle. Unfortunately the grass famine which drove them from Marwar extended, though in a less degree, to Malwa, and wherever they went in search of pasture the supply was obtained with difficulty. There was not at the outset any distress among these emigrants, the price of food grains in Malwa was indeed higher than in Marwar, but the people were well-to-do, and they set out bravely on their journey to save their starving cattle. In November 1877 they were pouring into Malwa through Neemuch at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 a

day, and I had an opportunity, when sent on duty during that month from Indore to Neemuch, of judging of their condition at the time of the greatest exodus from Marwar. The impression I received was that anxiety rather than distress prevailed among the travellers. It is no new thing for the inhabitants of Marwar to seek refuge in bad seasons from the dried-up plains of their own country in the fertile districts of Malwa; indeed so often has necessity compelled emigration from Marwar, and so readily has Malwa received and fed the emigrants and their cattle, that the resources of the one country are as proverbial as the vicissitudes of the other. But this year the feature as alarming as novel to those accustomed to look for help from Malwa was the incapacity of that province to supply the wants of the crowds of men and herds of cattle flocking for relief from barren Marwar. Baffled in their expectations, the Marwaris journeyed on, each day of fruitless search causing ravages among their cattle, and it was not until they reached the valleys of the Mhye and the Nerbudda that they found the pasture they looked for, and even in these places the supply was scanty. It is impossible yet to say what the actual result of last year's emigration has been, or how men and cattle have fared during the hot months of the current year; but it is estimated that at least three-fourths of the valuable cattle that were driven from Marwar in October will leave their bones to bleach in the jungles and on the roads of Malwa, while among the returning emigrants distress has already supervened, and it is feared that many will die on their way to their homes from starvation and disease. The effects of the famine of 1868-69 have hardly been effaced in Marwar, and the troubles of 1877 will long be felt as a continuation of the disasters of that year. Marwaris live on hope, and the faith of the country is pinned on an abundant and seasonable fall of rain in 1878 to compensate for the deficiencies of last year. Should these hopes be unfulfilled, Marwar will have to look famine and ruin in the face by October next. The results of another year of scarcity of water, grain, and grass will undoubtedly prove calamitous. The loss to the State caused by the past bad season is estimated at ten lakhs, of which eight lakhs are shown as deficient collection of revenue; and two lakhs as extra expenditure on account of dearness of provision and measures of relief.

Health.—The general health of Marwar was good, though small-pox in an epidemic form visited Jodhpoor and all the larger towns of the State during the early months of the present year.

Chief events of the year.—On 27th January 1878 a son and heir was born to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor. This event was hailed with much rejoicing throughout the State. The mother of the young Prince is the daughter of the late Chief of Nursingurh in Central India, and was married to His Highness the Maharaja in 1871.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor visited Jodhpoor in February to take part in the festivities held in celebration of the birth of the heir-apparent, and spent nearly a month with his brother-in-law, the Maharaja of Jodhpoor. It is pleasant to note that the friendship between these two Chiefs is of the warmest; and much benefit is derived from the mutual good-will existing between the houses of Jeypoor and Jodhpoor.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, visited Jodhpoor in January last and spent several days at the capital.

Administration of the State.—The results of last year's bad season have been felt in every department of the State, and the Durbar has been fully occupied in dealing with the many difficulties which have thus arisen. His Highness the Maharaja appears to have taken the strongest personal interest in the direction of affairs, and many of the measures adopted for relief of distress and for the assurances of a sufficiency of supplies of food grains are marked by the strong good sense and forethought of the Maharaja. In proof of this it may be mentioned that notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity throughout Hindustan, and the drains which Marwar itself has had to bear, the price of jowar and bajri in Jodhpoor and the large towns of the State did not rise above fourteen seers for the rupee up to the end of March 1878. While allowing the export of grain to other countries in moderate quantities, His Highness insisted upon grain-dealers keeping enough in their stores to meet local requirements, and the quantities of grain thus reserved were carefully reported upon, and a strict account of them has been kept.

There have been no changes in the *personnel* of the administration. Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijey Sing still retains the office of Dewan; Faizoola Khan and Pundit Sheonarain are associated with him in the administration, and it is with pleasure that I notice that these Musahibs have worked harmoniously, to the satisfaction of the Maharaja and the advantage of the State. During the year the Maharaja has constituted a State Council, of which His Highness' brother, Maharaj Kishore Sing, is President, and the Musahibs and certain of the Sirdars, Members. The work of this Court is a general supervision of the local subordinate Courts. To it also is entrusted the disposal of appeals to the Durbar, and complaints against departmental officials.

Criminal and Civil Courts of the State.—From returns kindly furnished by Pundit Sheonarain (Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja), I have obtained the following information regarding the working of the chief Criminal and Civil Courts of the Jodhpoor State.

The total number of criminal cases before the Sudder Foujdari Adalut during the year was 1,022, of this number 440 cases were pending from last year.

Six hundred and forty-two cases were disposed of, leaving 380 pending at the close of the year ending 31st March 1878. The following is the distribution of criminal cases :—

CRIMES.					No. of cases.
Murder	...	...	...	...	16
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	66
Robbery	...	...	...	...	109
Wounding and grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	198
Thefts and miscellaneous crimes	...	...	...	...	263

Three men were hanged at Jodhpoor for murder. One of these was a Poorbeah sepoy convicted of the cold-blooded murder of Shunker Sing, a young man of good family, who had lately been appointed to the coun-

mand of the regiment of infantry to which the accused belonged. No reason beyond that of personal dislike to his victim was assigned to the murderer.

In the Civil Court of the Jodhpoor city, 1,541 cases were filed; of these 671 were arrears of last year. Only 425 cases were disposed of during the year, 95 having been transferred to District Courts, and 1,021 left pending. The unsatisfactory working of this Court is accounted for by the drouth and famine prevailing during the year, and the consequent emigration of plaintiffs and defendants.

Jail.—The Jail at Jodhpoor is a remarkably well-conducted institution, the building is admirably adapted for the purpose, the wards are clean and airy, and the prisoners seem to be well cared for and looked after. At the close of the year there were 183 prisoners; of these 25 are women; three women and 18 men are undergoing life sentences; 60 men and one woman various terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fourteen years; 98 men and two women were under trial. The Jail is supervised by an Eurasian named Ball who appears to pay attention to his duties.

Education.—The Durbar High School at Jodhpoor has been fairly attended; the total number of pupils is 150, and the daily average attendance is 132. The school building is large and airy, the staff of teachers seem to me efficient. Madho Pursad is the Head Master, and he deserves credit for the trouble he evidently takes to make education popular in Jodhpoor. There is also a school for Thakoors' sons at Jodhpoor, but this is so badly attended, that it would, in my opinion, be better to close it; of 25 boys on the roll I saw only four when I visited the class, and the average daily attendance is 10. There are vacancies for four Jodhpoor pupils at the Mayo College at Ajmere, and I hope to see these filled during the current year, and the Durbar High School will amply provide for the wants of such of the Thakoors' sons as are anxious to study, and for whom there is no room at the Mayo College. Besides the Jodhpoor city schools, there are two schools at Pali, and twenty district patshalas. The total cost of education borne by the State is Rupees 10,000 a year.

Vaccination.—In addition to the vaccinations performed by the Native Doctors in charge of dispensaries under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, 11,877 children are said to have been successfully vaccinated by a staff of vaccinators in the employ of the State.

His Highness the Maharaja has set an example, which will, I feel sure, greatly benefit the cause of vaccination in Native States. In spite of the opposition of the zenana, which we may be certain was both strong and bitter, he insisted upon giving his infant son the advantage of vaccination. The "operation" (for it was deemed no less by the ladies of the palace) was successfully performed, and I was invited to see how well the arm had taken. Small-pox in a virulent form was raging in Jodhpoor at the time, and His Highness showed much good sense in the course he adopted of interfering on such good grounds with the rights and privileges of his zenana. The victory he has won will be of advantage to others as well as to himself.

Thakoors, &c., Pokhurn.—Thakoor Babboot Sing of Pokhurn (the head of the Champawat clan of Rathores), on whom the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred at the Imperial Assemblage, died at Jodhpoor on 3rd May 1877. He was succeeded by Goman Sing, whom he had adopted. This young Thakoor only enjoyed his fief for a period of eight months, for he died after a short illness on 23rd December 1877. To Goman Sing has succeeded his nephew, Mungul Sing, of the Daspan family.

On the occasion of this succession a very serious dispute arose between the Durbar and the representatives of the Thakoor regarding the payment of hookamnamah or succession tax. It was claimed on behalf of the jaghire that this tax had been remitted under a Sunnud granted to Babboot Sing by Maharaja Tukht Sing of Jodhpoor.

* No. 58-16P, dated 4th of May I have already had the honor of reporting* the settlement of this dispute, which was effected after an investigation as to the authenticity of the Sunnud of remission of hookamnamah produced by the representatives of the Thakoor resulting in the rejection of the Sunnud and the establishment of the Durbar's claim for the succession tax, which has since been fixed. The adoption has now been formally acknowledged by His Highness the Maharaja.

Rohut.—Thakoor Sooltan Sing of Rohut died on 31st October 1877, and is succeeded by Girdhari Sing, a youth adopted from the Lanhian family, a branch of the House of Abwa. This succession has also been acknowledged by the Maharaja.

Dodiana.—Thakoor Bishen Sing of Dodiana died on 25th January 1878, and has been succeeded by the adoption of his relative Tej Sing, son of the Jaghiredar of Lanpolea.

Loheena.—Rana Saljee of Loheena, whose outlawry was mentioned in last year's Annual Report, gave himself up to the Durbar troops in May 1877. He has been allowed to return to his village and to enjoy all rights and privileges pertaining to his jaghire, on his giving security for himself and followers to keep the peace in future, to make good all losses caused by his rebellion, and to submit all disputes to the arbitration of the Durbar.

It is satisfactory to note that this troublesome rebellion is at an end, but it is feared that the Durbar has been too lenient in its terms with this reculant Thakoor, who has since yielded but a sulky compliance with the orders of the Maharaja. Severer punishment would doubtless have had a more deterrent effect, not only upon the Rana of Loheena, but upon those who feel inclined to follow his example of going into rebellion whenever they imagine themselves aggrieved.

Marote.—The dispute regarding the management of the Marote Estate has given much trouble during the year, and has not, I regret to say, yet been settled. Sanput Sing, Thakoor of Marote, prior to his death in 1873, adopted Sultan Sing, the son of Sooruj Bhan, the neighbouring Thakoor of Bansa. Sultan Sing is a bright looking boy of about twelve years, and is being educated at the Mayo College, where he is doing well. His father, Sooruj Bhan, appears to have taken

advantage of his position and of certain instructions left by the late Thakoor, and assumed the management of Marote greatly to the annoyance of the Thakoor's widow, the Maji Shekawutji. Disputes regarding the administration of the State increased to such an extent that at last a regular feud was established between the Maji of Marote and Thakoor Sooruj Bhan of Bansa, leading to frequent fights between the adherents of either side. The matter was reported settled in 1875, when Sooruj Bhan agreed to retire from Marote and to make over his son to his adoptive mother, but since then the intrigues of the followers of both parties and the desire of each to assume the management of the Marote jaghire have led to further ruptures. In March 1878 an attack was made by the followers of the Maji upon the fort of Marote, which was occupied at the time by some of Sooruj Bhan's men, the fort was taken and occupied by the Maji's followers, one man having been killed and two or three wounded in the fight. At this juncture the Marwar Durbar local authorities prepared to interfere, but as Major Cadell was near the place he went to Marote and accompanied only by Dr. Brereton, Officiating Agency Surgeon, walked up to the gate of the fort and demanded its surrender. This demand was immediately complied with by Bahadur Sing, who was in command of the troops; and the garrison, to the number of 30 or 40 men, laid down their arms and were made prisoners. The Marwar Durbar seeing that there was no hope of the proper management of this jaghire so long as the direction of affairs was left to be fought for by the Maji of Marote and Sooruj Bhan, determined upon assuming charge of the estate. In this step they have been opposed by the Maji, who refused to agree to the conditions imposed by the Durbar, which, while providing for the proper management of the jaghire and the exclusion of the interference of either of the parties whose quarrels had led to such bad results, secured for the Maji suitable maintenance and all the honors and privileges to which she is entitled. The Maji shut herself up in the fort at Meenda, where she has lately resided, and refused to give up the place to the Durbar troops sent to occupy it. After many days spent in overtures, as the Maji continued contumacious the Durbar troops attacked and occupied the village of Meenda, five of the Maji's men being killed in the assault. The Maji with her followers is still in the fort, and the Maharaja has lately sent his Dewan, Mehta Bijey Sing, to settle matters at Meenda and enforce the orders of the Durbar. It is hoped that the Dewan will be able to bring about a settlement without further bloodshed; but there is no doubt that the existing difficulties at Marote have been brought about by the failure of the Marwar Durbar to enforce their orders promptly, and to keep the peace between the quarrelsome parties.

Council of Thakoors.—The Thakoors of Kherwa, Kuchamun, Nimaj, and Chundawul have been nearly the whole year on duty with the Maharaja at Jodhpoor, the ordinary tour of six months which was fixed as the period of attendance of the Thakoors, summoned to attend the capital having been extended this year owing to the difficulties occasioned by the bad season and the many questions arising for settlement in matters between the Durbar and its feudatories. The relations between the Chief and his Thakoors are generally very satisfactory.

Mayo College.—The following pupils from Marwar attended the Mayo College at Ajmere:—

1. Zalim Sing, youngest brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.
2. Bagh Sing, grandson of the Thakoor of Kuchamun (left in November 1877).
3. Madan Sing, nephew of the Thakoor of Raipoor.
4. Umaid Sing, son of the Thakoor of Chundawul (left in May 1877).
5. Zorawur Sing, Thakoor of Raian (left in May 1877).
6. Mull Sing (illegitimate), brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.
7. Futteh Sing, nephew of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.
8. Hari Sing, nephew of the Thakoor of Raipoor.
9. Sultan Sing, Thakoor of Marote.
10. Sunthur Sing, Thakoor of Awa.

The conduct and progress of these boys was generally satisfactory. The Principal of the Mayo College reports that Maharaj Zalim Sing of Jodhpoor deserves special notice for good conduct and attention to his studies. The vacancies among the Marwar pupils will, I hope, be filled during the current year.

Attack on Government Mail.—There was one attack on the Government Mail, the parcel post was plundered between Sambhur and Kuchamun on 26th October 1877. The case is under investigation by the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

Absence of crime in Marwar.—Notwithstanding the high prices that prevailed, there does not seem to have been any appreciable increase of crime during the year, and with the exception of the occurrences at Marote noted above, the general peace of the country has been undisturbed.

Progress of Railway.—The opening of the Western Rajpootana State Railway as far as Beawur has been of great benefit to Marwar. The construction of the line has been extended from Beawur to Burr, and earthworks are in construction beyond the Sendri Pass. These works have been the means of providing labour and food for large numbers of the distressed from the surrounding districts, and though I believe the condition of the people of Marwar has not been such as to compel them to seek relief in any considerable numbers, there will doubtless be many of those who migrated into Malwa in October last, and returned towards their homes at the commencement of the hot weather, who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of earning a livelihood until the rains fall.

Marwar Court of Vakeels.—A statement of the cases instituted in and disposed of by the Marwar Court of Vakeels is attached.

The number of cases instituted was 87, an increase on last year's return of 59, but still bearing favourable comparison with the numbers for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, which were 113 and 119 respectively.

Eleven cases were pending from last year, so that the total number for investigation during the year under report was 98; of these 66 were disposed of, and 32 remained pending at the close of the year.

There were six cases of dacoity, none of these attended with murder, and only one with wounding; eight cases of highway robbery; one of murder; fourteen of cattle-lifting; and eight miscellaneous crimes.

The amount awarded as compensation to sufferers was Rupees 3,623-15-4 against Rupees 1,689-15 in 1876-77.

JEYSULMERE.

There has been no event of importance during the year in this State. Like Marwar, Jeysumlere suffered from deficient rainfall, but the stores of grain and grass in the country proved sufficient for requirements, for I am told there was no emigration.

His Highness the Maharawul still suffers from weak health, but he appears to be a popular and good ruler, and there have been no reports of the occurrence of serious crime in Jeysumlere. The revenue of the State is about one lakh, and the financial condition is, I understand, satisfactory.

MULLANEE.

This province suffered greatly from the failure of the monsoon rain. There was no kharif harvest, and in only a few villages where water was obtainable during the cold season from the banks of the Luni were rabi crops sown, and the outturn of these was small. There was consequently some distress among the poorer classes, 5,192 men, women, and children left the province, 2,775 of these to earn a livelihood, and 2,417 with cattle in search of forage.

There was very little crime during the year. One case of dacoity occurred on 4th March 1878, the dacoits have not been arrested, and the case has been transferred for investigation by the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

The litigation among the jaghiredars of Mullanee and their relatives, which has frequently been noticed in reports on this province, continues unabated. It is the offspring of a system, and we can hardly look for improvement until an opportunity occurs for altering the existing law of the province, which provides for the division of property among all the sons of a deceased landholder. The dissensions and feuds thus generated are handed down from father to son, and questions are continually arising as to the rights to infinitesimal shares in already subdivided estates.

Tilwara Fair.—The usual fair was held in March, but, owing to the distress prevailing in the district, was not so well attended as usual.

The following animals were brought to the fair for sale:—

Horses	...	...	...	...	20
Camels	...	...	...	...	3,000
Young bullocks	...	...	...	...	200
Full sized bullocks	...	...	...	...	15

Of these were sold—

Horses	...	...	...	...	1,300
Camels	...	...	...	...	...
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...

There were 475 shops of different kinds opened, and the value of Rupees 10,600 as under sold—

Cloth	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	500
Flour and dall	...	...	...	...	500
Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	1,000
Pedlar's wares	...	...	...	...	200
Copper utensils	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ivory bangles	...	...	...	...	500
Grass and fodder	...	...	...	...	100
Camel-saddles and adding	...	...	...	...	1,500
Grain, parched	...	...	...	...	200
Leather hides	...	...	...	...	100
Liquor	...	...	...	...	...
Country shoes	...	...	...	...	10,600

Total

managed, and no robbery or other

The fair was well reported.

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR, Captain, Police Agent, Marwar and Jodhpur, and Superintendent.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjusted by the Marwar Court of Vakeels during the official year from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

	Dacoity.	Dacoity with murder.	Dacoity with wounding.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with murder.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Theft.	Theft with murder.	Theft with wounding.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Cattle-lifting.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Counterfeiting coin.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1877 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	9
Do. do. 30th September 1877	2	...	1	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	25
Do. do. 31st December "	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	3	22
Do. do. 31st March 1878 ...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grand total ...	6	...	1	11	1	1	8	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	14	5	1	1	...	8	66

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR, Capt.,

Polll. Agent, Marwar & Jeysulmere.

The following animals were brought to the fair for sale:—

Horses	...	...	...	...	20
Camels	...	...	...	...	3,000
Young bullocks	...	...	...	...	600
Full sized bullocks	...	...	...	...	200

Of these were sold—

Horses	...	...	...	...	15
Camels	...	...	...	...	1,500
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	300

There were 475 shops of different kinds opened, and goods to the value of Rupees 10,600 as under sold—

					<i>Rs.</i>
Cloth	...	...	...	...	1,000
Opium	...	...	...	...	3,000
Flour and dall	...	...	...	...	1,000
Sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	500
Pedlar's wares	...	...	...	...	500
Copper utensils	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ivory bangles	...	...	...	...	200
Grass and fodder	...	...	...	...	1,000
Camel-saddles and padding	...	...	...	...	500
Grain, parched	...	...	...	...	100
Leather hides	...	...	...	...	1,500
Liquor	...	...	...	...	200
Country shoes	...	...	...	...	100
Total					<hr/> 10,600

The fair was well managed, and no robbery or other crime was reported.

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR, *Capt.*,
Polll. Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,
and Supdt., Mullance.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudged by the Marwar Court of Vakeels during the official year from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

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	Dacoity.	Dacoity with murder.	Dacoity with wounding.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with murder.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Theft.	Theft with murder.	Theft with wounding.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Cattle-lifting.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Counterfeiting coin.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1877	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	9
Do. do. 30th September 1877	2	...	1	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	25
Do. do. 31st December "	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	3	22
Do. do. 31st March 1878	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grand total	6	...	1	11	1	1	8	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	14	5	1	1	...	8	66

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR, Capt.,
Polit. Agent, Marwar & Jeysulmere.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No. 256-6P., dated Deolee, 25th May 1878.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL J. C. BERKELEY, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,
To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

Boondee.
Tonk.
Shahpoora.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report on the affairs of the States named in the margin for the year 1877-78.

2. *General Health.*—Until the spring of 1878 the general health of the district was good, though the people suffered much from the high price of food. Early in the year small-pox set in, and raged all over the district. At Tonk and Boondee it was specially widespread and fatal. At Deolee too the disease appeared, both in the Sudder Bazaar and amongst the troops. The measures taken by the medical officers, for isolation, &c., prevented the sickness from becoming epidemic.

3. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The year will long be remembered in this part of Rajpootana as the most remarkable and unseasonable on record. A somewhat mild hot season, with showers every few weeks, ushered in July. On the 1st of that month enough rain fell to admit of ploughing. The seed was sown, and the crops appeared above ground. But the young plants soon began to droop for want of moisture. July passed with high westerly winds, and clouds that gave no rain. In this month the rainfall is usually greater than in any other, ranging from 24·07 to 7·99 inches. This year only 3 inches 31 cents fell. But we still hoped that August would make up for the deficiency. Again we were disappointed. In all August but 48 cents of rain fell. By this time all the crops on high lands had died. Early in September some good showers enabled the cultivators to put in fresh seed. But the rainfall in this month was only 2 inches 52 cents, and it became apparent that the rain crops would be far below the average, even if they did not entirely fail.

4. At this time too the want of grass began to make itself severely felt. The cattle crawled about like living skeletons, and began to die by scores. Emigrants from Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, and Kerowlee streamed through the station on their way to the supposed plenty of Malwa. These people were not absolutely destitute; they travelled with a few simple household goods, and a beast of burden or two with each family. I spoke to many of them, and advised them to return to their homes, as the land to which they were going was itself in a sorry plight.

5. We now knew the worst as regarded the kharif. Our fears began to turn towards the rabi. October was upon us, a generally rainless month; the weather was clear and hot, and the ground baked

into a hard crust, which defied all efforts at ploughing. The outlook was gloomy indeed. The wells were drying up, the tanks for the most part empty, and the country seemed to be on the verge of a terrible famine.

6. On the 6th of October the prospect changed as by magic. Heavy rain set in from the north-east and continued till from 7 to 3 inches had fallen all over the district. Ploughing at once commenced, and, as the ground was well saturated, the rabi seed had a good start. A great deal of extra land was put under cultivation, with the result that in some places there was more than a bumper crop. In Boondce and about Deolee the gram suffered from frost and insufficient moisture, and in many places it is said that the wheat did not give so good an outturn as might have been expected from its appearance. Where so many interests are involved it is difficult to get at the exact truth; but, from my own observation, I should say that, taking one place with another, there was a twelve anna rabi harvest. Prices still keep up, though it is said that there are good stores of grain in the country. I append a statement* showing the average prices at Boondce and

* Appendix A. Tonk for the months of August, September, and October 1877 and April 1878.

7. Cattle continued to die until the chaff of the cold weather crops furnished them with food. All the weakly beasts have been taken, and in some places barely enough remain for the ploughs. This loss of cattle is not an unmitigated evil. In every village in this district great herds of beasts are kept up, 75 per cent. of which neither do any work nor give any milk. To kill them would be profanation; to sell them is impossible, as there is no market; and so they uselessly live on and increase year by year, and strip the country bare of forage, until a season of scarcity turns them into heaps of bones outside the villages. Such a sight is to be seen now all over the country, and sight is not the only sense that is appealed to as one approaches a village.

8. In the margin is shown the rainfall for the year 1877 at the place where registers are kept. I attach a statement† of the rainfall in each month for ten years previous to 1877-78, and for that year, from which it will be seen that the deficiency in the latter year is very marked.

	In.	C.
Deolee	14	42
Tonk	14	40
Shahpoora	11	60

† Appendix B.

9. With the fall of rain in October the emigrants began to return to their homes. Relief works which were contemplated became unnecessary; and, though the pressure of high prices was no doubt severely felt, there was little actual destitution, and, as far as I can find, there was no appreciable increase in the death-rate of the population of the district.

10. *Communications, Jeypoor and Tonk Road.*—In paragraph 7 of last year's report mention was made of the completion, as far as the Banas River, of the metalled road from Jeypoor to Tonk. This work

has now been carried into the city of Tonk. A camel dāk has been started between Tonk and Jeypoor, and the road is much used and appreciated.

11. *Tonk and Deolee Fair Weather Road.*—A fair weather road from Tonk to Deolee was commenced and finished during the cold season, under the supervision of Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer, Jeypoor, and his Assistant, Mr. Miles. These officers have for years gratuitously given most valuable assistance in the construction of the Jeypoor and Tonk road, and have now, by undertaking this further work, laid the Durbars of Boondée and Tonk under great obligation. The labor of surveying, laying out, and completing these roads was no light one, and took up much time. The Maharao Raja of Boondée and the Nawab of Tonk have expressed to Captain Jacob and Mr. Miles their thanks for the assistance so cheerfully given. The Jeypoor Durbar has also received the acknowledgments due to it for the friendly courtesy with which it placed the services of these officers at disposal for the work.

12. *Road from Deolee to Boondée Frontier.*—This road has been completed as far as the earth-work is concerned, and metalled for four miles out of Deolee. There is now a fair cart road from Deolee to Boondée, and beyond Boondée towards Kotah some progress has been made. There are still some miles of the latter fair weather road to be finished, but much has been done, especially at the approaches to the rivers, to make traffic easy on this line.

13. *Boundary disputes.*—It is gratifying to report that considerable progress has been made during the year in the settlement of boundary disputes. The definition of the line of border between the Shahpoora Pergunnah of Phooleah and the Mcywar State was completed during the year by Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow, who relieved Mr. Syud Jaafer Hussain in January. Lieutenant Colonel DeKantzow brought to the work great experience in dealing with Natives; and by tact, patience, and energy, he settled, in a few weeks, over 60 miles of frontier. All his decisions were with the consent of both parties, so that they cannot be reopened or appealed against. Colonel DeKantzow's works was excellent both in quantity and quality.

14. Major Powlett, the Political Agent, Kotah, met me in January at Indurgurh, and in that neighbourhood we settled, it is hoped finally, a long pending and bitter boundary dispute between Boondée and Indurgurh. The possession of a sacred place was involved, and feeling ran high on both sides. On the completion of this settlement we took up the boundary between Tonk and Indurgurh. Here we found disputes extending over some fifteen miles of border. These were settled to the satisfaction of both sides, and masonry pillars are being erected. These boundary disputes have caused great trouble for years past, and their settlement is a matter for congratulation.

15. *Mayo College.*—The Tonk Durbar has paid the sum of Rupees 3,775 on account of the balance due for the cost of the State Boarding-house attached to the Mayo College at Ajmere. A son of Sahibzada Obeydoollah Khan, formerly Minister of Tonk, has joined the College. It is hoped that his example will be followed by others.

BOONDEE.

16. On the 1st January 1878 His Highness the Maharao Raja of Boondée was invested by Mr. Lyall, Agent to the Governor-General, with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The ceremony took place in the Residency at Deolee, and all was done to make the Durbar as imposing as possible. The road from the gateway to the house was lined with troops, and His Highness, on alighting, was received by a Guard of Honor of the Deolee Irregular Force. His Highness was attended by eighteen of his principal Sirdars. All the European and Native officers of the regiments stationed at Deolee, *viz.*, the 9th Bengal Cavalry and the Deolee Irregular Force, were present at the Durbar. On the conclusion of the ceremony of investiture Mr. Lyall addressed the Durbar in Urdu. His Highness responded in suitable terms, expressive of his loyalty to the British Government, and gratitude for the honor bestowed on him.

In the *Gazette* of the 1st January 1878 the Maharao Raja's name appeared in the list of the Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness fully appreciates these distinctions.

17. The Chief continues to meet advice and requisitions in a more friendly and liberal spirit than heretofore. He has, I regret to say, suffered a good deal in health during the year. At his age (68 years) any disposition induces weakness, and gives rise to alarm. His Highness is probably the oldest reigning Chief in India, having been on the guddee since 1821. He is a grand specimen of the old-fashioned Rajpoot gentlemen; and from the blueness of his blood, and his great learning, is much looked up to in Rajpootana. He is an authority in matters of religious rite and social etiquette, and is frequently referred to for his opinion on some knotty point.

18. *Administration of the State.*—The Manager or Kamdar, whose appointment was reported in paragraph 14 of last year's report, has been dismissed for corruption. Paudit Gunga Sahoy has been put in as Kamdar. His Highness has made efforts towards the appointment of a Council of five members, to relieve him of some of the burden of government. As yet, however, this scheme is not in working order, and affairs are conducted as before. There is nothing to add to former reports concerning the condition of the people of Boondée, who are well satisfied with His Highness' rule.

19. Police arrangements are defective; can hardly in fact be said to exist. Travellers are not infrequently robbed on the high road, but these robberies are for the most part petty affairs. They come before the Harowtee Court of Vakeels, and when proved, Boondée has to pay compensation to the sufferers. It has been pointed out to the Chief that these awards in the aggregate are a heavy tax on his State; but His Highness is opposed to all reform, and prefers paying compensation to keeping up an efficient police.

20. The subject of the marriage into the Jodhpoor family of the eldest Prince, Maharaj Kunwur Rughobeer Sing, has been under consideration for some time; but the expense is a serious obstacle. After paying the tribute to Government the balance of revenue barely suffices for

the ordinary expenses of the State. Indeed, there is generally a small deficit, and it is due to His Highness' careful management that the State is but little in debt. A special report on the finances of Boondee was made to the Agent to the Governor-General in letter No. 367-9P., dated 30th June 1877, from the Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

21. *Visit to Boondee.*—I visited Boondee twice during the cold weather, and found things as described in former reports. There are no Courts, education is neglected, the streets of the city are ill-paved and dirty, there is no attempt at sanitation or drainage, and things in general are, to our views, in a sad state, yet the people are happy, the Chief's authority is respected, discontent and rebellion are unknown.

TONK.

22. *General remarks.*—In last year's report mention was made of the intention of His Highness the Nawab to procure the services of an efficient Minister. His Highness' wishes were fulfilled in the appointment to the post of Minister of Mr. Khan Jehan Khan. This gentleman, a member of the ruling family of the Jowra State, in Central India, and connected by marriage with the house of Tonk, was in every way fitted for the position in which he was placed. A good English scholar, and well instructed as to our ideas of system and government, he was yet full of forbearance, and well aware of the danger of pushing on too fast. He at once established excellent relations with the Nawab, and with caution and patience began the work of reform. At first he was somewhat hampered by a nominal association with Sahibzada Hafiz Ibadullah Khan, the old Minister, whom it did not seem politic to supersede too abruptly. This gentleman, I regret to report, died in July 1877. He was the oldest and most respected member of the family, and did valuable work in his time. His loss will be felt, for he was a real power in the State. After his death affairs fell more into Khan Jehan Khan's hands. The Sahibzadas, following their old policy, did all they could to thwart him, but little by little progress was made. The city was cleansed and lighted, the roads put in thorough repair, a regular body of police was enlisted, and the jail administration reformed. The Minister had little power of interference with the Civil and Criminal Courts, but even there his influence was beginning to be felt. But the chief point to which attention was directed was the financial condition of the State. The debts amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The expenditure about

* Receipts Rupees 7,62,316.

Expenditure „ 7,35,377.

balanced the receipts,* and no practical or systematic attempt was being made for the payment of the debts, which, bearing heavy interest, showed a tendency to increase. Khan Jehan Khan was negotiating with the principal creditors for a considerable reduction in the rate of interest, in return for which a real and assured arrangement for repayment by annual instalments was to be made.

23. *Death of Khan Jehan Khan.*—Thus matters stood when, early in February, I went on a visit to Tonk. The Nawab and his Minister drove out to meet me, and we drove into Tonk together. On the way through the city the coachman lost control over the horses and fell off

the box. The horses ran away, and we were dashed from side to side in the narrow streets. The carriage was broken, and the horses eventually stopped; but Khan Jehan Khan was thrown out, fractured his skull, and died in a few hours. The Nawab escaped unhurt. He was deeply grieved at the loss of his Minister to whom he had become attached, and the results of whose work were beginning to show themselves. Khan Jehan Khan did good service for Government in the minting. He had many friends among our officers in Central India and elsewhere, and his death is widely regretted. By this sad accident affairs were thrown into their normal state.

24. *Appointment of a new Minister.*—The Nawab has since appointed Sahibzada Ahmedoollah Khan, son of the old Minister, Sahibzada Hafiz Ibadullah Khan, as Minister, and has associated with him some of the oldest and most tried officials of the State. This arrangement is perhaps the most satisfactory that could be made, if a Minister was to be chosen from within the State. But I am not very sanguine of its success.

25. *The Finances.*—A statement* of the financial condition of the State has recently been furnished by the Nawab. It is attached to this report. It will be seen that the receipts amount to Rupees 7,62,316 and the ordinary expenditure to Rupees 7,35,377, leaving a small balance for contingencies of Rupees 26,939. This sum does not, I believe, cover the contingent expenses, and the result is a yearly deficit. The Nawab wishes to give effect to the late Minister's ideas, and offers to hypothecate the revenues of the Pergunnah of Nimbahera for the payment of his debts. In return he expects the creditors to abate the rate of interest, which is now fixed on 12 per cent. His Highness is very anxious to carry out this measure, and has asked for assistance and support. The subject is now before you. It is difficult to interfere in such matters without involving ourselves in undesirable responsibilities; but I trust that it may be found possible to give His Highness some encouragement in his efforts to free his State from debt.

26. *Rajpootana and Harowtee Agency Treasurers' debt.*—The balance due to the Rajpootana Agency Treasurer has been paid; but the debt to the Harowtee Treasurer has been augmented. Until some general arrangement, such as is alluded to in the preceding paragraph, for the management of the finances, is come to, these small debts will remain unpaid to the discredit of the Durbar.

27. *Moghyas of Nimbahera.*—A special officer, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, C.S., has been deputed for the settlement of the Moghya tribe. He took up his appointment at Neemuch early in the year. The Tonk share of the expense of this project has been fixed at Rupees 100 per mensem. This the Nawab has agreed to provide. He has also promised the cordial support of the Durbar and the district officials to Mr. Fitzgerald in his work. The Moghyas have been quiet during the year.

28. *His Highness the Nawab.*—His Highness the Nawab has continued to treat me with cordiality and confidence. He is sincerely anxious for the well-being of his State, and always ready to listen to

advice. If he could only shake himself free from the influence of his immediate *entourage* and place himself in the hands of a strong and respectable adviser, all would be well. But it is not only at Tonk that all our efforts are rendered vain by this curse of Native Courts.

29. *Offer of troops to British Government.*—The Nawab has, within the last few days, addressed khureetas to His Excellency the Viceroy and yourself, expressing in warm and simple terms his feelings of loyalty to the British Crown, and offering the services of all his available troops for employment in any part of the world where they may be required.

SHAHPOORA.

30. The affairs of this Chiefship have been satisfactorily administered during the year. The young Raja Dhiraj shows exemplary interest in matters of business. He is as yet quite free from any of the vices which are so common among persons of his class, and he promises to become an intelligent and benevolent ruler. Shahpoora perhaps suffered more than any other part of the district from the drought. The loss of revenue, from remissions and shortness of crops, is stated to have been Rupees 25,000.

31. *Boundary disputes.*—Reference has already (in paragraph 13) been made to the settlement of disputed boundaries; but further explanation will make the work done more clear. The Chiefship of Shahpoora consists of two divisions. The larger, which is called the Phoo Leah Pergunnah, is held direct from the British Government, to which alone, in respect to this district, the Raja Dhiraj owes allegiance. This pergunnah adjoins for many miles Meywar territory, and the frontier has for years been the scene of constant quarrels. This border has been completely defined during the last cold season. The other portion of Shahpoora is the Kaehola or Kherar Pergunnah. This is held from Meywar, subject to a payment of Rupees 3,000 annually and the performance of certain service. Here, too, the boundary was in dispute. With the consent of the Oodeypoor Durbar Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow took up this work when the other was completed, and good progress has been made. It is difficult to overrate the comfort and relief which are brought to all concerned by an amicable settlement of these disputes.

32. The usual statement* of income and expenditure is attached.

The income is set down at Rupees 2,04,520-12-6, and the expenditure at

Rupees 2,05,505-7-0. The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of the year was Rupees 15,664-3-6.

33. *Visit to Shahpoora.*—On my visit to Shahpoora in November I found all going on well. The city is well kept and clean, and the condition of the dispensary creditable. One thousand five hundred and three children were vaccinated, 608 successfully, 48 failed, the result of the remainder is unknown; 200 children are said to have died of small-pox this year, and I fear that the vaccinator's operations leave much to be desired. The school continues to prosper under the constant care of the Chief.

34. *Meena Kherar.*—The Meena Kherar keeps up the good character which it has earned of late years. The influence of the Deolee Irregular Force, the infantry of which consists principally of Meenas, is felt in

every nook and corner, and this land of robbery and bloodshed is now peopled with peaceful and kindly cultivators.

35. *Station of Deolee.*—The Banas Ferry project still hangs fire, and Deolee is doomed to another season of isolation, unless the Jeypoor Durbar chooses to keep its boat going. This matter is now under the consideration of Government.

36. *Movements of Troops.*—The 9th Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Colonel H. L. Campbell, marched from Deolee for Meerut after a stay here of four years. The Cantonment owes much to Colonel Campbell in the way of improved drainage, clearing of jungle, and general neatness. The 9th was relieved by the 4th Bengal Cavalry, under Colonel G. Hankin, which marched in on the 17th February 1878.

37. *Difficulty about forage.*—During the unusually dry season of 1877 some difficulty was felt, both by the Bengal Cavalry and that of the Deolee Irregular Force, in respect to the supply of forage. The Bengal Regiment is provided by the Jeypoor Durbar with a grass preserve. A similar concession has been made by the Meywar State to the cavalry of the Deolee Irregular Force. But, during the rainy season, it is customary for the grass-cutters to go out into the jungles to cut green grass, and last year there were several frays between the grass-cutters and villagers. By forbearance on both sides these affairs were amicably settled.

38. *New lines for Bengal Cavalry.*—The Bengal Cavalry at this Station formerly consisted of the head-quarters of a regiment and two squadrons, the 3rd Squadron being detached at Jhansi. This has now been changed, and the whole of the 4th Bengal Cavalry is now here. This has necessitated the building of additional lines. The work has been rapidly carried out, thanks to the assistance given by the Oodeypoor, Jeypoor, Boondée, and Tonk Durbars, in providing carriage, and permitting the cutting of wood, &c., in their respective territories.

39. *Judicial.*—The usual judicial statements* in connection with the Harowtee Court of Vakeels are attached.

* Appendices F and G. Seventy-two cases were disposed of, leaving sixteen on the file at the close of the year, the average duration of each case being 76 days.

Of the eighteen cases under appeal the decisions in four were confirmed, three revised, and in two reversed. The result in the remaining nine is not yet known.

The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rupees 33,816-7; of this property to the value of Rupees 1,228-5-3 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rupees 3,950-11-2 awarded; Rupees 420 were paid as blood-money.

40. The year has been one of progress. Nearly 80 miles of disputed boundary have been laid down to the satisfaction of the litigant States; five miles of metalled road from Deolee towards Boondée have been opened for traffic; the fair weather road between Deolee and Tonk has been surveyed, laid out, and finished; four miles of metalled road have connected Tonk with the Banas River; and the long pending and difficult question of the settlement of the Moghyas in Nimbahera has at last been taken up, in a manner that promises complete success.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the average prices at Boondce and Tonk for the months of August, September, and October 1877, and April 1878.

States.	1877.								1878.				Remarks.				
	August.				September.				October.					April.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Jowar.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Jowar.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Jowar.		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Jowar.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.		S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Boondce	18 0	21 14	21 4	21 4	16 2	17 10	19 0	18 6	14 4	16 0	16 8	15 8	15 12	19 8	17 0	19 0	
Tonk	17 0	20 10	20 8	20 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	0 0	12 2	15 2	14 12	15 0	12 0	14 2	14 12	14 0	

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY, }
 The 25th May 1878. }
 (Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the rainfall at Deolee for eleven years—1867 to 1877.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Average.	REMARKS.
	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	In. cls.	
1867	1.50	...	25.80	7.60	1.2030	36.40	3.03	Famine year.
1868	3.00	...01	0.04	24.07	1.05	...	...	...	...	28.17	2.34	
186903	...	...	...05	2.00	8.07	9.00	14.08	...	...	...	33.23	2.76	
1870	3.10	20.40	30.70	...	...	...	...	54.20	4.51	
1871	28.10	14.70	10.29	2.10	...	2.80	...20	58.19	4.84	
1872	1.60	3.85	7.99	22.02	2.30	...	...	...	37.76	3.14	
1873	...70	...60	...	...	...90	...75	15.89	10.87	7.12	...50	...	...	37.33	3.11
1874	1.80	19.10	10.00	3.00	...	...	...	33.90	2.82	
1875	...	1.10	...	...	1.00	1.10	9.00	4.10	15.50	...	...	...50	32.30	2.69
187620	...	...20	1.80	14.10	11.30	13.70	...40	...20	...	41.90	3.49	
187730	...	1.00	1.70	3.31	...48	2.52	3.00	...02	2.09	14.42	1.20	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Average rainfall for ten years previous to 1877 Rainfall in 1877 </div> <div> Inches & Cents. </div> <div> ... 39.38 ... 14.42 </div> </div>															1877-78 1878-79 1879-80 1880-81

HAROWTEE & TONK AGENCY, }
The 25th May 1878.

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the Receipts separately of the different Pergunnahs of the Tonk State.

(1.) TONK.				Rs. a. p.		
Land revenue	...	...	...	2,30,131	0	0
Customs dues	...	...	...	38,771	0	0
Total				2,68,902	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*	...	...	...	1,67,355	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	...	1,48,203	0	0		
Ditto of ditto on account of payment of debts	...	10,000	0	0		
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	...	9,152	0	0		
Total				1,67,355	0	0
Balance				1,01,547	0	0
(2.) ALLYPOUR.						
Land revenue	...	...	...	40,696	0	0
Customs	...	...	...	4,285	0	0
Total				44,981	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*	...	...	...	18,924	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	...	12,827	0	0		
Ditto of ditto on account of payment of debts	...	4,772	0	0		
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	...	1,325	0	0		
Total				18,924	0	0
Balance				26,057	0	0
(3.) CHABRA.						
Land revenue	...	...	...	1,11,237	0	0
Customs dues	...	...	...	19,997	0	0
Total				1,31,234	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*	...	...	...	21,560	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	...	19,960	0	0		
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	...	1,600	0	0		
Total				21,560	0	0
Balance				1,09,674	0	0

(4.) PIRAWA.				Rs. a. p.		
Land revenue	...	...	...	1,82,435	0	0
Customs	...	...	...	17,277	0	0
Total				1,99,712	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*	...	...	...	23,366	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	...	19,726	0 0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	...	3,640	0 0			
Total				23,366	0	0
Balance				1,76,346	0	0

(5.) SERONGE.						
Land revenue	...	...	...	1,42,109	0	0
Customs	...	...	...	23,024	0	0
Total				1,65,133	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*	...	...	...	30,793	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	...	27,793	0 0			
Ditto of ditto on account of payment of debts	...	1,000	0 0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	...	2,000	0 0			
Total				30,793	0	0
Balance				1,34,340	0	0

(6.) NIMBAHERA.						
Land revenue	...	...	...	2,10,844	0	0
Customs	...	...	...	38,831	0	0
Total				2,49,675	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*	...	...	...	35,323	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	...	30,323	0 0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	...	5,000	0 0			
Total				35,323	0	0
Balance				2,14,352	0	0

DEOLEE, }
The 25th May 1878. }

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Harowtee & Tonk.

Appendix D.

Abstract Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Tonk State.

Item.	Amount.	Total.	Item.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Balance of Receipt of the Tonk Pergunnah.	Rs. a. p. 1,01,547 0 0	Rs. a. p.	Army	Rs. a. p. 1,76,000 0 0	Rs. a. p.
Balance of Receipt of the Allygurrh Pergunnah.	26,057 0 0		Toshakhaan	1,95,167 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Chabra Pergunnah.	1,09,674 0 0		Stables, Elephant and Bullock Establishments, Farashkhanna, Kitchen, and other miscellaneous expenses of the State.	60,000 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Pirawa Pergunnah.	1,76,346 0 0		Personal expenses	24,000 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Seronge Pergunnah.	1,34,340 0 0		Stipend of Ex-Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan.	62,000 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Nimbahera Pergunnah.	2,14,352 0 0		Instalments towards debt to Seths Muthra and Katlam.	1,70,000 0 0	
		7,62,316 0 0	Miscellaneous debt	48,210 0 0	7,35,377 0 0
			Balance ... ..	..	26,989 0 0
Total ...	...	7,62,316 0 0	Total ... ..	..	7,62,316 0 0

DEOLE, }
The 25th May 1878.

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Political Agent, Harowtee & Tonk.

Appendix E.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Shahpoora State for the year 1877-78.

INCOME.	Amount.		Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	a. p.		Ordinary.	Rs.	a. p.	
Balance in hand	16,648 14 0	Tributo	15,844	12 6	
Land revenue		Civil Establishment	19,847	14 0	
Customs		Troops and Police	24,683	0 0	
Abkaree		Personal expenses	18,905	13 0	
Jaghiredars' tribute		Stables, elephant, carriage, and other departments	22,142	0 9	
Bhom Barar dues		Charities	7,943	4 6	
Patel and Putwari dues		Public works	8,252	15 9	
Chowkidari		Dispensary	1,766	8 6	
Law and Justice		Jail	1,833	2 9	
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous	1,811	10 3	
			2,04,520 12 6		77,277	11 0	2,00,308 13 0
				Extraordinary.			
				Boundary	.....		5,196 10 0
				Total expenditure of year	.....		2,05,505 7 0
				Balance	.....		15,664 3 6
Grand total	2,21,169 10 6	Grand total	.....		2,21,169 10 6

N.B.—Rupees 73,673-8-3 from the balance of 1878 deposited in the Khans Treasury.

DEOLEE,

The 25th May 1878.

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,*Politl. Agent, Harrowtee & Tonk.*

Appendix F.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1877-78.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.		Number of cases instituted during the year.		Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.		Number of cases pending at close of year.		Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to Higher Court.						REMARKS.	
								Remained at close of year.	Appeals during the year.			Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.			
Harowtee and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.	18	70	88	72	16	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	7	11	18	4	3	2	9	Stolen property recovered valued at Rupees 1,228-5-3.

Appendix G.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1877-78.

CRIMES.	No. of cases from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.	REMARKS.
<i>Against person.</i>		
Murder	1	
Assault with wounding ... ..	...
Total ...	1	
<i>Against property.</i>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	...
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances ...	8	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances ...	2	
Theft with aggravated circumstances ... ..	...
Theft without aggravated circumstances	16	
Cattle-lifting	13	
Premeditated dacoity	6	
Arson ... ..	...
Burglary	1	
Counterfeit coining ... ..	...
Miscellaneous	25	
Poisoning ... ..	...
Total ...	72	

DEOLEE, }
The 25th May 1878.

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lient.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Harowtee & Tonk.

Appendix H.

No. 257-7P., dated Deolee, 25th May 1878.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. C. BERKELEY, Poltl. Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, .

To—General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

WITH reference to Foreign Department Resolution No. 190J. of 20th December 1877, I have the honor to report that no information has been furnished to me regarding the operations (if any) of your Department within the Harowtee Agency during the year 1877-78.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE EASTERN STATES OF RAJPOOTANA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

The troubles which have overtaken the Eastern States of Rajpootana in consequence of the failure of the rains, and the narrow escape they have had from famine, first claim notice in the local history of the current year.

2. The rainfall in Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee up to the beginning of October was only 7.3 and 9.55 inches, respectively, against 33.31 and 19.12 inches in the preceding year. Some of the most fertile tracts of Bhurtpoor solely depend on rain, and consequently only about one-fifth of the usual crops was raised, while in other tracts the outturn was *nil*. In short, the spring crops were nearly all lost both in Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee, although a small crop of cotton and sugar-cane was raised on land where there was well irrigation. Kerowlee only saved about 27,000 out of an average kharif revenue of Rupees 1,86,000. The losses of Bhurtpoor are estimated at about eight lakhs, but the comparative exuberance of the winter crops will enable the Maharaja to recover much of this loss.

3. So soon as it was certain that rain would not fall, the people set their faces towards Malwa, the land of Goshen of their imaginations. There are no trustworthy data of the number that emigrated, but there are instances of whole villages being deserted by their panic-stricken inhabitants. The great idea was to save their cattle, but out of many who returned to their homes few possessed anything but the rags that covered them.

In Kerowlee the emigration was less; there the *pala*, a nutritious shrub, kept many cattle alive.

4. So soon as rain fell in the early part of October and thus dispelled the fears that were entertained regarding the spring crops, the emigrants began to return. They, for the most part, reached their homes in a miserable plight, and their emaciated condition and want of clothing made these poor creatures fall an easy prey to the cutting cold of December.

No time was lost in impressing upon the Durbar the necessity of lessening, as much as was practicable, the burdens of the people. The Maharaja of Bhurtpoor directed his Tehsildars to remit the revenue

demand and to make advances to the people. The money-lenders were also invited to lend money to the cultivators, the repayment of which the Durbar offered to guarantee.

5. The Kerowlee Durbar showed a similar inclination to interfere with trade. In the case of Kerowlee, where there were no stocks of grain, such a policy would have been ruinous, and His Highness relinquished it at my pressing request. All duties on grain were removed as in Bhurtpoor and grain merchants were promised protection for their convoys. Grain soon poured into the State, at first by the Rajpootana State Railway to Mandawar, whence there is a metalled road within 20 miles of Kerowlee, but the supply of carriage at Mandawar became exhausted, and the duty on grain being remitted in Dholepoor the road through that State and Machalpoor became more used. The expense was about the same, but the journey by the Dholepoor route was a day or two longer. Kerowlee also remitted its revenue demands for the kharif, and followed the example of Bhurtpoor in making advances to the cultivators. In this State much of the land is held on feudal tenure by the Thakoor who are notoriously kind landlords. Indeed, the cultivator in this scantily populated State is as valuable to the Thakoor as the English soldier is to the Government of India, and is cared for accordingly.

6. In Bhurtpoor, also, it was the interest of the Borah and the State to keep alive the cultivator, but the unfortunate Chamars, Kolces, and other lower classes suffered much. They could only eke out a miserable subsistence by scraping up and selling a little grass where it was to be found, collecting woods, &c.

In Kerowlee even these poor people are valuable property, and are divided among the proprietors. They were accordingly looked after to a certain extent, but their masters had much difficulty in keeping themselves alive.

7. In Bhurtpoor the Maharaja was induced to open poor-houses at the capital and at Deeg, and also to commence relief works.

The distress is daily lessening, the gathering in of the harvest and the ripening of the carrots, which were abundantly sown, offer a certain amount of work and food for the people, but the relief works will be required till November next when the kharif crop is ready to be harvested.

In Kerowlee, now that funds are available I have advised the construction of a road from Kerowlee to the Jeypoor border to meet the metalled road which runs there from Mandawar Railway Station. This will be most useful in the event of any future scarcity.

8. The copious rainfall in October averted a terrible calamity, for it just enabled the rabi crops to be sown. More timely rain in December completed the good work, and a bumper harvest might have been expected had not the January frost injured the gram which had been cultivated to an unusually large extent. The outturn of gram is estimated at four-tenths, which taking into calculation the large area of land cultivated, probably represents about two-thirds of the supply of ordinary

years. The other crops also suffered but to a far less extent. The appended price current statements will give an idea of the condition of the market during the trying period through which we have passed. It will be observed that prices rose 30 per cent. in the month of August.

BHURTPOOR.

9. *General health.*—The general health has been remarkably good ; there has been no epidemic. In the cold weather, however, there was considerable mortality among the poor, whose forms emaciated by want were little able to withstand the extreme cold which suddenly set in.

10. *Visit of the Maharaja to Simla.*—In September the Maharaja visited Simla, but his stay was shortened by the gloomy prospects of his State in consequence of the want of rain. His Highness merely remained long enough to enjoy the honor of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, who about this time returned from his tour in Southern India, and then returned to Bhurtpoor. I was detained on special duty at Simla, and the temporary charge of the Agency devolved upon Doctor Spencer, who made a tour through southern Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee, and fully enquired into the prospects of the crops and the condition of the people.

11. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra.*—In November His Excellency the Viceroy visited Agra for a few days. The Maharaja was glad to place his house at Agra at the disposal of His Excellency.

12. *Visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Bhurtpoor.*—In December His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Bhurtpoor for two or three days and thence Deeg. His Highness showed his usual princely hospitality on this occasion.

13. *Investiture of His Highness as a G.C.S.I.*—Soon after, His Highness proceeded to Calcutta, where he was formally invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The Maharaja took this opportunity of making a pilgrimage to Jagarnath.

During his stay at Calcutta His Highness and his suite were the guests of the Viceroy. Duty of an urgent description requiring my presence at Kerowlee, Doctor Spencer accompanied the Maharaja to Calcutta.

14. *Border disputes.*—In December I met Mr. Evans, the Settlement Officer of Agra, and with him settled an old-standing boundary dispute between an Agra and Bhurtpoor village. This dispute was about a rocky tract of ground over which both villages grazed their cattle in peace and good-will till 1858, when it was thought necessary for the purposes of the revenue survey of the Bhurtpoor State to decide its ownership. Thus the spirit of disputation was aroused, but doubtless it would have died out in time had it not been kept alive by the erection of pillars to mark the boundary. It became a point of honor with

the losing side to knock the pillars down, recriminations and breaches of the peace followed, and gave rise to a correspondence which spread over some years.

It was our duty to ascertain the nature of the former decision, for no trace remained of the pillars which marked it. This was no easy matter in consequence of its vague and careless wording, but, finally, we decided the dispute in favor of Bhurtpoor.

15. I think it will be found that many troublesome boundary disputes owe their origin to our methodical ideas, and that there is no quarrel until an officer comes to settle it. In this case Mr. Evans and I agreed, that it was undesirable to erect pillars which would only serve to excite and irritate: the natural formation of the country sufficiently marking the boundary.

16. About the end of February I met the Political Agent of Ulwur on the border, and with him settled one or two petty, but troublesome, disputes between Ulwur and Bhurtpoor.

17. We also considered the system of extradition which prevails between Ulwur and Bhurtpoor. The present practice makes the Political Agent the medium of communication in every petty offence which may occur on the border; much delay ensues which would be increased were the Political Agent to satisfy himself in each case that there is *prima facie* probability of the charge being true. On the other hand, if he does not so satisfy himself, he may become the mere instrument of a border village of the State to which he is accredited, when from malice or hostility it advances a false charge against the inhabitants of the adjoining State.

18. As a substitute for this unsatisfactory system we agreed, after discussion with the Agents of the States, on the following procedure:—

When the Bhurtpoor Tehsildar requires the extradition of an offender from Ulwur, and, of course, *vice versa*, he will apply direct to the Ulwur Tehsildar concerned. The latter will arrest the offender, or state to the applying Tehsildar his reason for being unable to do so.

If he succeeds in effecting the arrest, he, the arresting Tehsildar, will fix a day and place for a joint investigation by the applying Tehsildar and himself.

If both Tehsildars are satisfied that a *prima facie* case is established against the prisoner, he (the prisoner) will at once be surrendered to the applying Tehsildar.

If the Tehsildars differ, each Tehsildar will refer the case to his Durbar.

If the Durbars approve the opposing views of their Tehsildars, they will refer the question to the Political Agents accredited to them.

19. I am, however, doubtful whether the States can even tacitly enter into an inter-statal agreement of this kind without the authority of Government. The procedure, consequently, is not enforced pending a reference to the Agent to the Governor-General on the subject.

20. The Political Agent, Gwalior, has also suggested the adoption of a more effective procedure for the arrest and extradition of criminals between Gwalior and Kerowlee. The question is under consideration.

21. *Road communication.*—The Maharaja is willing to complete the metalled road which runs from Bhurtpoor to Biana as far as the Jeypoor border, provided the Jeypoor Durbar will construct a road from that point to Hindown (ten miles), whence a metalled road runs to Mandawar and soon, I hope, to Kerowlee. But the Jeypoor Durbar are not inclined to co-operate.

22. *Rajpootana State Railway.*—The relations between the Durbar and Railway officials have, on the whole, been satisfactory.

In August last a daring robbery was committed in the Helak Railway Station. A gang of dacoits, numbering about 25 armed men, entered the Station about midnight, and having beaten and robbed the Station Master and other officials, decamped with their spoil. Their tracks were very tardily taken up and laxly pursued by the Raj people, but eventually they were carried through the exertions of the Railway Police to the vicinity of a place called Nagla Sawairam, which is the residence of the relatives of a noted outlawed dacoit. Here, for some unexplained cause, the Railway Police left the Raj officials to pursue the scent alone, whereupon they carried an imaginary track towards British territory. The Muttra Police considering the marks they pointed out as spurious refused to accept or pursue them, and thus the search ceased.

Doctor Spencer, then in charge of the Agency, met Captain Burne, the Superintendent of the Railway Police, at the scene of the outrage, and, after a local enquiry, made over the case to the Railway Police. Despite the strenuous and intelligent exertions of the Police which have not relaxed till the present time, nothing has transpired. One result certainly has been obtained; the Durbar has been so worried and exercised by these diligent enquiries that, for their own comfort and convenience, they will do their best to prevent a recurrence of the outrage.

23. There have been other cases in which solitary gatemmen have been robbed and beaten, and also a very serious incident of stone-putting. In the latter case, which is still under enquiry, a large stone weighing about two maunds was placed on the line. There is little doubt that this act was perpetrated by some Gujars, who reside in the Helak village, and who have an old-standing quarrel with the Station Master.

24. The Durbar are being pressed to adopt stringent measures, and I have suggested to you that the responsibility of villages for the safety of the line within their limits be formally affirmed by Government, and that in all such cases the Durbar be required to exact penalties, to be determined by Government, from the villages, when the offenders are not produced. The Durbar appear to think that because they have surrendered their jurisdiction over the long narrow slip of country occupied by the Railway, they have ceased to be responsible for its safety.

25. I am also of opinion that liberty of trade which the Station Masters enjoy and, I fear, abuse is most pernicious. One of the least

evils which result is that the accumulation of money in the Station which follows is soon known and invites robbers. It would surely be better to increase the paltry salaries which the Station Masters at present receive, and thus to obtain men of a higher stamp than those at present filling the offices. I think, also, that when Station Masters are notoriously on bad terms with the neighbouring villages, they should be transferred elsewhere; this is specially the case with the Station Masters of Helak and Nadbai who are greatly disliked, and apparently not without cause.

26. Being about to proceed to England on leave, I am obliged to submit this report before it is due and before the returns regarding finance, &c., furnished by the Durbars of Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee, are ready. They will follow, and regret that, under the circumstances, I am unable to criticize them.

KEROWLEE.

27. I have already noticed the effects of the recent scarcity in Kerowlee. The rest of its history for the year is contained in the special report which I have submitted regarding the reorganization of its administration.

28. I have there reported how, on visiting Kerowlee in January last, I found the State in a desperate condition; its treasury was empty; its army and civil servants unpaid, and the patience of its long-suffering people almost exhausted.

A few months previously I had obtained for the Maharaja a loan from an Ajmere banker, but now in reply to his entreaty for pecuniary aid I was obliged to tell him that I did not feel justified in helping him to raise money till I was assured of his ability to repay it.

29. The State accounts were then produced and examined by me with the assistance of a committee of officials.

The abuses of the administration became painfully evident. The land revenue was annually decreasing, villages were alienated to importunate creditors, who after squeezing them dry returned them with much reduced capabilities to the hands of the Durbar; every department was more or less mismanaged, and, as is always the case when a Native State becomes bankrupt, justice was treated as merchandize.

30. For this disorder the principal, indeed the sole, Minister, Ram Narain, was responsible, and he opposed reform in a manner so characteristic of his obstinate nature that it became evident that if the improvements I proposed to introduce were to have a chance of success, Ram Narain must be removed.

31. Finally, I was authorized by the Agent to the Governor-General to inform the Maharaja that help could only be given to him on certain conditions, of which the following were the most important:—

(1.) The appointment of a Council, the members of which are not to be removed without reference to Government.

(2.) The expulsion for the third time of Ram Narain from the State.

(3.) The placing the treasury in the hands of an independent banker.

(4.) The introduction of a budget system of account.

(5.) The sending of the Rao of Hadoti to the Mayo College.

32. His Highness readily agreed, and within 24 hours the Council was appointed, the treasury was placed in the hands of Seth Mool Chund of Ajmere, Ram Narain was expelled the State, and the Rao of Hadoti had started for the Mayo College.

The last measure was for a time the subject of much lamentation in the zenana, but the ladies are now reconciled to the inevitable. The Rao is a fine manly boy, and Major St. John speaks well of his conduct during his short stay at Ajmere, for three weeks after his arrival the College broke up for the vacation and he returned to Kerowlee. A tutor from the staff of the College has, however, been sent to read with him, and I anticipate no difficulty in the way of his return to Ajmere now that the ice has been broken.

33. The Council nominated by the Maharaja, after consultation with the Political Agent, consists of the following gentlemen :—

(1.) Raja Bahadur.

(2.) Pardhan Sitaram.

(3.) Thakoor Chitar Pal.

(4.) Lala Deep Sing.

(5.) Munshi Rashiduddin Khan.

The working member is Lala Deep Sing, an able and honest official, who has inherited through a long line of ancestors the right to be a Kerowlee Minister.

34. The finances have been placed on a regular system, a loan of

Note.—This statement appears to be premature as up to date the Government sanction to the loan has not been received.

(Sd.) CHARLES GRANT, *Major,*
Polit. Agent.

27th May 1878.

Rupees 2,67,000 has been taken from Seth Mool Chund of Ajmere to meet the deficit which, as will be perceived from the financial statement appended, will exist at the end of the present year. The

Revenue Department is being thoroughly overhauled, and I hope that under the efficient management of Deep Sing, whose especial charge it is, the result will be a larger revenue and at the same time an improvement in the condition of the people.

35. The Maharaja is much pleased with the arrangements which will, I hope, extricate the State from its difficulties in the course of a few years.

36. *Sujan Pal.*—In paragraph 43 of my last Annual Report I alluded to a reconciliation which had been effected between the Maharaja and the disappointed claimant of the Chiefship, Sujan Pal. I regret to say that, partly owing to the delay which occurred in the fulfilment of

His Highness' promise to put Sujan Pal in possession of an estate, but chiefly owing to the evil influence exercised over Sujan Pal by his father and grandfather, this reconciliation broke down.

37. Consequently, in January last, on visiting Kerowlee I found that Sujan Pal, with Ruttun Pal and Puddum Pal, the relations in question, had collected about 100 armed men in Puddumpura, where they openly defied the Maharaja's orders. His Highness showed great vacillation in dealing with this rising, and eventually it became necessary to despatch a force to coerce the recalcitrants. Fire was opened on the Raj force, but the resistance was easily overcome; two men were wounded on the Durbar side, and one man on the other. Sujan Pal, on the arrival of the expedition before the village, surrendered himself and was sent to Kerowlee.

His father and grandfather were kept under surveillance in Puddumpura pending orders from the Durbar. These orders were only obtained after great delay and difficulty, so marked was His Highness' reluctance to punish these persistent offenders. At last it was decided by the Council that Puddum Pal and Ruttun Pal should undergo six months' imprisonment, and not be allowed to return to their village. They will receive a cash allowance from the Durbar. Sujan Pal has been forgiven, and will be put in possession of the estate bestowed on him last year by the Maharaja.

38. The punishment may appear inadequate, but more severity would induce general sympathy for the offenders. Rebellion is regarded with a lenient eye in Kerowlee, and I only hope the execution of this sentence may not be evaded.

39. *Boundary disputes.*—There are two boundary disputes between Jeypoor and Kerowlee. Both has been previously settled, but in neither case does Jeypoor allow its weaker neighbour to take advantage of the decisions which have been passed in its favor by a British officer. I visited both places, Naroli-Tatwara and Edalpur-Ramgurh Gwari, and it seemed to me that the objections urged by the Jeypoor villages are as devoid of weight as the attitude of the Durbar in thus pressing them is unsatisfactory.

40. *Border affray.*—There has been one serious border affray between the villages of Fatehpoor (Kerowlee) and Khizarpoor (Jeypoor) which resulted in bloodshed. The usual procedure followed—each State deputed an agent, nominally to investigate the matter, but really to shift, as much as possible, the responsibility for the affray on the other State. The case has now been sent for enquiry to the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor, where it will be eventually tried, but unless the customary procedure is in this case widely departed from no adequate punishment will be inflicted.

41. I have suggested that in serious affray cases either the Court of

Note.—On this subject the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General have been received in his letter No. 865G., dated 8th instant.
(Sd.) CHARLES GRANT, Major,
Political Agent.

27th May 1878.

worthy official to make the preliminary enquiry locally.

Vakeels should immediately adjourn to the spot or should depute a trust-

42. *Education*.—Education has made little or no progress. The solitary school in the State has certainly been put upon a better footing and is now supplied with appropriate class books, but till the State can pension off the present school-master, who is quite past his work, and replace him by a more efficient man, I do not expect much progress.

P.S.—The usual returns to which allusion has been made in paragraph 27 of this report are herewith annexed.

AGRA, The 27th May 1878. }	(Sd.) CHARLES GRANT, Major, <i>Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.</i>
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List of Tabular Statements submitted with the Annual Administration Report for the year 1877-78.

- (a) 1B.—Comparative Statement of prices current in the town of Bhurtpoor during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.
 - (b) 2K.—Ditto for Kerowlee ditto.
 - (c) 3B.—Financial Return of the Bhurtpoor State for 1875-76.
 - (d) 4B.—Ditto Meteorological Return for 1877-78.
 - (e) 5B.—Bhurtpoor Trade Return for 1876-77, as compared with the preceding year.
 - (f) 6B.—Ditto Jail Return for 1876-77.
 - (g) 7B.—Ditto work performed by the Civil Courts during ditto.
 - (h) 8B.—Ditto Criminal Courts ditto.
 - (i) 9B.—Ditto School Return ditto.
 - (j) 10K.—Financial Return of the Kerowlee State for the year 1877-78.
 - (k) 11K.—Kerowlee Trade Return for 1876-77.
 - (l) 12K.—Ditto Return of Civil and Criminal Justice for ditto.
 - (m) 13K.—Ditto Jail Return for 1877-78.
 - (n) 14K.—Ditto Return of rainfall for four (4) years ending December 1877.
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1B.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Bhurtpoor during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

MONTH.	1876-77.				1877-78.				REMARKS.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	
1877.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
April ...	24 8	31 12	28 0	32 0	22 8	28 2	30 8	31 2	
May ...	25 12	33 0	27 0	33 12	22 4	29 0	24 0	28 12	
June ...	23 8	30 0	26 0	30 12	20 12	27 8	24 8	26 8	
July ...	24 12	31 8	28 0	32 8	19 4	25 8	23 8	24 12	
August ...	24 0	31 8	27 8	31 8	15 2	19 4	18 11	19 8	
September ...	25 8	32 12	27 0	33 8	10 5	12 2	10 10	11 14	
October ...	26 8	33 8	29 8	35 0	15 3	19 3	19 0	18 3	
November ...	25 0	33 0	31 0	34 4	12 10	14 10	14 2	14 0	
December ...	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 6	13 0	13 12	
1878.									
January ...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 10	12 6	13 10	
February ...	24 4	32 8	32 0	34 8	10 12	12 10	11 14	12 4	
March ...	22 12	32 8	31 0	34 8	12 0	15 2	12 2	13 12	

2K.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food-grains in the town of Kerowlee during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

MONTH.	1876-77.				1877-78.				REMARKS.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	
1877.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
April ...	21 14	31 4	31 4	38 12	20 0	25 0	27 8	26 14	
May ...	21 9	30 10	31 4	33 12	19 6	25 0	26 4	26 4	
June ...	21 4	27 8	31 4	31 4	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 10	
July ...	21 14	28 12	30 0	32 8	20 0	24 6	25 0	24 1	
August ...	23 2	30 0	30 0	34 6	11 14	13 14	14 6	13 12	
September ...	21 0	28 12	30 0	34 6	8 7	10 0	9 11	9 2	
October ...	23 12	31 4	31 4	36 4	9 6	10 5	19 0	18 3	
November ...	23 12	31 4	31 4	37 8	10 0	14 10	14 2	14 0	
December ...	25 0	31 4	31 4	37 8	9 10	10 0	11 4	10 4	
1878.									
January ...	20 10	30 0	28 2	31 4	9 6	10 14	10 0	10 10	
February ...	20 5	30 0	27 0	30 10	8 12	10 14	10 4	10 0	
March ...	20 5	28 12	27 8	29 2	13 12	16 4	15 0	15 5	

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhartpoor State for Sumbat 1932, or A.D. 1875-76.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1. Land revenue	17,79,793 5 0
2. Other items of income...	4,74,680 12 3
			31 G. M.
3. Salt	2,41,632 0 6
4. Administration and public departments	41,415 0 3
5. Customs	1,55,948 5 9
6. Public Works Department	12,050 12 0
7. Mint	1,608 1 9
Total ..			27,07,138 5 6
			31 G. M.
Receipts of "Deorhi" villages	2,63,157 0 0
Advances to cultivators and loans	1,28,965 5 0
Grand total ..			30,99,960 10 6
			& 31 G. M.

		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
1. Land revenue	1,64,784 13 3
2. Salt	11,639 11 3
3. Customs	22,857 13 0
4. Administration and public departments	73,686 1 6
5. Road and irrigation works	1,85,129 4 0
6. Public Works Department	1,85,507 8 9
7. Other Durbar establishments	6,97,436 14 0
				..	250 G. M.
8. Army	8,44,414 3 9
9. Civil List	1,56,694 2 6
10. Religious and charitable grant	1,54,014 10 6
11. Pensions	28,073 6 9
12. Police	1,36,316 2 0
13. Education	22,512 8 3
14. Medical services	15,517 0 3
15. Stationery	6,140 7 6
16. Foreign services	16,853 3 3
				..	100 G. M.
17. Death of "Maharani Sahiba"	707 15 0
18. Miscellaneous	1,50,724 13 6
				..	27 G. M.
Total	23,72,999 11 0
				..	377 G. M.
Expenditure on the "Deorhi"	2,63,157 0 0
Advances to cultivators and loans	1,22,092 7 6
Grand total	32,58,219 2 6
				..	377 G. M.

4B.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpoor for the year 1877-78.

NAME OF MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		REMARKS.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1877	89°43	79°46	84°44	...	5	
May "	95°03	82°16	88°59	...	45	
June "	100°20	92°43	96°31	...	97	
July "	94°90	89°18	92°03	3	21	
August "	100°06	93°06	96°56	...	10	
September "	96°33	88°36	92°34	1	10	
October "	86°54	79°96	83°25	8	20	
November "	81°80	74°46	78°13	...	5	
December "	64°48	62°03	63°25	2	13	
January 1878	63°51	56°77	60°14	...	35	
February "	73°17	65°28	69°22	...	...
March "	83°25	73°00	78°57	...	8	
Daily average for the year.	85°72	78°8	81°90	16	69	Total for the year.

5B.

Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease of that branch of revenue derived from customs duty in the Bhurtpoor State during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Income for 1875-76.	Income for 1876-77.	Decrease.	Increase.	REMARKS.
Imports	73,020 9 0½	53,963 9 4½	14,056 15 8	...	
Exports	29,838 15 10½	35,239 14 11	...	5,400 15 0½	
Transit	9,222 15 0½	9,329 5 11½	...	106 6 11	
Internal traffic ..	62,336 6 9½	72,188 4 5½	...	9,851 13 8	
Totals	1,74,418 14 0½	1,75,721 2 6½	14,056 15 8	15,359 3 7½	

No. 6B.

Bhurtpoor Jail Return for Sunbut 1933, or from October 1876 to September 1877.

No.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.				HINDUS.					MUSALMANS.					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	For life	...	...		11	5	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	4	20	
2	" 17 years	...	...		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	" 15 "	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
4	" 14 "	...	...		4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
5	" 10 "	...	...		4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
6	" 7 "	...	...		4	2	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	3	9	
7	" 6 "	...	...		2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
8	" 5 "	...	...		2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4	
9	" 4 "	...	...		...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	
10	" 3 "	...	...		8	1	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	6	15	
11	" 2 "	...	...		29	2	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	3	34	
12	" 1½ "	...	...		9	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	3	12	
13	" 1 year	...	...		52	1	1	...	54	8	...	...	...	8	62	
14	" 6 months	...	...		63	2	2	...	67	15	1	1	...	17	84	
15	Under 6 "	...	...		64	1	2	...	67	10	2	1	...	13	80	
	Total	...	...		253	16	5	...	274	55	4	2	...	61	335	

7B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpoor State during Sunbūt 1833, or from October 1876 to September 1877.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	...	3	51	54	52	2	
2	Ditto ditto	...	.....	179	179	176	3	
3	Courts Subordinate	...	23	1,435	1,458	1,439	19	
4	Magistrate of Deeg	...	3	25	28	28	.....
5	Ditto ditto	...	1	9	10	10	.....
6	Ditto ditto	...	.....	128	128	128	.....
7	Courts, Subordinate	...	7	469	476	469	7	
		Total	37	2,296	2,333	2,302	31	

8B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1933, or from October 1876 to September 1877.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	Appeals	2	49	51	43	3	
2	Ditto ditto	Original	14	2,187	2,201	2,184	17	
3	Courts, Subordinate	Ditto	13	3,569	3,582	3,568	14	
4	Magistrate of Deeg	Appeals	...	17	17	16	1	
5	Ditto ditto	Original	4	1,786	1,790	1,784	6	
6	Courts, Subordinate	Ditto	15	1,985	2,000	1,979	21	
	Totals	...	43	9,593	9,641	9,579	62	

9B.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1933, or A.D. 1876-77.

No. of Schools.	HEADS.	DEPARTMENTS AND ATTENDANCE.					No. of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.	REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Total attendance.			
1	Bhurtpoor College	55	119	172	37	383	20	Rs. a. p. 5,873 15 9	36 new schools were established this year, and 29 schools were abolished; 36 students received employment as teachers.
12	Teachee Schools	...	384	812	9	4,205	40	4,113 0 3	
242	Halkabandee Schools	...	261	3,955	...	1,216	251	15,724 13 0	
255	Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	2	346 4 6	
	Total	55	764	4,939	46	5,801	313	20,058 1 6	

*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for
months of Sumbut*

RECEIPTS.	Actuals during first nine months.	Budget Estimate for re- maining three months.	TOTAL.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Balance at the end of previous year—			
Cash in Treasury ...	2,667 5 9		
Do. received on account of previous year ...	8,881 4 6	.....	11,548 10 3
Land Revenue—			
Huzar Tehsil ...	12,119 10 0		
Jirota „ ...	7,137 13 3		
Masalpur „ ...	4,600 0 3		
Mandrael „ ...	4,312 2 6		
Utgir „ ...	732 10 6	29,022 4 6	1,24,025 7 0
Tributes—			
Fixed ...	799 0 0	3,877 0 0	
From Kothrees (other estates) ...	11,402 12 0	11,673 0 0	
	12,201 12 0	15,550 6 0	27,752 2 0
Customs ...	23,655 6 6	16,900 14 6	40,556 5 0
Cesses ...	603 13 3	2,216 14 9	2,820 12 0
Contracts—			
Tobacco ...	101 0 0	996 0 0	
Spirituons liquors ...	457 0 0	1,213 0 0	
	561 0 0	2,239 0 0	2,800 0 0
Mint ...	1,085 14 6	115 0 0	1,200 14 6
Rent of State buildings ...	190 10 9	409 5 3	600 0 0
Gardens ...	217 7 9	752 8 3	1,000 0 0
“Keila” Shrine ...	2 13 0	5,997 2 3	6,000 0 0
“Nuzzurs” on State occasions ...	790 1 3	9 14 9	800 0 0
Service of Civil Court processes ...	456 3 9	313 12 3	800 0 0
Civil Court fees, &c. ...	2,512 14 0	3,157 2 0	6,000 0 0
Forests ...	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Miscellaneous items of income ...	1,685 5 0	2,311 11 0	4,000 0 0
Refund of advances ...	891 0 6	.....	891 0 6
Deposit Account ...	554 2 0	.....	554 2 9
Nuzzurana from Kothrees (estates) ...	3,893 4 0	.....	3,893 4 0
“Bapotecs”—			
Since restored ...	12,038 2 0		
Under attachment ...	813 1 6	1,919 0 0	
Disputed tracts do. ...	126 5 3	200 0 0	
	13,007 8 9	2,119 0 0	15,156 8 9
Total of Ordinary Receipts ...	1,02,913 5 3	1,81,391 2 0	2,84,324 7 3
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Loans—			
From Seth Gobind Dass ...	22,049 12 9	.....
„ Bansi Dhar ...	2,471 0 0	.....
„ Gumath ...	8,176 1 6	.....
„ Other Bohras ...	2,450 0 0	.....
„ Seth Mul Chand of Ajmere ...	1,31,416 0 0	.....
„ do. do. ...	5,785 0 0	.....
„ do. required to balance } expenditure at end of year ... }	.....	2,67,777 11 0	
	1,72,350 14 3	2,67,777 11 0	4,40,129 9 3
Grand total ...	2,75,294 3 6	4,19,158 13 0	7,21,153 0 6

K.

the first nine months, and the Budget Estimate for the remaining three 1934 or 1877-78.

EXPENDITURE.					Actuals during first nine months.	Budget Estimate for re- maining three months.	TOTAL.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Charities—							
Alms and fixed allowanees	...	...	...	...	4,383 3 0	6,359 10 0	
Widows and pensions	...	...	...	...	508 12 3	2,771 7 9	
					4,896 15 3	9,131 1 9	14,018 1 0
Salaries					1,45,818 6 6	2,66,288 6 3	4,12,106 12 9
Public Works Dept.—							
Buildings	...	...	...	...	8,197 3 3	4,861 9 0	
Roads	...	...	...	...	.....	1,089 0 0	
					8,197 3 3	5,950 9 0	14,147 12 3
Personal—							
Festivals	...	...	...	...	20,121 9 0	5,853 8 6	
Clothing	...	...	...	...	5,602 13 9	3,353 10 3	
Betel-leaves	...	...	...	...	660 2 3	539 13 9	
Kitchen	...	...	...	...	.....	1,530 0 0	
Travelling expenses	...	...	...	...	2,047 4 0	1,471 9 3	
					28,431 13 0	12,749 9 9	41,180 6 9
Commissariat					22,775 3 9	35,525 4 3	
Forests	...	...	...	...	1,041 12 6	2,965 7 6	
Hadotee tribute	...	...	...	...	.....	1,066 0 0	
Workshops, purchase of materials for	...	...	...	...	1,199 0 6	1,200 15 6	
Lights	...	...	...	...	.....	1,500 0 0	
					25,016 0 9	42,257 11 3	67,273 12 0
J. International Court decrees and other sums to be disbursed through Agency Office					60 13 3	12,759 8 0	12,820 5 3
In lieu of land	...	...	...	...	361 0 0	50 0 0	411 0 0
Advances, unadjusted	...	...	...	...	1,665 14 6	.....	1,665 14 6
Advanced to servants bearing interest	...	...	...	...	340 15 0	.....	340 15 0
Deposit Account	...	...	...	...	1,155 1 0	.....	1,155 1 0
EXTRAORDINARY.							
Loans—							
Seth Gobind Dass	...	...	...	...	43,683 0 0		
" Mul Chand	...	...	...	...	5,785 0 0	67,000 0 0	
Other Bohras*	...	...	...	...	.....	42,865 0 0	
					49,468 0 0	1,09,865 0 0	1,59,333 0 0
Grand total	...	...	...	...	2,65,402 2 6	4,59,050 14 0	7,24,453 0 6

* This does not provide for the debt of Rupees 1,31,416 due to Seth Mul Chand.

11K.

Kerowlee Trade Return for Sumbut 1933, or A.D. 1876-77.

Description of traffic.										Custom duty levied thereon.
										Rs. a. p.
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,067 9 9
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,699 1 9
Transit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,587 13 0
Outstanding balance of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,955 5 9
Total										75,309 14 3
Deduct—										Rs. a. p.
Cost of collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,226 3 3
Recoverable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,763 10 3
										6,989 13 6
Balance credited to Treasury										68,320 0 9

12K.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Kerowlee State during Sumbut 1933, or from June 1876 to May 1877, inclusive.

Department.					Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Civil cases	...	...	...	...	127	71	198	72	126	
Criminal cases	...	...	...	...	203	710	913	460	453	
Totals					330	781	1,111	532	579	

13K.

Kerowlee Jail Return for the year 1877-78.

Name of month.					Pending from last year.	Admitted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
April	1877	...	...	...	26	9	35	11	24	
May	"	...	...	...	24	8	32	7	25	
June	"	...	...	...	25	14	39	12	27	
July	"	...	...	...	27	10	37	4	33	
August	"	...	...	...	33	8	41	23	18	
September	"	...	...	...	18	11	29	4	25	
October	"	...	...	...	25	17	42	8	34	
November	"	...	...	...	31	8	42	15	27	
December	"	...	...	...	27	10	37	3	34	
January	1878	...	...	...	34	9	43	16	27	
February	"	...	...	...	27	15	42	11	31	
March	"	...	...	...	31	26	57	8	49	
Totals					26	115	171	122	49	

14K.

Statement showing the amount of rainfall at Kerowlee for (4) four years ending December 1877.

Month.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		REMARKS.
	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	
January	The rain gauge was issued to the Native Doctor in 1874, hence there is no record of any observations prior to that date.
February	1	7	...	...	...	4	
March	4	
April	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
May	3	1	6	1	3	2	
June	...	2	5	...	2	1	7	2	
July	...	7	8	9	6	8	3	3	
August	...	7	5	5	8	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
September	7	16	7	5	...	...
October	6	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	
November	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
December	1	7	...	...	2	
Totals.	...	18	8	37	9	19	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 167A., dated Ulwur, 13th April 1878.

From—MAJOR V. E. LAW, Political Agent in Ulwur,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwur Political Agency for the year 1877-78.

1. *The Agency*.—Major Cadell, V.C., held charge of the Agency till November last, when I succeeded him.

2. *Chief events of the year*.—On the 10th December 1877 the Maharao Raja, who on the 25th November of the same year had attained the age of eighteen years, was formally invested by Mr. Lyall, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, with the direct control of the administration of his State, which had hitherto been under the management of the Political Agent assisted by a Council.

To aid in the worthy celebration of the event, the Maharao Raja invited to Ulwur some sixty ladies and gentlemen from various parts of Rajpootana and from Agra and Delhi, and royally entertained them for three days.

On the 14th December Anand Kanwari, Ranawath of Kesrouli, commonly called the Dadiji, who was the last surviving widow of the late Maharao Raja Bunnee Sing, died at the age of about seventy-two years. She held a jaghire of Rupees 12,000 per annum, which has now lapsed to the State.

Owing to the almost total failure of the autumn crop from want of rain, the State has this year suffered severely. Numbers of human beings have perished from starvation, and a great percentage of cattle has died from lack of fodder. The spring crop now, being harvested, it is calculated will amount perhaps to about 75 per cent. of a good year's yield, but the distress now prevailing can hardly be mitigated till the commencement of sowing operations for the next autumn crop.

3. *His Highness the Maharao Raja*.—There is every reason to believe that the Chief will justify the confidence placed in him by the Government when they invested him with the administration of the State in December last. He is young as yet, not nineteen, and of course is not over fond of Office work, but he does, and I believe regularly, drudge through such papers and petitions as come before him, and is courteously attentive when I have business to transact with him. He is very intelligent, and I think really wishes to preserve the State in the condition it was handed over to him. He is an ardent sportsman and fond of out-door exercise. My relations with the Chief have been most cordial.

He much wishes to travel, but gave up an idea he had formed of going in the summer to Simla and Cashmere from motives of economy, prompted by the not very prosperous condition of the State finances.

4. *The Council*.—The Chief had expressed to Major Cadell his intention of retaining the Council, previous to the receipt of the intimation of the wishes of Government in the matter. The members are unchanged since the last report. Rai Bahadur Pandit Rup Narain, the working member, has always been most ready in affording me information and assistance in the conduct of the duties of the Agency.

5. *Obituary*.—I regret to have to record that a few days ago*

I received the news of the death of the Raja of Nimrana. He had held his jaghire about nine years. I had only the day previous received from him a khureeta desiring to adopt a successor.

* The 10th April.

6. *Jeswunt Sing*. During the past year Jeswunt Sing, the illegitimate son of the late Chief, has been chiefly at Delhi. He asked and obtained leave to go to the Mayo College, but has not yet availed himself of the permission; neither has he yet tendered his submission to the Maharao Raja, pending which any recommendation in his favor to the Ulwur Durbar remains in abeyance.

7. *Boundaries*.—A trifling dispute as to the position of a boundary pillar arose between Jeypoor and Ulwur. A simple means for its settlement was devised by the Political Agents of the respective States some six months ago, since which nothing more has been heard from the complaining State.

There are three boundary disputes between Bhurtpoor and Ulwur still unsettled. They formed the subject of a conference between Captain Ridgeway and myself this cold season, and means for their settlement were taken. A contention between the same two States as to the sovereignty of a village surrounded by Ulwur territory, but which Bhurtpoor claimed as its own, was also looked into on the same occasion, and a report on the subject made to the Agent to the Governor-General. A difference as to the precise situation of some boundary pillars on the Narnal-Ulwur border should occupy has also arisen, and the question is not yet solved. There are two cases of a similar nature with the State of Nabha, and replies to references from this Agency are awaited.

8. *Harvests*.—The kharif or autumn crop may be described as a total failure. The estimated yield of the rabi or spring crop has been mentioned in the paragraph denoted to "chief events of the year."

9. *Prices current*.—Appendix A gives a comparative statement of

			1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
			<i>S.</i> <i>a.</i>	<i>S.</i> <i>a.</i>	<i>S.</i> <i>a.</i>
Wheat	...	...	21 8	25 6	15 0½
Barley	...	...	31 6	34 4½	19 1
Jowar	...	...	32 8	35 0½	19 0½
Gram	...	...	29 9½	37 13½	19 0½

the rates paid for the principal food grains during the several months of the past and two preceding years. It is brought up to March 1878. On the margin is a table showing the average price of the various grains

for each of the three years. In September 1877 wheat was at only ten seers the rupee; barley at 11-8; jowar at 11-12; and gram at 11-8. This was the lowest rate we have had.

RESULTS OF THE DROUGHT.

10. *Relief operations, &c.*—The long drought caused great alarm among the people, and the grain-sellers stopped supplying their regular customers; wheat, which had been at $26\frac{1}{2}$ seers and barley at $38\frac{1}{2}$ seers on the 31st March, had fallen gradually to $19\frac{1}{2}$ and $25\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, which was the rate on the 31st July. Fifteen days later they went down to $15\frac{1}{2}$ and $19\frac{1}{4}$. The issue of a proclamation on the 9th August, to the effect that there would be no interference on the part of the State with the course of trade or with the prices current, caused a flow of grain into the market and reduced the price of wheat by two seers in two days.

A great difficulty to be encountered was the fact of the closing by the Bunniah of their permanent running accounts with villagers who had dealings with them for years, perhaps for generations, and it required an immense deal of persuasion to induce these men to deal fairly with their clients in their time of need.

Next, seeing that there was fear abroad that it was the intention of the State to realize the whole of the revenue, no matter how poor the harvest, and that it was the dread that they would be called upon to advance the revenue of their clients that made the Bunniah so chary of parting with their grain; the State Council issued another proclamation giving notice that only so much of the revenue as was in proportion to the outturn of the crops would be collected that year, leaving the balance to stand over to more prosperous times. This had the desired effect, and the Bunniah at once became more liberal.

Advances to the extent of Rupees 10,530 were made for the construction of kuteha wells to enable the villagers to irrigate a few acres of grass, carrots, &c., for the starving cattle. These latter were in sore distress and reported to be dying in numbers. There was a total failure of grass and fodder. All over the State the peepul, babul, and neem trees were shorn of their leaves, the small branches even being chapped up to serve as food for the cattle.

As an index to the general condition of the people, as much as a measure of relief, the construction of a bund was commenced on the 30th August at Kamalpoor, seven miles from Ulwur. The rates of remuneration were finally settled at twelve, ten, and six chittaks of grain for men, women, and children respectively, and on the 10th September the persons there employed reached the number of 2,392. In the meantime the Bunniah, ignoring the fact that the government of the State had mercifully refrained from stepping in to regulate the price of grain, were giving much trouble, shutting up their shops, and resolutely refusing to sell at any price.

By the 23rd September the number of people at the Kamalpoor bund, the only relief work then started, had reached 3,640, and the work being crowded and more applicants for labour coming in, some 800 able-bodied men and women selected from among them were sent off to the Ulwur-Nugger road. Notwithstanding this partial clearance, the numbers at the bund a week later had risen to 3,860. On the near completion of this work, *viz.*, about the 1st October, another, the Sitana bund, was commenced, and 2,520 people were sent there from Kamalpoor, only those unable to do a full day's work, numbering some 1,543, being left at the latter.

The great want of fodder for their cattle, rather than distress among their owners, had, from an early period in these hard times, induced many of the people to emigrate. They started many of them with visions of plenty in the province of Malwa.

Up to the 6th October some 7,960 families, equal to about 36,000 individuals, had left the State from fiscal villages alone—those from jaghire villages being added would run the total up to some 40,000, or about 5 per cent. of the population. Many however came back. The stock of cattle at this time, by death and removal, was calculated to have been reduced by about 25 per cent. On the 4th October grain, which had been steadily rising in price, reached the following figures: wheat 9 seers 8 chittacks the rupee, barley 11 seers, and gram 10 seers 4 chittacks. Since the early part of September there had been robberies of grain reported here and there, but these did not assume big proportions.

It was not until the commencement of October that the Political Agent was able to report to the Agent to the Governor-General that things were beginning to mend. Rain had fallen and prospects were brightening. Matters had indeed been bad. Major Cadell relates that in one of his tours round the country he saw the people actually rooting about for grain in ants' nests.

The Sitana bund was completed on the 2nd November, when the number remaining on that work had decreased to 125, the rest having gone off to work in their villages. On the 1st November there were only 187 persons left on the work at Kamalpoor. The returns also coming in at this time showed a considerable decrease in the numbers of emigrants. I annex a return (Appendix B) showing the numbers of persons who left their homes together with those who returned from the 1st July 1877 to 30th March 1878. Out of a total of 35,578 said to have emigrated, only 6,573 are reported to have come back. The price of grain fell in November, rose gradually in December and January, and then fell again. The average rates for March were—wheat 12 seers 8 chittacks the rupee; barley 16 seers 8 chittacks; jowar 15 seers 8 chittacks; and gram 15 seers 8 chittacks. During November and December the only persons receiving relief were a few old, lame, and some even blind at Kamalpoor. There was an idea that perhaps further measures of relief would not be necessary.

The capital, however, was overrun with beggars, I believe for the most part *bonâ fide* and worthy objects of compassion. But it was not always easy for the casual alms-giver to discriminate between the deserving and the undeserving, and there was reason to fear that in tramping about in search of food the stronger would come off better than the weaker, those to whom sustenance was the more necessary. With the Maharao Raja's concurrence a relief camp or poor-house was started on the 14th January last, having for its object the better distribution of private charity. All the State officials drawing salaries exceeding Rupees 15 per mensem, much to their credit, gave a day's pay as a first subscription promising more if it were necessary, and Committees were organized to go round the place and make collections from such as the day's pay system did not touch and others. The Maharao Raja handed over to the chief Committee the two maunds of grain which His Highness was in the habit of daily distributing to the poor. He also made over to us, as accommodation, a large square enclosure with sheds running all round that had been erected some time ago as stabling for young horses, but had not yet been used, situated a good two miles from the city in the open country, it answered our purpose admirably. About 1,150 persons were here fed the first day, some of them being in a sad state of emaciation, and many little children, those at the breast, being little more than skeletons. Into this camp were received some sixty-two persons who still remained at the Kamalpoor bund, being fed there, but too weak to work.

I should mention that the enclosure stands by the side of the fair weather road to Sileser Lake, and in the centre of a large piece of ground recently walled in for the use of the young horses.

As soon as things were settled down a little, such men and boys as were in a fit state to do any work were sent out to gather stones into heaps, and a wall along the road above mentioned, a necessary work, was commenced. The work was to be paid for at contractor's lowest rates by the State. The amount of food given was just enough to support life. No fires were allowed, for considerations of safety forbade it. The first night I discovered an old man rolled up in a bundle with his clothes smoking. He was too benumbed with the cold to notice it. He had been sitting near a fire; and in one corner of the shed, which had been strewn with dry grass for warmth, I found a number of women squatting round a fire, which in a few minutes might have caused a conflagration. A few razais received from the Raj and private sources, and a lot of discarded tent materials were distributed as covering to the most needy. Inayetullah Khan, the Naib Bukshi, a smart man, who hails from a Bengal cavalry regiment, was placed in command, and he has done his work, one which has required much patience and self-sacrifice, right well. As time went on, it was found that there were some inmates of the camp who were, from their fitness for work, hard by: these it had been contemplated to provide for; and others would apply for admittance, who, while admitting they could work, complained there was none to be had. For such as these small but useful relief works were started in and about the city. I do not

think their numbers have ever reached more than about 200 or 300. They were provided for by the State.

From the 14th January to the 2nd March the number of people in the camp steadily increased, and on the latter date had reached 3,200; then it commenced to decrease, and to-day the inmates number only 1,607.

I should mention that the great majority of those receiving relief have been of the Koli and Chamar class, the village menials. Zemindars we have had scarcely one, if any. This was also the case at Kamalpoor and Sitana.

To the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, is due the credit of having started this camp, and kept it going. A great debt of gratitude is due to him by this State, and the poor starving creatures he has so kindly and carefully tended, for his patient, unwearying exertions on their behalf. He has attended the camp every day, and at all times of the day, for hours together, superintending and directing all the various details connected with the care of the sick, the distribution of the food, the telling off to work, admission and discharge, &c. The recent large percentage of deaths, notwithstanding all his care, has been very painful to him. Dr. Ffrench-Mullen has been most cordially and zealously assisted by the Rev. H. E. De St. Dulmas, a Baptist Missionary resident here, who, from the first, has laboured regularly and assiduously.

On the 10th March the subscriptions having run out, the Maharaja readily took upon the State the charge of maintaining this institution as long as it should be necessary. I cannot do better than conclude this notice on relief operations by quoting from a recent demi-official report on the subject of the camp drawn up for your information by Dr. Ffrench-Mullen:—

“ Within a very short time, the numbers seeking relief so increased that we had to build a second and similar enclosure, and in the two we

Marked C & D and enclosed. have had at once over 3,300 people to shelter and feed. I give an Appendix

showing the numbers present daily since the camp was opened, the number of deaths, the amount raised by subscription, &c.

“ From the day the camp was opened every effort has been made to find employment of some kind for every man, woman, and child fit to do any work. Large numbers of the weakly and the young were set to clear the stones off the ‘run,’ the stronger were put to the building of the second enclosure of walls on either side of the road which bisects the ‘run’ and to the digging of kunkur, &c., while the women were set to grinding the ‘bejur’ for the food of the camp (some 55 at this), and to spinning cotton thread for use in the jail manufactories (some 62 are employed at this). Still with all our care in seeing that those able to work got work to do, not more than 20 to 25 per cent. of those in camp have we ever been able to set at work.

"I give a return* showing the amount of earth-work done by the camp people, but cannot tabulate the

* Marked D in Appendix. work done, heavy as it was and beneficial, by the gangs clearing the land of stones, grinding corn, spinning thread, carrying stone for masonry of well, &c. I must content myself with offering the assurance that no one fit to do any work was allowed to remain idle. If there were no other proof of the necessity for opening the Relief Camp than that offered by the death roll, I think I should be held justified. From the opening of the camp on the 14th January to end of that month 59 died; during February, 222 died; and during the 27 days of March reported on 510 died. Sex, &c., of those who died is shown in Appendix C.

"No trouble and no expense was spared in the efforts to lessen the death-rate. Every individual in the camp was always once, often twice, seen by me, and a Native doctor with two dressers was constantly employed in distributing medicines, soap, milk partridge, &c.

* * * * *

"The amount realized by the subscriptions was Rupees 4,694."

If it be necessary in the coming hot season to afford relief on a more extensive scale, which is probable, the Chief will happily do so.

Major Cadell, months ago prepared a list of such works as he thought would be most suitable for the employment of relief labourers.

GENERAL REMARKS—THE PAST YEAR.

11. *Finance.*—In Appendix E will be found in detail the accounts

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Actuals.	Actuals.	Estimates.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income ...	...	23,86,509	23,62,916	15,04,100
Expenditure, ordinary ...	...	20,59,313	20,60,123	19,36,839
Surplus	...	3,27,256	3,02,518	...
Expenditure, extraordinary	...	1,72,028	2,85,106	...
Net surplus	...	1,55,228	17,412	...
Cash balance	...	8,81,210	8,93,622	4,66,183

showing the actual income and expenditure for the two past financial years, and the Budget Estimate for the current year, which in Ulwur closes on the 31st August next. In the margin is an abstract of that

statement. It shows that the surplus at the close of the year under review amounted to Rupees 3,02,518 as against Rupees 3,27,256 in the preceding year. The extraordinary expenditure connected with the marriage of the young Chief amounting to Rupees 2,83,211, together with the small item of Rupees 1,895 for miscellaneous debts, being deducted from this, leaves a net surplus of Rupees 17,412, and a cash balance of Rupees 8,98,622.

Income.—Below is given a table showing the items in which the more noteworthy increases and decreases have taken place under the head of income during the year under review:—

Income.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1. Land revenue	19,93,624	19,59,588	...	34,036
2. Gardens	12,545	14,821	2,276	...
3. Canals	15,047	10,561	...	4,486
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	16,083	18,723	2,640	...
6. Grass lands	13,111	19,912	6,801	...
9. Customs	1,31,500	1,29,573	...	1,927
12. Judicial	50,282	47,024	...	3,258
13. Salt	846	...	...	846
15. Discount interest	7,678	15,639	7,961	..
16. Savings of pay, &c.	12,436	10,218	...	2,418
18. Advances recovered	34,857	30,437	...	4,420
19. Miscellaneous	16,007	21,819	5,812	...

The decrease in the "land revenue" is chiefly due to temporary remissions granted on account of damage to crops or other causes, to the results in certain cases of the action of the new settlement lately completed, and to the pardon of sundry recalcitrant Jaghiredars on their presenting their nuzzurs, and the consequent return to them of their estates formerly confiscated. The comparatively large increase under the head of "grass lands" is owing to the greater number of fees taken this year by the State from farmers for permission to graze their cattle in the State "rundhs," which they were driven to seek from the failure of the rains.

The increase in the item "miscellaneous" is mainly owing to the sums realized on the sale of shops in "Cadell Gunj," the new bazaar, and market place.

Expenditure.—I also enter below a table giving the chief items under the head of expenditure, which vary more or less considerably from the figures of last year. The departments which mainly go to enhance the palace expenditure are the "Toshakhana" and the "Kitchen." The decrease this year in the items "Stables" and "Elephant Establishment" is accounted for by the fact that a good deal of stock was invested in last year, which lessened requirements this year; and the cost of "tents"

purchased this year was included under the head of Maharao Raja's marriage expenses, which would account for the decrease under that head. The chief cause of increase under the head of "Public Works" I understand to be considerable sums laid out on the Maharao Raja's station and the new bazaar and market-place.

Expenditure.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1. Palace expenditure ...	1,44,422	1,88,398	43,976	...
2. Stables ...	1,03,518	75,303	...	28,215
3. Elephant Establishment ...	52,803	37,390	...	15,413
5. Camel do. ...	15,502	17,823	2,321	...
6. Cattle farms ...	6,210	7,492	1,282	...
7. Administrative Establishment...	24,470	25,870	1,400	...
8. Revenue and Financial ...	1,88,273	2,02,084	13,811	...
9. Judicial ...	70,930	81,244	10,314	...
10. Army ...	5,80,407	5,75,744	...	4,663
11. Miscellaneous Establishment ...	41,189	37,027	...	4,162
12. Tent and Clothing do. ...	73,935	52,283	...	21,652
13. Public Works ...	2,45,064	2,98,315	53,251	...
14. Work Shops ...	26,258	29,768	3,510	...
15. Jail ...	20,987	22,400	1,413	...
22. Gifts, rewards, &c. ...	81,326	38,345	...	43,081
24. Advances ...	30,705	37,341	6,636	...
25. Miscellaneous ...	61,147	79,602	18,455	...
Dispensary ...	22,210	24,012	1,802	...

Estimate for current year.—The income for the year was estimated at Rupees 15,04,400, and the expenditure at Rupees 19,36,839. The budget was made out in October last when the kharif or autumn crop had failed, and when there was little hope of the rabi or spring crops being grown on other than irrigated land. Notwithstanding the cash balance of nearly nine lakhs that remained in the Treasury on the 31st August 1877, two of which, however, invested in Government Promissory Notes, were not touched, it became necessary in November last to contract a loan of one lakh in order to tide over the temporary financial difficulty. Calculating, as the State had recently done, that not more than about 75 per cent. of the revenue due on the spring crop will be collected, and that there will be a considerable falling off in the customs, it has been reckoned that in all a further loan of four or five lakhs must be negotiated to meet expenditure up to November next, when the kharif revenue will be coming in, and it is to be hoped the need to borrow will be at an end.

12. *Trade and Customs.*—For last year and the current year the customs have been farmed out for Rupees 1,42,000 per annum. In 1876-77 the contractor, according to Appendix F, is shown to have collected Rupees 1,65,629, but during the first six months of the current year the dues taken have only amounted to Rupees 44,913 and the farmer will be a heavy loser.

The imports of grain were somewhat less and the exports greater during the year 1876-77 than in the preceeding year; but comparing the trade in this commodity for the six months, commencing with the 1st September 1876 and ending with the 1st March 1877, with that for the corresponding period in the following year, we have the following figures—a comment on the last kharif:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>
Grain 	30,501	392,992	218,418	42,989

13. *Currency*.—Over two lakhs of rupees, coined in the Calcutta Mint for this State, were received here in November last. Unhappily on their arrival it was discovered that the mistake had been made of stamping them with the year 1788 instead of 1877, and they had to be sent back. The blunder was, however, rectified with all dispatch. The device of the new coin is, on the obverse a Queen's head with the inscription "Victoria Empress," and on the reverse the name and title of the ruler, and the date in the Persian character in the centre, with the words "one rupee" above and "Alwar State" below, both in English, on the circular border.

JUDICIAL.

14. *Civil*.—The total number of cases disposed of during the year 1877 was 2,641 involving Rupees 1,43,564 as against 4,066 involving Rupees 1,96,283 in the preceeding year; of these 1,409 were decided by Tehsildars, and 1,232 by the Civil Judge. There were 24 appeals from the decisions of the former, and 91 from those of the latter, giving a percentage of 1.94 and 7.38 respectively. The great decrease in the number of cases is due no doubt to hard times.

Criminal, Police, &c.—The criminal statement and statement of punishments will be found in Appendices I and J.

There were 7,052 cases reported and investigated during the year; 7,053 persons were brought to trial, of whom 4,453 were convicted and punished as follows:—

To give security	...	...	...	756
Death	...	...	...	1
Imprisonment	...	...	...	1,005
Fines	...	...	...	1,805
Whipping	...	...	...	882
Dismissal from service	...	...	...	4

There was a reduction in cattle thefts as compared with the number of crimes of this nature last year, which is attributed to the system introduced in this State two years ago of registering the cattle.

Six dacoits on the general register of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department were captured during the year by the Ulwur Poliee.

The Mina village, the inhabitants of which consist of 45 men, 34 women, and 47 children, continues to prosper.

During the year 111 offenders were given up by Ulwur to foreign jurisdictions claiming them, and 61 were delivered over to this State on requisition.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

15. The Civil and Criminal Courts are presided over by the Political Agent.

There were no civil suits. In the Criminal Court there were only four cases, in which five persons were accused, all of whom were convicted.

The offences committed were—

Bailable	...	Assault	...	...	1
Non-bailable	...	Theft	...	...	2
		Act likely to endanger lives of	...	...	1
		passengers	...	...

A fine of Rupees 5 was inflicted and recovered in the case of assault, and corporal punishment was awarded in the other three cases.

The act likely to endanger the lives of passengers was the work of some little boys who had placed a stone on the Railway to see what would happen. The punishment inflicted was light, but the inhabitants of villages in the vicinity have been warned to look after their children, and notified that similar offenders will not escape so easily in future.

There are two cases of placing obstructions on the line, which, though they have not yet come into Court, are being steadily investigated by the Railway Police, and may be mentioned. The one occurred on the 6th October about one and a half miles from Bewai Station. A log of wood about fifteen feet long was placed across the rails, and a Hindi paper was found attached to a telegraph post close by, in which was written the complaint of three Meenas that their brother had been murdered, that the Raj had taken no notice of their case, and that that was the reason of the "damage"; that if their petition was not attended to, they would do further mischief.

The second case occurred in December almost on the same spot. Here too a log was placed across the line. In this case also, as in most similar cases, a chit was found giving the story of the petitioner's wrong. The writer complained that some Thanadar had unlawfully seized and detained property.

In neither case was any damage done to trains or passengers.

I may add that, though the spots selected for these outrages were situated within Ulwur limits, the individuals complaining and the persons complained against belonged not to Ulwur but to the Jeypoor State.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. The table in the margin shows that the expenditure				incurred in this department
			<i>Rupees.</i>	during the year amounted
1. Buildings	...	...	1,89,415	to Rupees 3,17,049. The
2. Irrigation	...	...	2,548	several works on which this
3. Roads	...	...	93,521	sum was expended are
4. Workshops	...	...	21,913	entered in detail in Appen-
5. Establishments	...	...	9,652	dix K.
Total			3,17,049	

The chief works of the year under review are detailed below :—

The new serai, erected in the vicinity of the new bazaar and market-place, a structure of elegant design and so arranged as to be admirably adapted to the requirements of travellers of various degree, has been finished at a total outlay of Rupees 29,000. This work reflects great credit on the Engineer, Pundit Shimbhunath, who was the architect and builder. It is to be named Raj Serai.

The High School building was some time ago completed. Rupees 31,899 was the sum spent on it.

The Maharao Raja's station was approaching completion when the building, being only an ornamental one, was stopped some three or four months ago owing to the depressed state of the finances arising from the failure of the kharif. During the year Rupees 25,435 were expended on this account.

The new Revenue Office is still under construction, and will, it is hoped, be completed in a few months.

New tehsils and thannas have been finished at Bansur and Luchmangurh and are still in progress at the head-quarters of five other districts.

A menagerie has been constructed in the public garden at Ulwur at a cost of Rupees 3,871.

The foundations of a boarding-house in connection with the High School had been laid, but the work has been held in abeyance for financial reasons.

A new coach-house and stables for the Maharao Raja's private use have been built just outside the garden wall of the Moti-Dungri Palace.

Irrigation.—A new bund has been constructed at Nagla-Banjir in the Ramgurh Roondh, and another at Motiwara in the Rajgurh Tehsil is in progress. The total cost under this head has been Rupees 2,548.

Roads.—A further section of the Ulwur and Rajgurh road has been completed, and a causeway across the Ruparel river on the same road constructed at a cost of Rupees 4,942.

The Ulwur and Nugger road has been repaired, and trees planted at a cost of Rupees 5,008.

During the year the under-mentioned feeder roads have been completed or brought near to completion at a cost of Rupees 44,913:—

	Miles finished this year.	Total length in miles.
Ulwur and Ramgurnh ...	6	15
Khirtal, Kishengurnh, and Tijara ...	8	16½
Luchmangurnh and Malakhera...	13	15

Repairs, &c., of miscellaneous roads in the suburbs of the city have cost Rupees 17,727, and Rupees 11,558 have been laid out in stone pavement within the city.

Establishment.—A sum total of Rupees 3,17,049 were spent on public works during the year. If we exclude a sum of Rupees 25,435 expended on the Maharaja's Railway Station, &c., we have a balance of Rupees 2,91,605, incurred under the supervision of the State Public Works Department. This supervision was done by an establishment which cost Rupees 9,652, and gives a percentage of only about 3¼ per cent. on the amount expended.

EDUCATION.

17. *Boys' Schools.*—Appendix L shows that, besides the High School, Thakoor School, and Normal School at Ulwur, there were eleven Tehsili and 76 Hulkabandi or Village Schools. Last year there were 83 Village Schools, and the decrease this year is owing to its having been found advisable to close some of them on account of the small attendance.

The number of boys on the rolls is 3,371 as against 3,451 for last year, or a decrease of 120, but the average daily attendance of 2,682.13 as against 2,686.55 for last year shows a better percentage.

During the year, of four students sent from the Thakoor and High Schools to Ajmere for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, one passed.

Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent of the Jail, has succeeded the late Moonsbi Kanji Mull as Inspector of Schools.

Girls' Schools.—There are fifteen Girls' Schools, and the number of pupils has risen from 301, last year's figure, to 387.

Expenditure.—The expenditure on education was this year Rupees 41,930-3-3 as against Rupees 41,127 spent under this head last year. This is said to be due to the large number of books purchased and to the increase in the salaries of some of the more deserving teachers.

Mayo College.—At the close of the term ending the 19th January last, there were seven boys from Ulwur at the Mayo College. They held good places in their forms. Of their progress in study and conduct the Principal writes generally in high terms.

18. *Municipalities.*—Octroi duties are levied at the following towns in this State, *viz.*, Ulwur, Rajgurnh, Tijara, Shahabad, and Bahadurpoor.

The farmers of these dues at Ulwur and Rajgurh, if not at all five towns, will be heavy losers this year.

The Ulwur Municipality had it in contemplation to improve the drainage of the city. The work was commenced, but given up owing to the badness of the times.

19. *Army*.—The strength of the army for the year 1877 is much the same as it was last year, *vide* table below:—

							1876.	1877.
Artillery Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	508
„ Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
„ Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
„ Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	141
Cavalry, Regular and Irregular	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	1,907
Infantry, Regular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	1,235
„ Garrisons of Forts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	2,151
„ Nujibs and other special bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	1,371
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,751	7,365

20. *Commissariat*.—This department is under the able management of Rai Bahadur Pandit Roop Narain, Member of Council, who has effected great savings to the State.

21. *Railway*.—The relations of this Agency with the Railway authorities have been most cordial. The Traffic Superintendent has always been most anxious to oblige in the various little matters in which his assistance has been asked by the Agency.

The amount taken by the Railway during the year 1877 as freight on goods booked at, and for the seven Stations in, Ulwur was Rupees 22,241, as against Rupees 65,783 during 1876, a sad falling off. I cannot well compare the total collected from passengers for the same period, as the sum of Rupees 78,002 given in a statement for the past year includes only outward fares, whereas that of Rupees 1,36,144 given in last year's report may probably have represented both outwards and inwards traffic.

22. *Tour of Political Agent*.—As far as I can gather from the office records, it appears that Major Cadell was on tour about the State five days in August, 25 days in September, and five days in October on duty connected with the scarcity caused by the failure of the rains and the troubles arising therefrom.

Soon after the investiture of the young Chief it was proposed that he should make a tour of his State accompanied by the Political Agent, but the idea was eventually given up owing to considerations relating to the great scarcity prevailing this year. There was much to do at headquarters in the way of famine relief, and my movements have been confined to a trip to Gurhi, in the Rajgurh Tehsil, on the occasion of a marriage in the family of Thakoor Mangal Sing, one of the members of Council, another to Govindgurh, where I met the Political Agent, Eastern

States, and conferred with him on interstatal matters, and a third *viâ* Bansur to Kot Putli, where I had been ordered to proceed to inspect the men of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Suppression Department there quartered.

23. *Office*.—Mr. Passanah, the head clerk, and Mir Munshi Sham Lall have given me much satisfaction in the conduct of their duties.

24. *Conclusion*.—I have written so far on the eve of my departure on privilege leave to England, which urgent private affairs have compelled me to ask for. There are one or two subjects still to be touched on, and I have asked Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, to whom I am handing over charge, to add them in a postscript.

25. Major Law has left it for me to treat the few subjects requiring notice in this report, which his departure on leave rendered him unable to deal with himself.

26. *Meteorology and General Health*.—The table given in Appendix M shows clearly the leading meteorological features of the year, so but a few general remarks are here needed.

There were, it may be said, no “rains.” The total rainfall was but 14·82 inches, much less than half the normal amount. Even this fell at such inopportune times as to be of but little use to the cultivators.

We had in October, September, and August the temperatures we should have had in April, May, and June, and this added to the absence of rain led to the almost total failure of the kharif and to the grass famine which have caused so much suffering.

The general health was good beyond the average up to near the close of 1877, when the effects of “the scarcity” began to be evident in the weakly emaciated appearance of the poorer classes. In the opening months of 1878 fever became very prevalent, and caused many deaths amongst those whom prolonged want had rendered unable to bear up against its attacks.

27. *The Dispensaries*.—The dispensaries remain the same number as in previous reports, *viz.*, three, one each, at Ulwur, Rajnurn, and Tijarah. The total attendance at these institutions in the year 1877 was 12,217 as against 13,080 in the preceding year. The decrease is almost altogether due to the fewer admissions for fever in the year under report.

28. *The Leper Hospital*.—The Leper Hospital was only opened to patients on the 1st January 1878, since which date it has had an average of fifteen in-patients under treatment.

29. *The Lunatic Ward*.—In the Lunatic Ward 27 cases were treated during the year; of these sixteen were cured or sufficiently benefited to admit of their being restored to their friends, two died, and nine remained under treatment.

30. *Vaccination*.—The remarks under this head refer to the vaccinating season 1877-78.

The tabular statement which follows gives all necessary information regarding the amount, quality, cost to the State, &c., of the work done, and also furnishes similar details for previous seasons.

SEASON.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Percentage of success.	Average cost per successful case.	Percentage of children under one year, total number vaccinated.	Percentage vaccinated of children born in the year. Birth-rate taken at 40 per mille.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1871-72 ...	10,156	88·90	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
1872-73 ...	15,207	88·99	0 2 8 $\frac{2}{3}$	35·73	17·44
1873-74 ...	21,892	91·60	0 2 0	50·60	33·
1874-75 ...	24,629	89·30	0 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	51·70	41·12
1875-76 ...	27,569	92·70	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{5}$	62·72	55·52
1876-77 ...	31,516	94·60	0 1 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	66·71	67·47
1877-78 ...	27,737	96·21	0 1 10 $\frac{0}{10}$	64·53	57·44

This year for the first time since vaccination was started in Ulwur a falling off in the number of vaccinations performed has to be recorded. There can be no doubt that this is attributable to the great exodus from the State which took place after the failure of the kharif (that is in August, September, and October 1877). In an early paragraph of this report Major Law has recorded that prior to the 6th October last quite 5 per cent. of the population of the State had left it in search of employment for themselves or (and this principally) of food for their starving cattle. Under the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that the vaccinator's figures for this show a decrease on those for last season.

All active opposition to vaccination has ceased, but in some places, notably in the city of Ulwur, parents of the better classes still show a strong dislike to submit their children to the operation. To overcome this dislike I sought the aid and advice of the Maharaja, who at once said "vaccinate me, and when it is known I have had myself done, it is most likely the people will not offer the same objections to having their children done." I did vaccinate His Highness, and have no doubt his example will have the effect he desired.

31. *The Jail.*—The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail during 1877 was 505. The year was, as far as the Jail is concerned, a very healthy one, the daily average number in hospital having been but 1·82, and the deaths but 1·18 per cent. of the average strength, as against 3·8 and 2·43 in the preceding year.

The tabular statement here given shows the financial results of the working of the Jail.

It will be seen the prisoners earned 35½ per cent. of the total charges

Charges.	Average per prisoner per mensem.	Total.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Dieting	1 1 5	6,610 10 6
Clothing... ..	0 4 0	1,533 15 3
Jail Guard	1 7 2	8,816 5 0
Establishment	0 12 9	4,821 8 0
Miscellaneous	0 8 9	3,317 9 7
Total Earnings	4 2 1	25,100 0 4
Net cost of Jail to the State	1 9 3	9,950 14 0
	2 8 10	15,149 2 4

incurred on their account. This satisfactory result is due to the diligence and care of Mr. G. Heatherly, who year after year has been favorably noticed in these reports.

There were three escapes, none of them from within the Jail,

during the year, but all three prisoners were promptly re-arrested.

32. *The Stables and Livestock.*—In Appendix N I give details of the livestock possessed by the Raj. In the table will also be found record of the heavy mortality this year amongst the Raj cattle of all kinds. When the State stock, with all possible care bestowed upon them, suffered so heavily, it is not difficult to imagine how terrible the death-rate must have been amongst the cattle of the people.

33. *Local Postal Service.*—The Raj post carried within the year

Official (unpaid)	...	...	65,105
Private letters, paid	...	...	12,881
Do. registered	...	...	4,434
Do. bearing	...	...	33,415
Total	...	...	112,835
Parcels	...	...	132

The work done for the public, though forming but 42½ per cent. of the total for the year, almost repaid the Durbar the entire cost of the department.

The receipts amounted to Rupees 1,998-13-6 (no credit being taken for official covers carried), and the expenditure to Rupees 2,362-8-0. The net cost to the State is thus but Rupees 363-10-6, a very small price to pay for the great advantages both the Durbar and the public derive from the service.

Up to the year under report the gross annual expenditure of the department exceeded Rupees 5,300. It is now but Rupees 2,300. This great reduction in cost is due to arrangements made by Major Cadell, V.C., when Political Agent here, by which, where possible, the railway is utilized, and elsewhere the jaghiredar sowars are employed for transmission of the mails.

(Sd.) T. FRENCH-MULLEN, M.D.,

The 20th May 1878.

In charge of Ulwar Political Agency.

Appendix A.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Ulwur during the years 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78.

M O N T H.	1875-76.				1876-77.				1877-78.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
April	25 0	35 8	38 0	32 0	23 8	34 0	35 0	37 0	22 8	31 8	34 0	31 8
May	22 8	31 0	32 0	26 0	24 8	33 0	35 0	36 8	21 12	29 8	25 0	28 0
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	21 0	29 0	30 8	26 0	24 8	30 0	34 0	35 0	21 8	28 12	28 8	28 12
August	20 0	27 8	29 8	25 8	23 8	31 0	29 0	35 0	19 8	25 8	27 0	26 0
September	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	29 0	34 0	15 8	19 0	20 0	19 0
October	21 0	31 8	29 0	28 0	25 8	34 0	32 0	39 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	11 8
November	21 8	32 0	30 0	29 0	26 8	36 0	34 0	41 8	10 12	12 8	12 0	13 0
December	21 0	31 8	34 0	31 0	27 0	37 0	39 8	39 0	12 2	14 0	14 0	13 12
January	21 0	31 8	35 0	32 0	26 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	11 12	13 8	15 12	14 0
February	21 0	33 0	35 0	30 8	25 8	34 0	39 0	39 8	10 12	13 4	13 0	13 0
March	21 8	33 0	34 0	33 0	26 8	36 0	37 0	40 0	11 8	14 0	12 12	14 4
...	22 8	33 0	35 0	36 0	26 8	38 8	37 0	38 8	12 8	16 12	15 8	15 8
• Average	21 8	31 6	32 8	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 6	34 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 1	19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix B.

Return of persons who left their homes from 1st July 1877 to 30th March 1878.

TEHSILS.	Number of villages from which people left.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES.			NUMBER OF PEOPLE.			NUMBER RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.		
		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.
Ulwur ...	143	...	...	1,401	4,778	1,504	6,290	1,176	100	1,276
Luchmungurh ...	118	...	...	1,051	7,349	2,309	9,658	1,159	390	1,549
Govindgurh ...	55	...	...	1,022	913	3,914	4,827	183	612	825
Ramgurh ...	123	...	...	1,303	783	586	1,369	112	94	206
Katheiwari ...	68	...	...	413	1,351	400	1,751	1,525	76	1,601
Tijara ...	92	...	...	448	1,352	401	1,753	114	39	152
Kishengurh ...	60	...	...	412	391	222	603	...	...	...
Mundawar ...	64	...	...	199	162	89	250	...	9	9
Behror ...	83	...	...	400	741	462	1,203	99	54	153
Bansoor ...	20	...	...	46	111	33	144	...	...	...
Thanaghazi ...	105	...	...	312	953	207	1,160	10	...	10
Rajgurh ...	154	...	...	1,203	5,706	874	6,580	734	59	792
Total ...	1,095	...	...	8,275	24,578	11,000	35,578	5,112	1,461	6,573

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Polit. Agent, Ulwur.

Appendices C. & D.

ULWUR RELIEF CAMP.

Opened on 14th January 1878.

APPENDIX C.

	Adults.	Children.
Daily average number fed in the Camp in January ...	611 ...	478—1,089
“ “ in February ...	1,282 ...	962—2,244
“ “ in 27 days March ...	1,541 ...	1,079—2,610
Total number of days diets issued from 14th January to 27th March inclusive ...	...	153,688

DEATHS IN RELIEF CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
From 14th to 31st January ...	30	10	19—59
In February ...	94	54	74—222
In 27 days of March ...	163	131	216—510
Grand total ...	287	195	309—791

APPENDIX D.

WORK DONE BY RESIDENTS IN RELIEF CAMP.

On new enclosure and sheds 16,382 c. ft. at 14 annas per 100 c. ft. =	Rs. 143	8	0
Cost to us—food, cooking, and all charges included	...	„	89 8 3

Our profit	„	53	15	9
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On road side clay walls 89,147 c. ft. at 14 annas per 100 c. ft. ... =	„	783	10	0
Cost to us—food, cooking, and all charges included	...	„	423	1 6

Our profit	„	360	8	6
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From 50 to 70 women are employed daily in spinning cotton thread, each woman doing two chittacks daily up to the jail standard. From 110 to 140 women are daily employed at grinding “bejur,” and are made to grind each seven seers.

A number of the small boys and girls are kept busy in carrying kunkur from the quarries to the sides of the road, upon which it is to be laid.

Several men are daily engaged in keeping the camp, the latrines, &c., clean, and others in burying in deep trenches all camp refuse.

These last classes of work it would be difficult to represent in money value, as the “work done” cannot well be gauged or appraised.

Amount raised by subscription for support of Camp	...	Rs. 3,834
Recovered from fund known as Colonel Impey's Nuzzerana Fund	...	„ 460

Grand total	...	„ 4,695
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(Sd.) T. FRENCH-MULLEN, M.D.,
Agency Surgeon.

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbul years 1932

(A. D.

RECEIPTS.	1875-76.		1876-77.				1877-78.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Land Revenue.</i>								
1. Arrears ...	12,164	...	10,000	...	3,703	...	500	...
2. Current revenue ...	19,81,460	...	19,62,959	...	19,55,895	...	12,00,000	...
		19,93,624		19,72,059		19,59,589		12,00,500
2. Gardens ...	...	12,545	...	14,500	...	14,821	...	12,782
3. Canals ...	...	15,047	...	10,600	...	10,561	...	5,291
4. Forest dues—								
Camel grazing ...	1,662	...	1,625	...	1,822	...	1,200	...
Bamboos ...	3,424	...	3,500	...	2,363	...	1,200	...
Gurhkuptani ...	9,261	...	7,650	...	10,616	...	2,000	...
		14,347		12,675		14,836		4,400
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	...	16,083	...	16,000	...	18,723	...	10,000
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi ...	12,802	...	10,000	...	19,605	...	5,000	...
Bagarbaeh ...	309	...	300	...	307	...	312	...
		13,111		10,300		19,012		5,312
7. Stone quarries ...	...	3,306	...	4,000	...	3,152	...	2,000
8. Miscellaneous—								
Tulbana ...	2,061	...	1,000	...	1,614	...	1,300	...
Miscellaneous ...	829	...	671	...	1,491	...	900	...
		2,890		2,571		3,105		2,200
Total ...	...	20,70,953	...	20,43,605	...	20,44,699	...	12,42,475
<i>II.—Sewai jumma.</i>								
9. Customs ...	...	1,31,500	...	1,41,000	...	1,29,573	...	1,50,000
10. Abkari ...	...	7,464	...	7,625	...	7,467	...	7,625
11. Mint ...	...	531	...	431	...	486	...	300
12. Judicial—								
Fines ...	23,161	...	22,000	...	22,940	...	15,000	...
Fees Civil Court	16,872	...	15,000	...	16,220	...	10,000	...
Stamps ...	10,246	...	10,000	...	7,864	...	5,000	...
		50,282		47,000		47,024		30,000
13. Salt ...	...	846	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
14. Iron furnaces ...	...	8,499	...	7,000	...	7,890	...	4,000
15. Discount, interest, &c.,	...	7,678	...	6,000	...	15,639	...	4,000
16. Savings of pay (refunds, &c.) ...	...	12,436	...	10,000	...	10,218	...	9,000
17. Nazul ...	...	7,829	...	7,000	...	7,124	...	6,000
18. Advances recovered—								
Tuccavi ...	18,809	...	10,000	...	17,700	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	16,049	...	15,000	...	12,737	...	15,000	...
		31,857		25,000		30,437		16,000
19. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office ...	1,844	...	1,500	...	2,011	...	2,000	...
Jail ...	4,839	...	5,000	...	5,203	...	4,000	...
Cattle farms ...	3,501	...	3,200	...	3,226	...	1,000	...
Sale of shops in new bazaar	...	...	...	...	7,071	...	...	...
or market-place	...	...	...	...	4,308	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	5,823	...	5,400	...	...	...	5,000	...
		16,007		15,160		21,810		12,000
Total ...	...	2,77,920	...	2,67,216	...	2,77,677	...	2,37,925
School Fund ...	18,451	...	19,500	...	20,296	...	12,000	...
Dispensary ...	19,266	...	19,500	...	20,235	...	12,000	...
		37,717		39,000		40,571		24,000
Total Income ...	...	23,86,599	...	23,49,821	...	23,62,940	...	15,04,400
Cash balance at commencement	...	7,23,082	...	8,91,210	...	8,81,210	...	8,98,622
of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	31,12,581	...	32,31,031	...	32,44,156	...	24,03,022

dix E.

and 1933 (A.D. 1875-76 and 1876-77), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1934 (1877-78).

DISBURSEMENTS.	1875-76.		1876-77.				1877-78.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Palace Expenditure—								
1. Khawas Chelas ...	27,057	...	20,181	...	28,599	...	29,856	...
2. Kitchen ...	20,521	...	20,000	...	26,352	...	20,000	...
3. Mahi Sigha ...	10,643	...	10,351	...	9,882	...	11,129	...
4. Shikarkhana ...	17,482	...	15,563	...	15,230	...	14,652	...
5. Toshakhana ...	50,351	...	57,773	...	86,296	...	50,000	...
6. Palkikhana ...	3,793	...	4,100	...	3,659	...	3,812	...
7. Sillakhana ...	4,072	...	2,558	...	7,336	...	2,551	...
8. Mashakhana ...	2,667	...	2,694	...	3,016	...	3,256	...
9. Gunjankhana ...	924	...	921	...	1,761	...	4,761	...
10. Wrestlers ...	1,662	...	2,523	...	1,692	...	1,736	...
11. Burtankhana ...	1,110	...	353	...	1,125	...	666	...
12. Ice-pits ...	4,140	...	3,270	...	3,450	...	3,436	...
13. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,44,422		1,48,790		1,88,398		1,45,858
2. Stables riding ...	57,563	...	42,559	...	42,536	...	47,191	...
Carriage ...	26,375	...	10,053	...	13,475	...	12,736	...
Breeding stud ...	19,575	...	18,962	...	19,292	...	22,673	...
		1,03,518		71,574		75,303		82,600
3. Elephant establishment ...	...	52,803	...	25,182	...	37,390	...	46,259
4. Bullock ...								
Rathkhana ...	19,780	...	18,001	...	19,729	...	20,332	...
Garikhana ...	9,091	...	8,067	...	8,394	...	8,489	...
		28,871		26,068		28,123		28,821
5. Camel Establishment ...	...	15,502	...	17,649	...	17,323	...	20,012
6. Cattle farms ...	...	6,210	...	6,107	...	7,492	...	8,075
7. Administrative establishment—								
Regency Council ...	20,512	...	21,350	...	21,497	...	21,400	...
Munshikhana ...	3,928	...	4,354	...	4,373	...	4,354	...
		24,470		25,704		25,870		25,754
8. Revenue and Financial—								
1. Land Revenue Office ...	13,934	...	13,000	...	19,470	...	18,000	...
2. Tehsils ...	48,475	...	58,602	...	57,365	...	57,068	...
3. Lamberdars 3 per cent. on land revenue ...	60,269	...	60,447	...	59,685	...	40,000	...
4. Kannugo huks ...	9,586	...	9,363	...	9,433	...	9,212	...
5. Putwari ...	31,992	...	30,496	...	31,664	...	32,685	...
6. Remissions ...	953	...	605	...	809	...	550	...
7. Audit Office ...	6,770	...	7,051	...	7,882	...	7,138	...
8. Treasury ...	3,534	...	3,348	...	3,735	...	3,048	...
9. Commissariat & Kothar.	10,633	...	12,366	...	10,002	...	12,066	...
10. Nazul ...	1,102	...	1,005	...	1,032	...	854	...
11. Mint ...	152	...	140	...	153	...	150	...
12. Iron-works ...	403	...	423	...	437	...	430	...
13. Stone quarries ...	470	...	538	...	517	...	500	...
		1,88,273		1,99,419		2,02,084		1,81,701
9. Judicial—								
1. Court of Appeal ...	8,018	...	8,348	...	8,309	...	8,228	...
2. Civil Court ...	6,903	...	7,762	...	10,821	...	8,407	...
3. Criminal Court ...	11,126	...	12,500	...	12,131	...	12,300	...
4. Establishment of Super- intendent of Police...	1,638	...	1,764	...	1,791	...	1,764	...
5. Thannahs, &c. ...	43,245	...	50,184	...	49,182	...	49,000	...
		70,930		80,558		81,244		79,699
10. Army—								
1. War Office ...	7,426	...	8,400	...	9,172	...	8,837	...
2. Artillery ...	31,526	...	33,300	...	30,542	...	34,299	...
3. Fort Garrisons ...	1,37,672	...	1,37,900	...	1,37,435	...	1,38,980	...
4. Cavalry ...	2,12,905	...	2,11,171	...	2,15,339	...	2,29,610	...
5. Khass Chowki ...	17,650	...	18,271	...	18,187	...	19,904	...
6. Futeh Pultan ...	61,920	...	54,580	...	54,286	...	53,782	...
7. Kbass Pultan ...	25,121	...	25,081	...	24,650	...	24,564	...
8. Bukhtawur Pultan ...	27,018	...	27,091	...	26,905	...	26,694	...
9. Resnalah Nakdi ...	21,245	...	21,550	...	21,457	...	21,516	...
10. Camel guns ...	4,782	...	4,686	...	4,388	...	4,460	...
11. Irregular Companies ...	33,052	...	31,516	...	33,383	...	32,041	...
		5,80,407		5,73,546		5,76,744		5,94,669

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1932 and 1933 (A.D. 1875-76 and 1876-77), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1934 (A.D. 1877-78.)—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1875-76.		1876-77.				1877-78.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11. Miscellaneous establishment—								
1. Intiazis and pensioners.	15,857	...	12,490	...	14,198	...	18,107	...
2. Kabeshwars Charans ...	1,171	...	1,338	...	1,290	...	1,333	...
3. Khush Nawis ...	1,910	...	1,726	...	1,252	...	1,110	...
4. Hurkara Deorhi ...	5,206	...	5,160	...	5,160	...	5,160	...
5. Postal Establishment...	5,272	...	3,300	...	2,836	...	2,463	...
6. Miscellaneous employes.	11,773	...	11,806	...	12,291	...	12,600	...
		41,189		35,820		37,027		40,803
12. Tent Clothing Department—	58,193	...	35,024	...	39,540	...	25,000	...
Farashkhana ...	15,742	73,935	10,856	45,880	12,743	62,233	10,000	35,000
13. Public Works—								
1. Buildings ...	1,56,600	...	1,63,900	...	2,08,097	...	...	...
2. Roads ...	57,017	...	66,000	...	59,101	...	...	...
3. Bunds ...	3,990	...	3,100	...	593	...	...	...
4. Workshops ...	20,496	...	16,000	...	20,061	...	...	...
5. Establishments ...	6,577	...	10,000	...	7,378	...	...	...
6. Relief works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Miscellaneous ...	384	...	2,000	...	2,777	...	...	...
		2,45,064		2,61,000		2,93,315		2,00,000
14. Workshops—								
1. Misrikhana ...	1,403	...	1,890	...	2,053	...	1,891	...
2. Chapperbandi ...	14,323	...	14,454	...	15,869	...	3,040	...
3. Garhkaptani ...	4,001	...	3,388	...	3,939	...	4,162	...
4. Baghar ...	6,526	...	7,000	...	7,857	...	9,649	...
		26,258		26,732		29,763		18,742
15. Jail ...	20,864	...	21,458	...	21,794	...	23,280	...
„ Printing Press ...	123	...	1,032	...	606	...	600	...
		20,987		22,490		22,400		23,880
16. Gardens ...	20,789	...	20,400	...	21,993	...	22,318	...
Canals ...	1,235	...	1,260	...	1,234	...	1,332	...
		22,024		21,660		23,277		23,650
17. Political Agency ...	...	31,087	...	31,000	...	31,512	...	31,000
18. Settlement Department ...	...	40,459	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Vakeels ...	...	7,196	...	8,360	...	6,892	...	7,000
20. Maharaja's Gwardian ...	...	6,977	...	10,000	...	10,721	...	2,600
21. Charitable, religious, and other								
endowments ...	88,218	...	87,275	...	89,382	...	90,863	...
Festivals ...	733	...	725	...	705	...	772	...
		88,951		88,000		90,087		91,635
22. Gifts, rewards, &c.—								
1. On marriages ...	9,036	...	12,000	...	7,588	...	5,000	...
2. On deaths ...	8,347	...	10,000	...	10,004	...	10,000	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	60,762	...	5,000	...	3,613	...	3,000	...
4. Guests ...	3,181	...	2,500	...	8,140	...	2,500	...
		81,326		29,500		33,345		20,500
23. Stationery ...	...	3,295	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Advances, tnceavee ...	1,900	...	10,000	...	13,395	...	1,00,000	...
„ miscellaneous ...	28,805	...	20,000	...	23,946	...	15,000	...
		30,705		30,000		37,341		1,15,000
25. Miscellaneous—								
Carriage and cart-hire ...	777	...	4,000	...	2,121	...	500	...
Batta ...	3,150	...	2,500	...	2,393	...	2,500	...
Newspapers, books, &c. ...	1,469	...	2,000	...	3,161	...	1,000	...
Delhi expenses ...	23,119	...	50,000	...	37,027	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	32,632	...	41,500	...	35,597	...	46,000	...
		61,147		1,00,000		79,602		50,000
Total ...	...	19,96,006	...	18,81,939	...	19,96,071	...	18,73,162
School Fund ...	41,127	...	44,481	...	40,315	...	41,677	...
Dispensary ...	22,210	...	22,887	...	24,012	...	22,000	...
		63,337		67,368		64,357		63,677
Total ordinary expenditure.	...	20,59,343	...	19,52,357	...	20,60,423	...	19,36,839

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sunbut years 1932 and 1933 (A.D. 1875-76 and 1876-77), &c.—Concluded.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1875-66.		1876-77.				1877-78.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Extraordinary.</i>								
1. Repayment of Government Loan.	...	1,62,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Maharaja's marriage	...	10,000	...	3,00,000	...	2,83,211	...	...
3. Miscellaneous debts	1,895	...	...
Total expenditure	...	22,31,371	...	22,52,357	...	23,45,534	...	19,36,839
Cash balance	...	8,81,210	...	9,78,674	...	8,98,622	...	4,66,183
GRAND TOTAL	...	31,12,581	...	32,31,031	...	32,44,156	...	24,03,022

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix F.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the year Sumbut 1933 (A.D. 1876-77).

	Duty per maund.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERNAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
			<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
1. Grain	1 pie per maund.	123,073½	639	3,85,384½	1,987	.....	.....	3	.....	5,08,400½	2,626
2. Cotton, uncleaned	4 annas	403	78	21,144	5,277	.....	.....	692½	161	22,229½	5,516
3. " cleaned	8 " "	119	58	44,376½	22,190	.....	.....	173½	83	44,683½	22,331
4. Sugar, 1st sort	8 " "	19,014	9,437	19½	10	.....	.....	291½	138	19,311½	9,595
5. " 2nd "	5 " "	25,890	7,973	92	29	.....	.....	93½	250	26,916½	8,282
6. Goor	5 " "	64,048½	19,880	735½	223	.....	.....	2,205½	670	67,589½	20,778
7. Rice	6 " "	50,386½	18,723	71	27	.....	.....	1,319½	480	51,800½	19,230
8. Salt	8 " "	59,857	22,791	60	29	.....	.....	263½	91	57,180½	22,911
9. Ghee	8 " "	.....	.....	8,477½	4,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,477½	4,224
10. Piece Goods	6 pies per rupee.	312,841	9,750	27	1	.....	.....	3,559	111	316,427	9,862
11. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	11,294	.....	23,925	.....	346	.....	1,192	.....	36,697
Total	.....	.....	1,00,923	.....	57,927*	.....	346	.....	3,146	.....	1,62,042
									Miscellaneous	.....	3,587
									Grand total	.....	1,63,629

(Sd.)

V. E. Law, Major,

Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix G.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the first half of the year Sumbut 1934 (A.D. 1877-78).

	Duty per maund.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERNAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Grain ...	1 pie per maund.	3,92,992	2,133	42,989	221	...	...	...	...	4,35,981	2,354
2. Cotton, uncleaned ...	8 annas "	72	18	1,114½	274	...	...	137½	33	1,324	325
3. " cleaned ...	8 " "	184½	91	1,528	764	...	...	12½	7	1,734½	862
4. Sugar, 1st sort ...	8 " "	3,057½	1,519	9	4	...	...	29	14	3,095½	1,537
5. " 2nd " ...	5 " "	1,727½	534	2½	1	...	...	18½	6	1,748½	541
6. Goor ...	5 " "	17,298½	5,361	398½	132	...	...	322½	101	17,999½	5,584
7. Rice ...	6 " "	4,900½	1,814	18½	7	...	...	186½	70	5,111½	1,891
8. Salt ...	8 " "	32,975½	13,145	6½	2	...	...	120½	40	33,102½	13,187
9. Ghco ...	8 " "	...	...	427½	214	...	...	...	...	427½	214
10. Piece Goods ...	6 pies per rupee.	79,696	2,456	34	1	...	...	1,406	43	81,136	2,500
11. Miscellaneous ...	.....	...	3,886	...	10,044	...	40	...	471	...	14,441
Total ...	...	...	30,957	...	11,654	...	40	...	785	...	43,436
									Miscellaneous	...	1,507
									Grand total	...	44,943

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix H.

No. 1.

Statement of civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1877.

	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING 1877.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1877.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF YEAR.	
	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Civil Court ...	518	60,420	1,212	1,18,647	1,730	1,79,067	1,232	1,14,798	498	64,269
Tehsildars' Courts ...	196	4,143	1,291	26,379	1,490	30,540	1,409	29,766	81	1,774
Total ...	714	64,563	2,506	1,45,044	3,220	2,09,607	2,641	1,43,564	579	66,043

No. 2.

Statement of cases appealed from Tehsildars' and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

			Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1877.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1877.
Civil Court ...	...	...	11	23	34	3	11	...	...	...	...	20
Court of Appeal ...	...	...	36	55	91	55	18	8	...	...	...	10
Council ...	...	...	11	11	22	12	1	...	...	...	...	9
Total ...	...	...	58	89	147	70	30	8	...	...	...	39

(Sd.)

V. E. LAW, Major,

Political Agent, Ulwar.

STATEMENT A.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

[illegible]

General Statement of crime showing the result of operations, &c.—(Concluded.)

Serial number.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.													PROPERTY.														
			Reported to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Foudar without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.					Number pending at end of year.					Cases.		Value.									
							Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.				By Tehsildars.	By Foudars.	By Court of Appeal.	By Council of Management.	By Political Agent.	Before being on trial.	Under trial before Tehsildars.	Under trial before Court of Appeal.	Under trial before Political Agent.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Rs.	Rs.		
7	302	Class II.—Serious offences against the person. Murder ... Attempt to murder ... Dacoity with murder ... Culpable homicide and attempt at ditto. Rape ... Unnatural offences ... Causing mischief by dangerous weapons. Grievous hurt ... Attempt to commit suicide. Kidnapping ...	2	2	2	1	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	307		1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	306		1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	304, 308		5	5	5	3	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	376		7	7	8	4	1	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	377		4	4	4	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	312		4	4	4	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	324		1	1	1	1	9	9	1
15	325		...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
16	309		...	18	1	19	15	1	...	20	21	...	2	10
17	363	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	8	...	...	11	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	392	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property, only. Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	4	...	4	2	23	28	...	1	5	22	

[illegible]

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Uluur.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

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19	97	70	142	32	...	51	6	3	50	110	
20	6	4	17	4	...	5	6	2	13	
21	1,176	603	2,349	836	473	72	840	79	1,464	2	46	
22	8	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
23	324	123	768	368	59	46	21	9	7	24	1	...	...	...	154	45	...	...	...	...	366	...	34
24	6	4	19	14	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
25	120	51	412	90	1	11	16	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	211	...	...	...	...	305	...	17
26	89	11	58	22	1	2	...	4	3	1	11	1	...	...	1	5	8	...	...	...	36	...	...
27	1,192	268	640	206	54	127	58	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	97	...	...	...	421	16	13
28	3	2	7	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	280	...	...	...	801	38	41
29	4	4	12	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
30	303	227	410	92	27	64	13	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	93	99	...	...	...	...	308	4	10
31	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
32	6	5	8	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
33	13	11	44	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
34	83	55	121	29	8	19	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	53	4	...	...	...	...	90	...	2
35	101	86	209	27	15	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	18	...	...	...	...	179	...	3
36	7	3	13	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1
37	25	20	41	8	8	7	2	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	2
38	46	23	58	27	3	3	6	7	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	1
39	19	2	17	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5
Total 7,052				2,422	756	600	190	106	44	35	21	8	...	1	1,005	1,790	5	...	10	1,805	882	4	60	178

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix K.

Statement showing the actual expenditure on public works for 1876-77 and Estimate for 1877-78.

No.		EXPENDITURE.			Estimate for 1877-78.
		Previous expenditure.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	BUILDINGS.				
1	High School, Ulwur	29,868	2,031	31,899	
2	Jail Workshops and Hospital	8,196	2,126	10,322	
3	City Palace	.....	14,417		
4	Motidungri Garden and Palace	.....	2,016		
5	Sinking well in Infantry Lines	.....	1,140		
6	Additions, improve- ments, &c.	.....	510	23,523	
7	Do. Rasala Kawai	.....	1,050		
8	Boarding-House, Mayo College	.....	1,613		
9	Bagar Office	.....	2,777		
10	Kuteha buildings	.....	3,017		
11	Repairs	.....	19,608	22,625	12,515
12	New bazaar and market-place	47,495	13,438	60,933	1,000
13	Maharaja's Railway Station	23,000	25,435	48,435	4,000
14	Revenue Office	12,424	15,023	27,447	11,500
15	Stables	.....	1,598		
16	Thana and Tehsil Bansur	8,924	529	9,453	500
17	Ditto Ulwur	3,330	8,583	11,913	4,000
18	Ditto Ramgarh	30	5,239	5,269	6,000
19	Ditto Ludhmungurh	1,116	11,729	12,845	1,000
20	Ditto Kathcewar	1,508	7,402	8,910	3,750

21	Ditto	Govindgurh	...	...	...	8,755	.....	.....	4,250
22	Ditto	Kishengurh	...	...	...	4,115	.....	.....	7,885
23	Ditto	Mundawar	...	...	...	2,289	.....	.....	1,000
24	Ditto	Behrar	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Ditto	Tijara	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Agency Establishment's quarters	.....	...	...	...	127	.....	.....	.....
27	New Serai	.....	...	...	...	19,250	.....	24,178	5,000
28	Menagerie in the public gardens	.....	...	...	...	3,871	.....	.....	.....
29	Boarding-house, Ulwur High School	.....	...	...	...	2,623	.....	.....	.....
30	Coach House	.....	...	...	...	3,650	.....	.....	.....
	Contingencies	.....	...	...	...	3,454	.....	.....	3,090
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,89,415	.....	.....	65,490
IRRIGATION.									
31	Earthen bund across	Ruparel River	...	...	...	589	.....	.....	408
32	Ditto	Nugla Bangir	...	...	...	458	.....	.....	.....
33	Ditto	Kamalpoor	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	7,000
34	Ditto	Dhadoli	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,000
35	Ditto	Sattana	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,047
36	Tank at Sareta	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,500
37	Earthen bund at Bejwa	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,047
38	Two tanks in Govindgurh	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	400
39	One tank in Gund Methwa	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,000
40	One tank in Joanakhara	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	500
41	Earthen bund at Korla Itoli	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,491
42	Ditto at Rampura	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4,193
43	Ditto at Motivara	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,305
44	Ditto at Palpur	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,152
45	Ditto at Dhirora and Galakahas	...	...	...	...	376	.....	.....	7,890
46	Ditto at Khundrot	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,647
47	Ditto at Husseypur, increasing height and repairing slopes	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	578
48	Ditto at Odra	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,976
49	Ditto at Bagthala, increasing height and repairing slopes	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,462
50	Ditto at Baghery reservoir and canal	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,425

APPENDIX K.—(Concluded.)

No.		EXPENDITURE.			Estimate for 1877-78.
		Previous expendi- ture.	Actuals for 1876-77.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IRRIGATION.—(Concluded.)					
51	Earthen bund at Masit, increasing height and repairing slopes	...	...	...	1,010
52	Miscellaneous repairs	...	1,116	...	650
	Tools, &c.	...	...	...	4,750
	Total	...	2,548	...	56,431
ROADS.					
	Ulwur to Rajgurh	32,990	4,942	37,932	5,000
	Ulwur towards Deeg	92,906	5,008	97,914	10,000
	Khairtal <i>via</i> Kishengurh to Tijara	48,115	12,503	60,618	6,000
	Ulwur to Siliserh	17,425	1,023	18,448	500
	Ulwur to Rangurh	4,538	14,611	19,149	5,500
	Luchmungurh Malakhara	6,728	17,799	24,527	11,000
	Ulwur to Kishengurh	4,741	6,459	11,200	2,000
	Tijara to Firozpur	...	233	...	4,000
	Bhurtpoor stone for city road	...	11,558	...	1,500
	New bazaar platform and road	...	13,287	17,727	2,000
	Nagli pukka road	...	703	...	
	Petty repairs to city roads	...	3,737	...	
	Contingencies	...	1,658	...	

Bijay Bagh road, one mile	...	.....	.....	.....	585
Ulwur Siliserh road, dressing sides	...	.....	.....	.....	528
Bhurtpoor and Ulwur	...	.....	.....	.....	1,320
Ulwur to Rajgurih	...	.....	.....	.....	660
Khairtal to Tijara	...	.....	.....	.....	1,188
Kishengurih to Tijara	...	.....	.....	.....	396
Tools, &c.	...	.....	.....	.....	250
	Total	.....	93,521	.....	52,427
Work shops	...	.....	21,913	.....	16,000
Establishment	...	.....	9,652	.....	9,653
	Grand total	.....	3,17,049	.....	2,00,001

(Sd.) PUNDIT SHIMBU NATH,
Engineer, Raj., Ulwur.

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix L.

Annual Return of Schools in the Umer State from 1st January to 31st December 1877.

Number.	HEADS.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.												NUMBER OF TEACHERS.										INCOME.					
		IN EACH DEPARTMENT.						DETAIL OF CASTE.						DETAIL OF CULTIVATORS AND NON-CULTIVATORS.		Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.	Persian and Hindee.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	School fees.	School cess 1 per cent. on land revenue.
		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Ved.	Total.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Actual total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.																
1	High School	87	165	60	65	25	402	280	18	1	209	25	271	25754	8771	6	0	4	2	2	2	...	22	9,336 10	9	231 8 0	19,751 14 0		
1	Thakoor School	44	61	54	...	...	162	83	...	1	84	...	84	6071	7213	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	9	3,000 0	0	318 4 9	19,751 14 0
11	Tehsil Schools	80	380	450	...	...	916	673	92	...	765	207	658	5645	7378	4	14	15	...	...	...	...	33	6,864 4	9	320 15 9	19,751 14 0
76	Halkabandi Schools	...	644	1,637	...	...	2,281	1,957	266	...	2,223	1,337	896	18011	8156	...	5	12	...	...	...	32	79	8,194 13	0	320 15 9	19,751 14 0
1	Normal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	471 0	0	320 15 9	19,751 14 0
1	Boarding-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,099 11	0	320 15 9	19,751 14 0
1	Inspector and Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,824 9	0	320 15 9	19,751 14 0
1	Scholarships	217 3 3	3	320 15 9	19,751 14 0	
1	Prize and rewards to teachers and boys.	229 8 0	0	320 15 9	19,751 14 0	
1	Purchase of books	2,064 10	0	320 15 9	19,751 14 0	
1	Repairs to buildings	632 8 3	3	320 15 9	19,751 14 0	
1	Miscellaneous expenditure.	1,317 2 9	9	320 15 9	19,751 14 0	
15	Total	217	1,253	2,201	65	25	3,761	2,993	376	2	3,371	1,569	1,802	2682131	7956	13	20	61	2	3	232	115	39,712	0	9	800 12 6	19,751 14 0		
15	Girls' Schools	...	103	284	387	284	103	...	387	3,218	2 6	800 12 6	19,751 14 0	
15	Grand total	217	1,356	2,485	65	25	4,148	3,277	479	2	3,768	1,569	1,802	2682131	7956	13	33	62	2	3	232	107	41,930	3 3	800 12 6	19,751 14 0	19,751 14 0		

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix M.

*Meteorological and General Health Report for the twelve months ending
31st March 1878.*

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
	Mean of readings at 9 A.M. & 4 P. M. daily.	Mean of readings of minimum thermometer.	Inches.	Cents.	Number of days on which rain fell.	
April 1877	85°13	68°96	...	32	4	Good.
May "	91°46	79°35	2	50	7	Chicken-pox and small-pox prevalent, but of mild type, save at Khairthal village, where small-pox was very fatal.
June "	94°33	83°70	1	80	7	Good. Small-pox decreasing.
July "	89°04	82°38	...	83	2	Good.
August "	93°01	83°67	...	97	3	"
September "	93°13	81°40	1	79	3	"
October "	79°52	67°51	1	67	4	"
November "	79°72	61°13	...	...	...	Scarcity of food beginning to make its effects visible in appearance of the people.
December "	61°72	49°19	3	81	4	Not much sickness, but people looking weakly.
January 1878	61°11	42°87	...	25	1	Ditto.
February "	70°25	57°67	...	72	3	A good deal of fever of bad type prevalent towards end of month
March "	89°36	72°87	...	16	1	Fever very prevalent and causing a good many deaths.
Total ...	82°77	69°14	14	82	39	

Appendix N.

Statement showing the number of elephants, camels, horned stock and horses belonging to Raj Ulwur on 31st March 1878.

KIND OF STOCK.	31st March 1878.	31st March 1877.	REMARKS.
Elephants ...	34	34	There were 135 deaths as against 60 births.
Camels ...	1,621	1,519	
Buffaloes ...	163	377	
Bullocks ...	430	537	There were 381 deaths as against 147 births.
Bulls ...	16	...	
Cows ...	289	440	
Calves ...	293	416	There were 23 deaths as against 35 births.
Stallions ...	7	7	
Brood mares ...	98	61	
Colts and fillies ...	70	129	" 17 deaths.
Saddle horses, khassa ...	303	304	
Carriage horses ...	72	73	
Cavalry "	1,323	1,343	

(Sd.) T. FRENCH-MULLEN, M.D.,
In charge of Political Agency, Ulwur.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 56, dated Dholepoor, 8th August 1878.

From—Political Agent, Dholepoor,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward my Annual Report on the Administration of the Dholepoor State for the year 1877-78, Sumbut 1934.

2. The reasons which have caused the delay in forwarding this Report have been submitted in a separate letter.

3. The most marked feature during the year under report has been the great drought and consequent scarcity and dearth of food from which the State has suffered during the year under report. All sources of revenue have been injuriously affected, and the loss to the State by emigration and casualties among plough cattle has been considerable.

4. No time was lost by the Durbar in providing for the emergency, and the measures adopted by them were as judicious and complete as the means at their disposal permitted.

5. The operation of the new land settlement will, by placing the revenue administration on a stable and satisfactory basis, soon doubtless enable the agricultural population to recover from the losses which they have now sustained.

6. The settlement operations have been brought to a most satisfactory close. As compared to the settlement of an ordinary district in the North-Western Provinces, costing say Rupees 5,00,000 and lasting over about five years, the work is fully equal in quality (the records are not so minute and voluminous although ample for the requirements of the State). The cost has been about one-tenth and the time occupied about one-half.

7. The administration of justice has been good, and the repression of crimes of violence remarkably successful during the worst period of the scarcity.

8. The education of the young Chief has progressed satisfactorily.

9. His Highness was present at Agra in November 1877 during the stay of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. He received marked kindness at the hands of His Excellency.

The Rana had subsequently the honor of entertaining at Dholepoor the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Gwalior in December 1877.

10. I now proceed to report in detail on the different branches of the administration.

11. *Land Revenue demand for 1877-78.*—The State demand on account of land revenue for 1877-78 amounted to Rupees 7,04,330. The small increase on the last year's demand is caused by the fact of the "jaghire" village of "Patheria" having this year lapsed to the State.

12. *Land Revenue receipt for 1877-78.*—The receipts for land revenue have necessarily been much affected by the total loss of the kharif crops caused by the unusual drought and the absence of the annual rains.

The amount of Rupees 3,13,148 only has been realized during the year. It will be seen in paragraph 10 of my last year's Annual Report that the revenue demand was then being met by zemindars so freely and cheerfully that they had in many instances forestalled the revenue due for 1877-78 by paying in upon the 29th and 30th March (the very first days of the incidence of the revenue instalment) Rupees 79,244 which should have properly belonged to 1877-78. It is anticipated that a balance of probably Rupees 40,000 on the amount still due for 1877-78, will be realized during 1878-79.

The revenue collected for 1877-78 will therefore amount altogether to Rupees 4,32,392, of which Rupees 79,244 were collected in, and shown in the Returns of, 1876-77.

Rupees 3,13,148 were collected during 1877-78 and are shown in the present Returns, and Rupees 40,000 will be probably realized in 1878-79 and will find place in the Returns for that year.

The State will lose absolutely on the land revenue of 1877-78 Rupees 2,71,938. The causes which have led to this loss are as follows :—

13. *Reasons for loss and remission. Scarcity and drought.*—In the latter half of the month of July 1877 anxiety began to be generally felt on account of the protracted holding off of the rains.

The price of grain began to rise, and from 24 British seers at the commencement of the month, wheat had by the end of July risen to 19 seers per rupee.

14. During August the pressure caused by the continuance of the drought assumed considerable proportions.

The "moong," "til," and all the cheap rain crop unirrigated sowings, which are the principal hope and sustenance of the poor, perished without exception, and even the hardier "bajra," "jowar," and cotton plants commenced to wither and dry up.

Wheat rose in price from 19 to 13 seers per rupee, and finally the reserve supplies of fodder for the village cattle, calculated for the most part to last only up to the end of July, began everywhere to fail.

15. This calamity was most difficult to alleviate. Individuals of the agricultural classes have only lately been for the first time able to save a small sum in excess of the actual cost of their living; these savings would doubtless enable them to meet for some time the increased price of grain for their own food, but food for their cattle was not procurable at any price.

The dread of a fodder famine soon became so great that members of the rural population decided to emigrate towards "Malwa," where the season was reported to have been unusually favorable.

16. *Action taken by the Durbar.*—The Durbar had at a comparatively early period realized the gravity of the situation, and had not delayed in taking measures to meet the disastrous scarcity with which the country was threatened.

17. The action taken may be summarised as follows :—

I. All customs duties and State dues on food grains were abolished.

II. State "roonds" and waste lands were thrown open for grazing to the cattle of the poor, and over 30,000 head were thus provided for, and tided over the worst period of drought.

III. Proclamation was issued that the amount of the State revenue demand for the kharif would be made entirely dependent on the amount of rainfall; if no rain fell in time for the kharif cultivation, no demand would be made for that season, and in any case the demand would be regulated by the circumstances of each village.

IV. Cultivators were encouraged to utilise their wells to the utmost in raising food crops for themselves and their cattle, without fear that any portion of the produce would be claimed by the State.

V. Committees of the most influential and intelligent landholders and traders were appointed in each pergunnah to examine and report, in connection with Tehsildars and under the personal supervision of a Member of the Council of Management, into the circumstances of each village, its capabilities, the amount of irrigated crops which were being raised for food, and how far each individual might be able, either from his own resources or with the assistance of Zemindars and of the ordinary money-lender to tide over the anticipated period of scarcity without the intervention of State relief.

Arrangements were made for small advances, in either money or grain, according to circumstances, to assist the most needy.

The quantity of food grains stored in each village was ascertained, and was reported to suffice for the consumption of the entire population of the State for a period of from five and a half to six months.

VI. The grain sellers of Dholepoor were invited to elect from among their own body a Committee by whom alone the daily grain tariff was regulated and fixed, and to whom all matters connected with the grain trade generally were referred for advice and suggestion.

This Committee was in frequent communication with the Members of the Council of Management and the Political Agent. Their recommendations were invariably most fairly and fully considered.

In no single instance was a grain store plundered anywhere in the State. At the outset of the scarcity the first impulse of many of the village Bunnias was to leave their villages in the interior and to transfer their shops and stores of grain to Dholepoor itself or to Agra.

The traditions connected with the last famine in Dholepoor in 1868-69 were not of a nature calculated to reassure a timid trader. And they feared that a renewal of the scenes then enacted might perhaps be

now anticipated; already indeed by the end of July 1877 some grain stores had been plundered in Gwalior territory on the south bank of the "Chambal" near the Dholepoor border.

In presence, however, of the great and growing anxiety of the people, with rising prices of food grains, a threatened failure of the village fodder reserves, and a daily increasing emigration, it was felt by the Durbar that anything like a general withdrawal from villages of the ordinary food supplies would be attended with the most disastrous results. It became necessary at once to check this movement, and measures were everywhere taken to convince the village trader that the Durbar was entirely able and willing to protect him from plunder and violence of any description; he was encouraged to continue to sell grain in his own neighbourhood as usual, and jaghiredars and zemindars were especially held responsible in person and property for the security of the stores of grain in their own villages.

The result was most satisfactory; the village Bunnias remained at their usual places of trade, and, as before stated, no single instance of plunder of a grain store occurred in the State throughout the period of scarcity.

Local attempts to demand extortionate prices were easily met by the Durbar making arrangements in the open market at Dholepoor to send out to localities so threatened grain, which was there sold at equitable rates.

A small State reserve of grain was maintained to enable the Durbar to provide against possible combination of a larger scale and to meet the current requirements of the State establishments.

No coercive measures or authoritative regulation of prices by State officials were anywhere permitted.

VII. Arrangements were come to with Messrs. Glover and Company, Contractors for the Sindia State Railway, which runs through the State, to provide employment (as far as the works then in construction would permit) for persons requiring it.

The Durbar was prepared, had it later on been found necessary to do so, to commence on account of the State in the different pergunnahs works of future utility, roads, irrigation works, &c., in order to provide employment and relief for the destitute.

VIII. Vigorous measures were taken for the maintenance of peace and order, and the repression of a possible outbreak of agrarian crime.

The ordinary Police Force was strengthened by the location of bodies of troops in convenient situations.

The most influential men among the turbulent classes of Thakoors, Gujars, &c., were sent for to Dholepoor. They were informed of the measures taken by the Durbar to alleviate the existing pressure of scarcity and drought, as well as of the Durbar's firm determination to put down and punish crime with a strong hand. They were warned of the consequences to themselves which any infraction of the law would undoubtedly entail, and finally they were required to enter severally into engagements to assist in maintaining the peace in the neighbourhood and over which the local influence of each was known to extend.

18. These proceedings of the Durbar formed the subject of a report which I had the honor to submit for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General on the 24th August 1877.

19. The effect of the action taken was all that could be desired. It did not entirely put a stop to emigration: with the prospect of a continued drought, an entire failure of fodder, and rapidly rising prices of food grains, it was not possible to do this.

Measures were, however, taken on every side to warn the people of the difficulties and dangers to which emigrants were exposed on the road, and emigration was everywhere actively discouraged.

20. In the beginning of September about two inches of rain fell in some 60 villages, principally in the Pergunnahs of Dholepoor and Mania. This rain, although quickly dried up by the hot winds which immediately succeeded it, greatly assisted the irrigated food crops. Grass too began to spring upon every patch of low ground where the water had collected and had time to percolate into the soil. The supplies of herbage thus afforded, although scanty, no doubt saved the cattle which were by this time everywhere starving.

The Durbar was further enabled to provide labor in every pergunnah for hundreds of people on the State waste lands and "roonds," where they were employed in cutting and collecting the new grass for fodder. A portion of this grass was purchased and paid for daily for the use of the State horses and cattle, and the remainder the people were permitted to sell on their own account in villages and bazaars.

The price of wheat rose in September from fourteen to ten seers for the rupee.

21. During the first week in October heavy rain lasting for 38 hours at last fell and thoroughly saturated the earth. It was too late to save any of the kharif crop, but it prepared the soil for the cold weather sowings, and it afforded the hope of obtaining at least one good harvest during the year.

The price of wheat fell at once from ten to twelve seers for the rupee.

22. During the months of scarcity 61,300 inhabitants of the State left their home, the greater portion going towards Malwa; of these 12,470 were non-agriculturists, Chamars, Koris, &c., who were the first to emigrate; 48,830 belonged to the cultivating classes; 16,330 emigrants returned in time to take a share in the rabi cultivation; 20,000 more have probably since come to their homes, but we cannot estimate our loss in population at less than 25,000 souls; 15,700 head of plough cattle were either carried away by emigrant owners, or died in the State; 2,800 head only came back or were replaced by others in time for the cold weather ploughing, and we are doubtless even now 10,000 head short of the numbers registered last year.

23. Most of these plough cattle and many of the cultivators themselves were for a long time weak and unable to do a full day's work.

Whereas in ordinary seasons one pair of bullocks can thoroughly plough $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of irrigated, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of dry, land (or a total of 8 acres), they would have been during the last rabi unable to do more

than half this, or 4 aeres per pair of bullocks, had not suecessive showers of rain during October and November enabled eultivators to prolong the plonghings to far beyond the usual period.

Our poor people exerted themselves to the utmost, but they were still unable to prepare during the rabi season of 1877-78 the same amonnt of land as in ordinary years.

Further, although during the first weeks after sowing the erops appeared to be in splendid eondition; they gradually deteriorated from want of water, and the ontturn, more partiularly of wheat and grain, was far below the average.

24. *Reasons for remitting and not suspending a portion of the demand.*—The eultivating classes in Dholepoor have little or nothing left to fall baek upon, and they would have been entirely unable to have paid more than the sum at which they have been now assessed by the Durbar. This amount has however been paid in most instanees with eheerfulness and alaerity.

The Durbar were bound by their assurance made when the drought and scareity were beginning to assume formidable proportions, that the State elaim for land revenue on the kharif erop would be made entirely dependent on the amount and seasonableness of the rainfall. They promised that if no rain fell in time for kharif eultivation, the demand would be regulated entirely by the eircumstanees of each village.

As a matter of faet no rain did fall in time for kharif eultivation, and it was therefore determined to abandon the demand for the kharif, and to lower the State elaim for 1877-78 to (10) ten annas in the rupee on the total land revenue demand.

In the opinion of the Durbar, in which I entirely concur, it would be useless and harmful to merely suspend a portion of the jumma of villages.

Nothing short of absolute remissions amounting in the aggregate to 6 annas in the rupee of the land revenue of the State would adequately meet the case.

To overburden an already poor and struggling agrieultural population with a heavy debt in the shape of suspended kharif demand would be uselessly to paralyse their best energies. There was no hope that they could by any possibility discharge the debt in any reasonable time, and the only effect would have been utterly to destroy in every man all hope of being able to eultivate his holding with profit or advantage.

I unhesitatingly state my belief that the poliey of the Durbar in this matter will be found to be as wise as it certainly was generous and humane.

This view has the strong approval of Mr. Smith, the experienced Settlement Officer of Agra, whose connection with this State enabled me to solieit and receive the benefit of his adviee on the action which we have taken in dealing with the erisis through which we have passed.

The manner in which the promise made by the Durbar to the people in August has been adhered to has confirmed the village communities in their trust and eonfidence in the administration, and the appoachng

announcement of the jummas of the new revenue settlement for a term of (12) twelve years may be further expected to produce the most favorable results.

The Durbar has been able to realize in some cases of zemindaries abandoned or forfeited by emigrants the full amount of the State demand from persons offering to take up the land under these conditions.

25. *Sickness and distress among returning emigrants.*—Large numbers of emigrants from Bhurtpoor and from British districts, as well as from this State, who had been unable to reach Malwa, began during September 1877 to return towards their homes. They were generally in a miserable condition. Many of them had expended or been robbed of the little hoards of grain or money on which they had counted for sustenance on the way. Their numbers were thinned by sickness. They had lost nearly all their cattle and had found the difficulty of procuring fodder and water even greater on the road than at the homes they had left.

With this returning stream of emigrants cholera began to appear along the high-road and on the Railway works. Cases of distress on the high-road were also reported.

26. *Measures taken by the Durbar for relief of sick.*—The Durbar officials everywhere exerted themselves to relieve the sick and to assist the destitute. Arrangements were made to provide special encamping grounds on the Trunk Road near Dholepoor and Mania; particular attention was enjoined to measures of sanitation and conservancy.

Emigrants halting for the day were restricted to the use of these camps, and were, as far as possible, prevented from going into the city of Dholepoor itself or any of the larger bazaars on the road.

Supplies of cholera pills were forwarded to all Police Stations with directions for use. Police officers were ordered to take immediate steps to provide separate shelter for cholera patients and to report all cases occurring in their circles.

The Native Doctors at Dholepoor, Bari, and Rajakhera and the State Hakims willingly afforded every assistance required of them.

Messrs. Glover and Company applied for and obtained from Agra the services of two Native Doctors who were placed in special charge of cholera hospitals on their works at the Chambal bridge and at the quarries near Dholepoor.

About two hundred cases of cholera occurred. Altogether 78 deaths were reported.

Towards the close of the month of October cholera had entirely disappeared.

27. *Relief of distress.*—At the first appearance of distress among the returning emigrants the "sada bart" or customary daily dole issued to the poor by the Rana's order was largely increased, and sums were allotted for the immediate relief at Police Stations of all cases of actual starvation; the occurrence of each case was at once to be reported to the Durbar.

The only cases reported from the *interior* of the State had reference to persons among the returning emigrants who belonged to Dholepoor villages.

The distress was confined mainly to the high-road and to the neighbourhood of the Railway.

There was plenty of work for all who were physically capable of labour, but the number of those who were from either extreme youth or age, starvation or infirmity, totally incapacitated for hard work, was very large, and it soon became evident that the daily distribution of food to such persons should be taken under special State management and issued only under careful restrictions. A number of Sirdars, traders, &c., voluntarily came forward to assist in this object, and raised among them subscriptions amounting to Rupees 600 monthly which was regularly made over to the State official in charge of gratuitous relief; this amount was doubled by the Durbar, and we thus had Rupees 1,200 monthly available for this purpose.

The numbers thus fed averaged about 700 daily. I cannot express with sufficient earnestness my sense of the patient care, forbearance, and judgment with which this relief has been administered during all these months by Thakoor Beehu Sing, Member of the Council of Management, under whose personal superintendence it was carried out in all its details.

Many cases were generously relieved by the officers of the Sindia State Railway and by the agents of Messrs. Glover and Company without any assistance from the Durbar.

The distress amongst these helpless poor, although attaining its greatest intensity in September, has continued with more or less severity since July throughout the whole year under report.

Employment was given on the Sindia State Railway to every one seeking for labor; indeed Messrs. Glover and Company expressed themselves prepared to entertain 2,000 labourers more than I was ultimately able to send them.

Further, in the interior of the State the Durbar gave employment daily to about 1,000 people near their own villages in cutting grass in the State "roonds," in earthwork for roads and tanks, levelling and preparing ground for "paraos," serais, &c., &c.

There was thus plenty of work to be had for any one requiring it, and we were fortunately able not only to meet our own requirements, but to give daily employment in the State to about 1,100 persons from British districts, while a daily average of not less than 300 people from British districts and from other Native States were for a considerable time the recipients of gratuitous relief.

28. I had in consultation with the Durbar prepared a more considerable scheme of relief works in different pergunnahs, capable of giving daily employment to 2,600 more people daily; fortunately, however, the distress did not attain proportions sufficient to necessitate these works being established.

29. It is here my duty to express on the part of the Durbar their grateful sense of the cordial assistance they received throughout the

year from Messrs. Glover and Company and their Agents, as well as from Mr. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, and the officers of the Sindia State Railway; besides the private charities before alluded to, in which each of these gentleman took a liberal part, from 2,000 to 2,500 poor people from Dholepoor were employed daily by Messrs. Glover and Company.

No one sent to their works by the Durbar officials was in any single instance refused employment, the weak and the strong were all alike accepted.

Those who were not capable of doing a full day's work were, as far as possible, employed directly under Messrs. Glover's Agents on day labourer on "cowrie" work in such a manner as to enable them to earn at the rate of 2 annas a day for a man, one anna and six pies for a woman and one anna for a child. They were, if they preferred to receive their wages in kind, supplied with food from the grain stores of the Company.

I have every reason to conclude that this liberality on the part of Messrs. Glover and Company must have entailed on them considerable extra expense, as in many instances they were not certainly able to obtain a full day's work for a full day's pay from individuals sent to them from Dholepoor for employment.

30. *Drainage, Irrigation, and Public Works.*—The year for which the services of Mr. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, had been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the State having expired, Mr. Gahan rejoined his appointment under Government in August 1877.

Imperative financial reasons rendering retrenchment absolutely necessary in every department of the State, the Durbar were unable to solieit, as they would otherwise have been most anxious to do, a continuance of this officer's services for another year.

I am requested by the Durbar to record their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Gahan for the excellent service which he rendered the State during the year in which he was employed at Dholepoor.

His relations with all the officials were of the most cordial nature, and he left carrying with him the good-will and the regret of all.

31. During the year under review the drainage system in the large tract lying north of Dholepoor, formerly reported on, was still further extended.

Eleven irrigation tanks were completed in Pergunnahs "Gird," "Mania," and "Bari."

Eighty-seven wells, capable of working 253 laos, or an average of nearly three laos each, were completed, principally in Pergunnahs "Rajakhera," "Gird," "Mania," and "Bari."

The pucca road from the Grand Trunk Road to the Dholepoor Railway Station was completed.

The feeder roads to "Purani Chaoni" towards Bari to the west, and that towards Rajakhera to the east, were pushed forward.

A new dâk bungalow containing three sets of rooms for the reception of travellers was built close to the Railway Station.

Two new sets of pucca lines urgently needed for Nos. 7 and 8 Companies of the Telinga Regiment were put in hand and finished.

The necessary annual repairs to roads, encamping grounds, and State buildings were carried out.

32. *Conclusion of the land settlement operations.*—The entire of the operations connected with the land settlement of the State were brought to a close in March 1878.

I do myself the honor to forward separately Mr. W. H. Smith's complete and interesting settlement report, so it will be unnecessary for me to recapitulate here the remarks which it would appear to demand at my hands.

I will merely record briefly the most prominent facts in connection with this important work.

There has been no measurement of the land of the villages comprised in the Dholepoor State since the reign of the Emperor Akbar in A.D. 1586.

The land survey operations preparatory to a revenue settlement were, under the orders of the Government of India, commenced on the 20th October 1875.

The measurements were completed in eight months and twenty days, or by the 9th July 1876.

The State comprises 530 villages with an area of 763,462 acres or 1,193 square miles.

The work was done at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles a day, or 136 square miles per mensem, and per plane table employed $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres daily.

The village, pergunnah, and general maps, and all the other records necessary for a revenue settlement were prepared, tested, and faired as rapidly as possible, and by March 1878, or two years and four months after the commencement of the survey, the village jummas were fixed and the entire settlement operations were brought to a close.

N.B.—Owing to the past scarcity, and the fears entertained by the agricultural community of a second unfavorable rainy season, the Durbar have thought it advisable to postpone the commencement of the new settlement and the announcement of the new jummas until the cold weather of 1878-79.

The total cost to the State, including every item of expenditure, is Rupees 49,758-3-7.

That the unexampled rapidity and cheapness with which this settlement has been carried out has not been achieved by any sacrifice of excellence or completeness I can most unhesitatingly assert. My opinion is, moreover, amply borne out by the statements of Mr. H. W. Smith, whose high character as a Settlement Officer and great experience in the North-Western Provinces entitle him to speak with exceptional authority when recording the results of a minute examination of our work.

We have now got good maps of every village, with a complete knowledge and record of its resources, capabilities and necessities, the rights of members of the agricultural community have been clearly defined, and we have been able (while leaving the gross revenue of the State practically as it was without any considerable increase or diminu-

tion) to afford substantial relief to all the heavily assessed villages of the State, while we brought up to some extent towards a fair and equitable standard the revenue of those communities which on account of caste or favouritism or other influences were enjoying an undue and unjust immunity from the legitimate State demand. In no village should there be any difficulty in paying the jummas now fixed, and zemindars will be absolutely protected from any enhancement for twelve years, the term of settlement recommended by Mr. Smith and by the Members of the Council of Regency.

The Durbar will always remember with deep gratitude the great obligation which they owe Mr. Smith for the boon which has now with his assistance been conferred upon the State.

Of the local officers engaged in this work I have already recorded a well merited tribute of high commendation to the late Deputy Collector, Pandit Kanhya Lal, whose death has been a matter of great and universal regret.

Munshi Durga Pershad, who succeeded him, has assisted in carrying out with marked success the operations to their close. He is an honest, upright, hardworking officer of great experience.

Thakoor Bechu Sing, Member of the Council of Regency of Dholepoor, was throughout in special charge of the settlement. To this gentleman's indefatigable care, tact, and resource is entirely due the success which has attended the local supervision of the work.

33. *Instalment of the Government Loan.*—Owing to the exceptional losses of revenue sustained by the State during the year under review, it has been found impossible to meet the instalment of Rupees 1,00,000 principal, together with Rupees 18,500 interest, due to the Government of India for the balance of the loan due by the State.

A separate report on the subject will be submitted to you, with the request that the Government may be moved to forego the payment of this instalment for the current year and allow payments to be resumed in 1878-79.

34. *Budget Estimate for 1877-78 compared with Actuals.*—Both receipts and expenditure are considerably less than the amount estimated for in the year under report. -

The injury and loss to all sources of State revenue caused by the pressure of drought and scarcity rendered the strictest economy imperatively necessary in every department, and the Durbar have fortunately been able to effect savings under every head of expenditure, with the exception of "Khassghi Establishments" and "Public Works," which were more particularly affected by the great dearness of fodder and grain and by the necessity of providing work and food for the starving poor.

Our receipts under all heads, including the opening balance of Rupees 88,929, amounted only to Rupees 5,63,938, and it was only by the assistance of advances from the State Treasurer, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 3,01,000, that we were able to meet the expenditure which it was found to be absolutely necessary to maintain.

35. *Regular Estimate, Receipts, 1877-78. Land Revenue.*—The receipts on account of land revenue amounted to Rupees 3,13,147-15-3.

Explanation of the loss of revenue thus incurred has already been submitted (see paragraphs 12 to 25).

36. *Tankadars and Nimrole*.—Under this head Rupees 2,468 only instead of Rupees 30,000 were received.

The resources of the Rao of "Sir Matta" broke down completely under the strain of the drought, and as he usually gives but little trouble with regard to the payment of his revenue, it was not considered advisable by the Durbar to press him for the amount, which he has agreed to clear off by instalments.

37. *Customs*.—The Durbar in August took off and remitted all duties on food grains.

Further, in consequence of the scarcity there has been during the year but little import, export, or sales of other articles; the loss under this head has been Rupees 2,534 for the year.

38. *Other items of account, viz., "Sewai Jumma" and Miscellaneous*.—In every other item, except *Civil Fines, Kusrat Deposits, Refunds* and *Sales of charcoal*, all of which would be naturally unaffected by the scarcity, the receipts have fallen short of the estimate.

The large increase in the amount under deposits is only a nominal and not a real receipt; it is caused by the temporary deposit in the Treasury of Rupees 26,000 belonging to the "Sri Deorih." The whole sum has already been paid away to the proper recipients; Rupees 6,000 in entry in the present year's accounts and Rupees 20,000 subsequent to the 31st March 1878, which have been entered in the disbursements for 1878-79.

The large amount of *Refunds* have been recovered by pressing the adjustment of all outstanding advances.

39. *Total Receipts, 1877-78*.—Our total receipts amounted to Rupees 5,63,938, or Rupees 3,58,298 less than had been estimated for; or including the temporary advances of Rupees 3,01,000, received from the Treasurer, the receipts amounted to Rupees 8,64,938, or Rupees 57,298 less than the estimate.

40. *Expenditure, 1877-78, "Zeb Kharrach"*.—The amount budgeted for last year for "Zeb Karrach," viz., Rupees 1,35,000, was, notwithstanding the dearness of all supplies and the monthly State expenditure for gratuitous relief, made to suffice for the expenditure of His Highness the Rana and the private establishments of the "Deorih," leaving a small surplus.

41. *Khassghi Establishments*.—The expenditure of the Khassghi State Establishments exceeded the estimate by Rupees 43,331. The excess of extraordinary expenditure is accounted for as follows:—

A balance of Rupees 9,809, belonging to bills due for the Delhi Durbar for tents, &c., &c., was paid during this year.

During the entire period of scarcity, in order to furnish to the poor a means of subsistence and remunerative labour near their homes, the State "roonds" were thrown open (see above paragraph 16 II and paragraph 20); the people were allowed to graze their cattle in these "roonds" as well as to cut grass for their own use and for sale. This

grass was daily purchased by the State and paid for on the spot at the average rate of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds to 2 maunds for the rupee, for the use of the State elephants, horses, bullocks, &c., &c.

The amount thus expended in what was in fact famine labor, was Rupees 12,616.

The above two items together amounted to Rupees 22,425 of the extra expenditure.

Further, the rates of cost of gram, bhoosa, &c., &c., have been more than double that of ordinary years. Gram fell steadily from 29 seers for the rupee in April to 12 seers in October 1877, and 11 seers in February 1878; ata from 19 seers for the rupee in April to 9 seers in February; and bhoosa from 4 maunds for the rupee in April to 30 seers for the rupee in February. Every device was resorted to to bring down the expense. The numbers of elephants, horses, bullocks, &c., were largely reduced, and the amount given to each animal diminished, but notwithstanding every effort the cost largely exceeded the tale of ordinary years, and together with extra water carriers, "piaos" and other minor items (traceble to the drought), it is answerable for the balance of Rupees 20,906 extra expenditure under this head of Khassghi Establishments.

42. *Military, Civil, Muafi.*—Under "Military, Civil, and Muafi" savings have been effected, and the expenditure has been considerably less than the amount estimated for.

43. *Deposits.*—This item has been unduly swelled by the disbursement of the deposit, mentioned in paragraph 38.

44. *Government Loan.*—The instalment of the Government loan was not paid in by the State as explained in paragraph 33.

45. *Public Works.*—The large number of starving poor who were taken up by the Railway works at and near Dholepoor considerably lightened the State burden in the item of public works. The Durbar was only obliged to employ the people who were either too weak or too old to be sent to Messrs. Glover and Company; the extra expense thus entailed on the Durbar for roads, earthwork, levelling, &c., &c., amounted to Rupees 12,538-13-6. The total expenditure in excess of that estimated for under this head was Rupees 11,077-9.

46. *Other headings. Settlement, Miscellaneous, &c., &c.*—In all the other items the expenditure was less than the estimate.

47. *Total Expenditure for 1877-78.*—The total expenditure for 1877-78 was Rupees 93,702 less than the estimate. But the instalment of the Government Loan was not paid up, so that really the expenditure was Rupees 24,798 in excess of the estimate. This could not be helped; every exertion was, I am aware, made to reduce expenditure on all sides, but the dearness of provisions and fodder, and the necessity for providing food and labour for the necessitous poor, weighed very heavily upon the State resources.

48. *Closing Balance, 1877-78.*—The balance in hand at the close of the year was Rupees 89,039-12-9.

49. *Budget Estimate, 1878-79; Receipts.*—The opening balance is Rupees 89,039-12-9.

50. *Land Revenue*.—We have estimated our probable land revenue receipts for 1878-79 at Rupees 6,75,000.

The collections of the last four years since the Agency has been established here have averaged more than this sum.

Zemindars and cultivators have been treated during the past year with great consideration and leniency, and if the harvests of the year yield anything like an average outcome, which it certainly now appears probable that they will, the Durbar should receive at least this amount.

51. *Tankadars*.—There should be no difficulty in realising Rupees 30,000 from the Tankadars of "Sir Matta" and "Rejhauni," and the village of "Nimrole" in "Gohud."

52. *Customs*.—The probable receipts in customs have been estimated at the same amount as last year, which most certainly would have been realised had not the scarcity intervened.

53. *Fines, Kusrat, and Stamps*.—These items do not appear to require special notice.

54. *Garden produce*.—Garden produce has been estimated at Rupees 1,600, as the mango season does not appear likely to be productive.

55. *Hides Contract*.—The sum estimated is the amount contracted for this year; we should recover besides this the arrears due on last year's contract.

56. *Toll Collections*.—The amount of Rupees 10,000 is now due to the State by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Road, for toll collections on the Chambal Bridge; of this Rupees 9,000 at least should be received.

57. *Miscellaneous*.—The only items under this head which appear to require notice are "Nuzzer:" an amount of Rupees 7,000 is due on this account by the Rao of Sir Matta, Rupees 5,500 should certainly be collected by the State.

"*Deposits*" of not more than Rupees 2,000 are anticipated.

"*Refunds*" on account of the reduced expenditure for 1877-78 and the small amount of outstanding advances, not more than Rupees 16,000 will probably be recovered under this head.

"*Sale of broken brass*."—Sales amounting to Rupees 3,800 have been made and will be realised during the year.

58. *Total estimated Receipts for 1878-79*.—The total amount of the estimate is Rupees 9,01,039 under ordinary circumstances, this sum at least should be realised.

59. *Expenditure, 1878-79, Zeb Khurrah*.—Some savings in establishment which we have been able to effect this year will enable us, it is hoped, to bring down the cost of "Zeb Kharach" to Rupees 1,20,000.

60. *Khassghi*.—The expenditure in this department should, if possible, be reduced to Rupees 1,70,000; but as the price of grain is still high, we have thought it safer to estimate for Rupees 1,80,000, that is, Rupees 10,000 more than was budgeted for last year.

61. *Military, Civil*.—The opening of the Sindia State Railway for traffic enable us to make savings in police, sowars and foot police, the

former are paid under the head of Military and the latter under the head of Civil. We shall be, during 1878-79, able to meet our requirements in both these departments with the sums of Rupees 1,84,000 and Rupees 1,05,000 respectively.

62. *Deposits.*—Disbursements under Deposits are largely increased by the payment of the sum of Rupees 20,000 to the "Deorih" (see paragraph 38).

63. *Repayment of the Government Loan.*—Rupees 1,20,000 is estimated for the repayment of the annual instalment of the Government Loan due by the state.

64. *Public Works.*—Rupees 20,000 is the usual annual allotment for public works.

65. *Settlement.*—The small establishment kept up in the Settlement Department continuing the investigation of claims into mafi land, copying maps, and completing the binding and arrangement of the settlement "missils" will be amply defrayed by the sum of Rupees 5,000.

66. *Miscellaneous.*—Rupees 5,000 should suffice for miscellaneous. Rupees 4,700 only were spent last year under this head.

67. *Inefficient Balance.*—The small amount of advances which will be made during the year will enable us to cut down the outstanding inefficient balance to Rupees 12,000.

68. *Total estimate of Expenditure for 1878-79.*—The total amount of expenditure estimated for amounts to Rupees 8,06,000, and this should leave us with a balance in hand at the beginning of 1879-80 of about Rupees 95,040.

69. *Advances made by State Treasurer.*—The arrangements proposed by the Durbar for submission to Government, with a view to settling the advances made by the State Treasurer during 1877-78, form the subject of separate report.

70. *Criminal Justice and Police.*—During 1877-78, 2,382 cases came before the Criminal Courts; of these 2,295 have been disposed of; 37 petty and 5 heinous cases (total 42 cases) are pending trial; 45 heinous cases have further been retained on the files as having been traced; and proved against offenders at large in foreign territory: this gives a total of 87 cases pending. There has been during the year an increase of heinous crime of 20 cases, principally in cattle thefts and house-breaking with theft; also in petty crime an increase of 455 cases, mostly petty thefts.

This might well be expected as a consequence of the year of scarcity through which we have passed.

The excellent arrangements made for the suppression of violent crime, dacoity, and agrarian outrage during the worst period of the crisis are most creditable to the Durbar officials. Not a single case of grain robbery occurred, and both on the Trunk Road and in the interior of the State life and property were as safe as in any British district in India.

The Return of heinous crime, which I herewith forward, shows that the State officials were also fairly successful in dealing with the

crime which did occur. Out of 229 heinous offences reported, 160, or 69·8 per cent., were detected. Convictions occurred in 115 cases, and in 45 cases satisfactory proof was obtained against criminals at large in foreign territory; twenty cases were dismissed as false, and there was an entire failure of justice in 44 cases: of these last 17 were cases of cattle theft, five of theft above Rupees 100, and 22 of house-breaking with theft.

Of the three cases of murder shown in the Return, two are more properly culpable homicide; they were committed in the heat of the moment during quarrels regarding the cutting of grass and of trees.

The remaining case was a murder from jealousy. A man named "Sripal," who was suspected of an intrigue with a Thakoorani, was murdered by the husband's relations.

All three cases were detected. In two convictions were obtained, and in one the criminal escaped and is at large in Gwalior territory.

In the case of attempt at theft with murder a thief was discovered by the owner of a house while in the act of stealing some property at night. A struggle ensued, in which the thief killed his assailant and escaped; he was recognised and traced into Gwalior with his accomplices, but they could not be arrested.

The four cases of culpable homicide all arose out of quarrels regarding the grazing of cattle. In two cases convictions ensued, and in two others, the criminals against whom the offence was established absconded and took refuge in foreign territory.

In the four cases of robbery the criminals were convicted and punished with imprisonment and whipping.

The Courts have throughout the year, wherever the nature of the crime made it possible to do so, substituted flogging for imprisonment. This was done in 129 cases; the punishment has had a considerable deterrent effect.

Considering the difficulty of dealing with cattle thefts (as in most instances the stolen animals are at once taken across the "Chambal" into Gwalior), the police have decidedly done well: 88 cases out of 119 were detected, and 1,438 head of cattle out of 1,587 stolen were recovered.

Many of these cases were well and creditably worked out.

Eighty-two persons of notorious bad character were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour.

Of 670 persons concerned in serious crime, 404, or 60·3 per cent., were arrested. This proportion is not good, but it is accounted for by the facility with which criminals are able to escape into foreign territory, where it is most difficult to trace them, and still more difficult to compass their arrest.

Of 404 persons arrested, 313 were convicted, or 77·4 per cent., and nine persons were awaiting trial. This is very good indeed, but I do not believe that all arrests made by police are entered in the Return; only those prisoners who are actually sent up for trial are recorded.

Of the criminal cases before the Courts, 2,266 were sent up by the police; in 1,912 cases their action was approved.

Three accidents occurred on the Sindia State Railway Contractors, Tramway line during the year under review. In two cases two individuals

lost their lives, entirely through their own fault and imprudence; in one case a train laden with stones was run off the line and two men killed through the culpable neglect of the pointsman and his brother, both were convicted and sentenced to five and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Thirteen cases of theft occurred on the Railway line, in which seventeen persons were concerned, eleven of whom were arrested and convicted. All were petty cases.

Two cases of receiving stolen property occurred, both were convicted. There were further nine petty miscellaneous cases. The police have worked well and successfully throughout the year.

71. *Civil Courts*.—Three hundred and nineteen cases were instituted in the Civil Courts of the State during the year; of these 247 were decided and 72 were pending at the close of the year.

The amount of property in litigation was Rupees 22,088.

72. *Revenue Courts*.—The great mass of revenue disputes which had been pending for years are gradually getting adjusted, and the number of cases which came before the Revenue Courts during 1877-78 was only 584 as compared to 1,404 cases in 1876-77.

One hundred and twelve cases were pending at the close of the year.

73. *Jail*.—On the 31st March 1877, 129 prisoners were confined in the Jail, 72 were admitted and 116 released during 1877-78; and on the 31st March 1878, 85 prisoners only were undergoing sentence; of these 27 were employed on extramural and 38 on intramural labour, 20 prisoners were from various causes exempted from labour.

The health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year, and the sanitation of the Jail is still farther being improved under instructions from the Superintendent-General of Jails and Dispensaries, Rajpootana, and of the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Spence.

74. *Dispensaries and Vaccination*.—The dispensaries of Dholepoor and Rajakhara have worked well throughout the year.

The Bari Dispensary is not so popular, nor is the Native Doctor there liked by the people.

Ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-six patients were treated in all these dispensaries during 1877-78, a decrease of 959 patients.

The number of vaccine operations performed by the Vaccination Establishment was 7,229, or an increase of 861 on last year.

The cost of both establishments for the year amounted to Rupees 3,959.

75. *Schools*.—The Return for 1877-78 shows the same number of schools (eight) as last year. The total number of scholars has diminished by thirteen, or from 536 to 523. Every school has progressed except the Dholepoor City School, in which the numbers have diminished by 35.

This school has been carefully inspected by Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, and it has been found necessary to make some changes in the staff of Masters.

The Head Master is getting too old, and the falling off of the school is distinctly traceable to his want of grasp and of energy. He is

an old servant, and he began the education of His Highness the Rana, so that he will probably be pensioned off by the State.

With the changes about to be instituted there is every reason to hope that the City School will get on next year as well as the others.

76. *Education of the young Chief.*—Mr. Gahan, whose services were made over by the Government of India to the State during 1876-77, and who had taken charge of the Rana's studies, was obliged, to my great regret, to resume in June 1877 his position under the Government of India.

Baboo "Umaehurn Mukarji," a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University, was then recommended for the appointment of tutor on probation by Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, who continues to supervise the progress of instruction of the young Chief.

The results of the appointment have been satisfactory. The new tutor has succeeded in engaging the sympathies of his pupil; he is a good teacher and an intelligent man, and the boy has worked throughout the year with fair assiduity and success.

Mr. Deighton's last report, written after he had tested by examination the results of the Rana's studies, says:—"The Rana has made considerable progress since I last examined him, and in every subject gave proof of industry. Should he continue as well, I shall have no hesitation in recommending that the Baboo be confirmed in his appointment."

The social education of the young Chief has also progressed most favourably; he is an entirely honest, truthful, and gentlemanly lad; his manner and address are good; he speaks English perfectly well and idiomatically.

He is developing a considerable taste for music; he has a correct ear and a fair voice, and is learning to accompany himself on the piano.

He is a great proficient in all out-door sports; he plays polo exceedingly well, and rides well and boldly to hounds.

His physical health has improved; he is growing rapidly, and is not losing strength with his growth.

77. *Sindia State Railway.*—The portion of the Sindia State Railway from Agra to Dholepoor was opened for public traffic in January 1878.

The relations between the Railway officers and subordinates and the State employes continue to be most cordial.

78. *Council of Management, Koonwar Hardeo Sing, Thakoor Bechu Sing, and Munshi Sunder Lal.*—The Council of Management consisted throughout the year of the same three Members as in 1876-77. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven cases came before the Court of the Administrator and Council of Management during 1877-78; of these 3,733 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance pending at the close of the year of 114.

It is again my pleasing duty to record my acknowledgments of the efficiency and earnestness with which the gentlemen of the Council of Management have worked throughout the year, and my grateful sense of the cordiality which has marked our personal relations.

A.
Budget Estimate of the Dholepoor State for the year 1878-79 from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1877-78.		1878-79.		EXPENDITURE.	1877-78.		1878-79.		Difference by comparison of the regular estimate for 1877-78 with Budget Estimate for 1878-79.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Cash opening balance	88,929 13 7	...	...	...	...	1,20,000 0 0	...	...
<i>I.—Land Revenue</i>	1,13,147 15 3	...	...	...	...	1,80,000 0 0	...	...
Tankadars and Nimrole	2,468 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,84,000 0 0	...	...
Oobari	1,05,000 0 0	...	...
<i>II.—Sewai Jamma.</i>	36,860 0 6	...	...	...	...	30,000 0 0	...	...
1. Customs, including abkaree drugs, &c.	2,732 15 3	...	...	...	...	1,20,000 0 0	...	...
2. Fines—	2,080 10 0	...	...	...	...	20,000 0 0	...	...
(a.) Judicial	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0	...	...
(b.) Civil	2,052 15 9	...	...	...	...	15,000 0 0	...	...
(c.) Other sources	4,362 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0	...	...
3. Kasrat, commission or discount fees	2,235 7 0	...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0	...	...
4. Stamps produce	326 0 0	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	...
5. Garden produce	11 3 0	...	...	...	...	9,000 0 0	...	...
6. Kides contract	451 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	...
7. Toll collections	2,580 7 9	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	...	...
<i>III.—Miscellaneous.</i>	3,866 9 6	...	...	...	...	5,503 0 0	...	...
Sale of horses	550 1 6	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	...	...
Deductions on account of absence without leave	30,227 7 9	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	...
Nuzzers	53,234 4 3	...	...	...	...	10,000 0 0	...	...
Receipts from Telisils under different heads	289 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	...	...
Deposits, unclaimed deposits, and unclaimed property	4,010 8 9	...	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
Refunds	60 4 0	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	...	...
Sale of sarpat grass	310 1 0	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...
Sale of charcoal	5,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,800 0 0	...	...
Charrayi (grazing)	4,127 13 6	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	...
Sale of old broken brass	3,273 6 0	...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	...	...
Receipts from mafi and japhire villages on account of survey expenses	3,01,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Receipts from Messrs. Glover & Co. on account of royalty on stone, &c.	9,01,039 12 9	...	...
Received as advance from the State Treasurer	8,61,939 1 1	...	...	...	...	9,01,039 12 9	...	...
Grand total	8,61,939 1 1	...	...	...	...	9,01,039 12 9	...	...
	7,75,908 4 4	...	Total	...	...	8,00,000 0 0	...	...
	80,039 12 9	...	Closing balance	...	...	95,039 12 9	...	...
	8,61,939 1 1	...	Grand total	...	...	9,61,039 12 9	...	...

(Sd.) T. DENNERY, *Lieut.-Col., Political Agent.*
 Dholepoor Agency, }
 The 8th August 1878.

B.
Return of heinous offences tried in the Court of the Nazim of Dholepoor during the year 1877-78.

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	CASES.								PERSONS.								PROPERTY.				
		Balance of last year.	Occurred during 1877-78.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Convicted.	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to foreign territory.	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to the Dholepoor State.	Detected (total of columns 4, 5 and 6).	False cases.	Acquitted.	Not detected.	Pending actually under trial.	Supposed to be concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not arrested.	Pending actually under trial.	Number of cattle stolen.	Number of cattle recovered.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1	Murder	...	3	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	7	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	Rs.
2	Attempt at theft, with murder	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide	...	4	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	Assault with hurt	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
5	Assault	...	3	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cattle theft	...	119	119	60	19	9	88	11	6	11	266	146	127	19	114	114	6	1587	1438	7,230	6,185
7	Theft with hurt...	...	3	3	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Robbery	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Theft above Rupees 100	...	26	28	9	...	...	18	5	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
11	House-breaking with theft...	...	48	52	25	...	...	25	3	6	16	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dishonestly receiving stolen property...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cheating	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Obstructing a public servant from the performance of his duty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8	221	129	115	32	13	160	20	12	32	5	670	404	313	91	257	9	1589	1440	12,727	9,556

129 (men) notorious bad characters were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour.

In 32 cases criminals were punished with canes.

DHOLEPOOR, }
The 8th August 1878. }
(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent.

C.

Return of Dholepoor Jail from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878, Sumbut 1934.

	Number of prisoners in jail on the 1st April 1877	Admitted during 1877-78.	Total.	Released during 1877-78.	Number remaining in jail on 31st March 1878.	REMARKS.
Imprisonment for life	7	2	9	10	9	
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 14 years	36	3	39	35	29	27 prisoners are employed on extramural labour.
Ditto	59	17	73	35	38	38 ditto
Ditto	24	9	33	24	9	65 total employed on labour.
Ditto	6	41	47	47	...	20 prisoners are from various causes exempted from labour.
Total	129	73	201	116	85	

D.

Return of Dholepoor Schools for 1877-78 from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

Number.	HEADS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Total.	Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.	REMARKS.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.					
1	Dholepoor City School	53	57	37	147	8	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2	Old Chaoani Branch School	...	24	40	64	2	105 4 0	1,983 0 0	
3	Mania Tehsili School	...	20	23	43	2	30 0 0	300 0 0	
4	Rajakhara do.	...	29	60	89	2	18 8 0	223 0 0	
5	Bari do.	...	29	59	88	2	20 8 0	216 0 0	
6	Basari do.	...	...	37	37	1	23 8 0	270 0 0	
7	Kolari do.	...	...	27	27	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
8	Angayi do.	...	...	25	25	1	6 8 0	78 0 0	
	Total	53	156	314	523	17	3 0 0	30 0 0	
							274 12 0	3,207 0 0	

Dholepoor, }
The 8th August 1878.

(Sd.) T. DENNERY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent.

No. 57, dated 8th August 1878.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. DENNEHY, Political Agent, Dholepoor,
To—Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

IN forwarding my Annual Report on the administration of the Dholepoor State for the year 1877-78, I have the honor to express my regret that I have been unable to forward the report at the time ordered by you ; it was indeed in a great measure completed by the end of May when I fell ill. I suffered from illness through June and July, and was latterly entirely confined to my bed : when recovering and on the very first day that I was about to leave my room, I unfortunately met with a severe accident by which I was helplessly crippled and laid up again.

I certainly never intended or contemplated that my report should have been so long detained, and I beg to express my great regret for the delay which has taken place.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 126, dated Kotah, 9th May 1878.

From—MAJOR PERCY W. POWLETT, Political Agent, Kotah,

To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report for 1877-78.

The Maharao.—His Highness the Maharao has been generally well in health throughout the year. My relations with him are very friendly. In the month of June a Durbar was held at Kotah for the purpose of presenting to His Highness the banner bestowed by Her Majesty the Empress.

Council.—The Council appointed last year has worked fairly well, and there has been no change in its *personnel*. The names of the members are:—

Apjee Amar Sing, of Palaita.

Pundit Moti Lal, of Sarola.

Apjee Kishen Sing, of Rajgurh.

Pundit Ramdhiyal.

The first three are jaghiredars of rank. Pundit Ramdhiyal is an old British official.

Finance.—The Kotah financial year ends on 31st July. The actual revenue and expenditure for the past two years was—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Revenue	22,03,275	22,24,146,
Expenditure... ..	15,35,833	15,32,530,

excluding liquidation of debts.

On 15th September last I submitted a Budget Estimate of revenue and expenditure for the current year, the following shows that and the present estimate :—

	First estimate.	Revised estimate.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Revenue	21,26,893	21,60,106
Expenditure... ..	15,76,368	15,44,717

I propose to submit a statement of actual revenue and expenditure and a Budget Estimate for next year, with explanatory observations, as soon as the financial year is finished; but I will now notice such financial measures of importance as are complete or capable of review.

(1.) *Purchase of grain.*—The Council, alarmed at the prospects of the season, was, in August, anxious to lay in a larger stock of grain than after the spring harvest of 1877 had been secured for seed advances

and in anticipation of dearth, accordingly Rupees 81,000 was spent for that purpose. This added to the previous purchases gave us a store of about 102,200 maunds, which altogether had cost Rupees 1,51,000. Of this store there was advanced—

	<i>Maunds.</i>
To cultivators	24,300
Sold after the advent of the rain	63,200
Expended on relief works and commissariat	9,400
Remaining in hand	5,300
	<hr/>
	102,200
	<hr/>

The grain sold brought Rupees 1,14,077, and if the price current be applied to that advanced and that retained, the whole transaction shows a profit of 20 per cent. to the State.

(2.) *Loans.*—In order to buy this grain at the time it was wanted a temporary loan of one lakh had to be negotiated in September last. The money was obtained at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the whole principal and interest paid off in about seven months.

In November last a second loan, which amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, was negotiated with a view to clearing off advantageously by cash payment a number of the smaller State debts. This loan is also at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and is to be paid in two years.

(3.) *The debts.*—Setting aside fifteen small creditors, who have not come forward and whose aggregate awards amount to less than Rupees 9,000, the State creditors have, during the present financial year, been reduced from forty to six, and the debts from Rupees 28,22,640 to Rupees 24,29,518.

By the end of the financial year the debts will be further reduced and will not exceed $20\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. About Rupees 7,75,000 will have been spent on liquidation during the current year, or Rupees 1,75,000 in excess of the minimum prescribed by Government.

The total awards originally amounted to Rupees 42,28,340; so that within the last three years the debts will, on 31st July, have been reduced by more than one-half.

Land Settlement.—Last year I reported that two pergunnahs out of the fifteen which the State comprises had been surveyed. Since then two more have been completed, and it is hoped that another two will be finished before next rains.

The first two pergunnahs, Barod and Digod, have been assessed, and the revenue raised 8 and 6 per cent. respectively.

The inspection of a third pergunnah is finished, and a fourth has been visited by the Superintendent, but the work there will need further examination.

The records of two pergunnahs have been completed, and a third is in progress.

The total cost of the settlement up to the end of March is Rupees 50,965, of this Rupees 17,872 has been spent on the survey.

During the current year, that is, from July last, Rupees 17,661 has been spent on the settlement, of which Rupees 6,632 is due to survey.

Hitherto the settlement has proceeded slowly and tentatively; but it has lately been determined to push it on rapidly. Extended operations will begin after next rains.

Courts.—The Appellate Court has been presided over by Pundit Ramdhial, who in addition has his duties as a Member of Council to attend to. As this arrangement is found disadvantageous it is intended as soon as possible to make over the appellate work to another official.

The work of the Civil Courts is light. The return shows the number of cases instituted in the City Court as 50 per cent. higher than last year, but this is partly due to the abolition of the Nazim's Civil Court at Kotah. In the City Court but 414 cases were instituted during the whole year; and in the fourteen Subdivisional Courts only 147 cases, that is, less than one a month in each Subdivision.

The execution of decrees, generally so difficult in a Native State, is, I think, now more satisfactory at Kotah than it was a year ago.

Homicide	...	...	...	...	10
Robbery	{ Dacoity	...	...	...	50
	{ Other	...	...	...	11
Theft	{ Cattle	...	...	...	201
	{ Other	...	...	...	347
Counterfeiting coin	...	...	...	...	1
Poisoning by thug	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	51
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	235
Total					957

The Criminal Court decided 957 cases as per margin.

There is a strong indisposition in the Kotah State to inflict capital punishment, and only one execution took place during the year. The condemned convict had committed a double murder.

In the case entered as thuggee poisoning it could not be proved that the offender was a professional poisoner.

Suicide is committed chiefly by women, in most cases a squabble with, or an angry word from, a husband or a neighbour is the cause, and an overdose of opium is the means usually resorted to.

The dacoities last year were 56 against 42 the year before. The figures in the present statement have, as regards this offence, been compiled with particular care, and I have not the same confidence in those of the last. Moreover the average loss from each dacoity is 34 per cent. less than it is resorted to have been the previous year.

Witchcraft is popularly believed to be more prevalent in Harowtee than in other parts of Rajpootana, and the faith in it is the cause of much maltreatment of old women.

Police.—There is not, except in the city, any body of police separate from the army. The sepoys are employed for general police purposes throughout the State, while Sebundeas and Nagas occupy the numerous "chowkees" along roads and rivers.

But during the past year new efforts have been made to repress violent crime. Villages, which here show an extraordinary timidity when visited by dacoits, have been encouraged to oppose them, rewards have been given liberally to persons showing energy in the resistance or

pursuit of robbers, and two special bands under active leaders were equipped some months ago to pursue dacoits in the east and west of the State respectively. Latterly a third band has been sent to protect the north. The result has been that several instances of courage and activity in the arrest of offenders have occurred, and 35 robbers were brought to justice, some of whom were captured after hand-to-hand fights. This number is seven times as great as that of dacoits convicted last year if the returns for that year are correct. None of the captured men were known to the Dacoity Suppression Department, and, though many come from Boondée and Meywar, they do not belong to the class which wander far from their homes and plunder on a large scale. The average loss occasioned by each Kotah dacoity is less than Rupees 220 against Rupees 335 the previous year, but the sense of insecurity occasioned by gangs of armed robbers roaming the country is considerable.

Public Works.—A sum of Rupees 80,000 was entered in the budget for public works; of this Rupees 29,235 was spent up to the end of March, excluding 5,024 maunds of grain, of which there was a stock in hand.

The works have been supervised by myself for a year unassisted by a European Engineer, and during that period I have not been able to obtain the thoroughly efficient Native assistance which I had hoped for.

An Engineer of reputation is expected in July, when I trust the shortcomings of which I am conscious will be corrected. However, accounts are well looked to and not suffered to fall into arrears.

The Deolee and Jhalrapatan road has been pushed on. North of the Chumbal one layer of metal has been consolidated, and the material for the second collected. Two layers of metal have been consolidated for eight miles south of Kotah, and much has been done towards putting down the first layer on the next six miles. Beyond that point the earthwork as far as Mokandarrah is on the point of completion; much of the above has been done since the last Annual Report.

Another important road, which, except for a mile, will be unmetalled, is that towards Barah, the second town in the State, and forty-five miles east of Kotah: about ten miles of the earthwork of this road has been completed.

A third road under construction lies between Kotah and the ferry on the Chumbal in front of the important Boondée town of Patan. It will be only ten miles in length. The earthwork is complete, and, as the Maharao will drive on it, it will be metalled.

The great tank of the city needed cleaning out, and, as it was a work well adapted for the employment of the numerous refugees from the east driven by dearth into Kotah, it has been taken in hand, and is employing 1,600 people.

At a comparatively trifling expense Sir Faiz Ali's scheme of forming one broad airy street in the city has been carried out. A row of houses was removed and a line of trees planted in their place. Road metalling in and about the city, also begun by Sir Faiz Ali, is going on.

COMMISSARIAT.

Clothing and Toshakhana.—Large quantities of grain, cloth for camp, equipage, howdahs, carriages, &c., and various articles required for gifts have to be annually purchased and distributed. Hitherto these have been obtained without system, and much loss to the State has resulted. An effort is now being made to organize under a single individual a department which would supply all the stores and articles needed and which could be easily and effectually supervised.

Gardens and Forests.—There are 66 Raj gardens which at present bring an income of only Rupees 3,292, and cost Rupees 4,968. They have lately been placed under a Superintendent, and it is hoped that the effect will be a rapid increase of revenue. The forests have, for the protection of the young trees from the wood contractor, been placed under the same person.

Waste lands.—In the time of the great Minister, Zalim Sing, it is said there was scarcely any culturable waste in Kotah territory, but there are now at least 150,000 acres of excellent land lying unutilized. Last year the Council drew up rules to govern the grant of leases to cultivators willing to break up this land. The terms allow occupation on a nominal or very low rental for three or four years and exemption afterwards from four land cesses imposed recently by oppressive Ministers.

One of these cesses, amounting to nearly three rupees an acre, was charged on irrigated alone, and that will be remitted on unirrigated fields converted into irrigated. In consequence of these concessions 15,000 acres of waste were taken up last year, and the construction by cultivators of many new wells is in progress.

The Season.—The kharif harvest varied a good deal in different parts of the State, but taken altogether it was not more than a twelve-anna crop, while the rabi has been greatly injured by blight. However Harowtee as usual suffered less than the States adjoining it, and a large export of grain took place, and is continuing to the great benefit of the customs revenue. Many cattle have died from the scarcity of grass, but the mass of the plough bullocks has been saved. A large immigration into Kotah of famine-stricken people from Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, Gwalior, &c., took place in September, and in spite of the October rain a number still remain. The earthwork of the roads and the tank above mentioned has supplied employment for many hundreds, and the large grain-store which had been secured furnished the State with the means of relief without drawing on the treasury.

About 160 persons incapable of work are receiving gratuitous daily relief. The expense of this last is borne partly by the State, partly by the public.

At the time when it seemed probable that the rain necessary for the rabi sowings would fail exertions were made to repair all the unsued wells in the State and to construct new ones where water was near the surface. Happily the wells were not needed, and labor was relaxed when

the rain fell, but the work done nevertheless was valuable, for at a cost of Rupees 5,319 25 new wells and 214 unused ones are now available for irrigation.

Stables.—Last year the elephants, horses, camels, carriages of sorts, camp equipage, and grass ricks were placed under one active Superintendent with, I think, considerable advantage.

The stables and carriage houses are very tumble-down, leaky, and ill situated.

Jail.—The buildings lately constructed or adapted to the purposes of a Jail are an immense improvement on what preceded them, but they are ill situated, and not sufficiently substantial to last many years. It is proposed to convert them into stables and carriage houses, and to erect outside the city a good but inexpensive Jail which will last. The jail at present contains 247 convicted prisoners and 64 under trial.

Kotris.—Nawab Sir Faiz Ali did something towards facilitating business between the Durbar and the seven Kotris or Boondee Hara families which hold estates in the north of Kotah territory, and which from their position, historical and topographical, have always been a difficulty to the Durbar. Relations with them are conducted by a superior official, and during the past year many boundary disputes of very old standing between the Kotris have been settled by him.

I myself devoted some weeks of the cold weather to visiting them, and in conjunction with the Political Agent of Harowtee to settling border cases between them and adjoining States. Some of the Kotris are in a very unsatisfactory state, and to protect them from ruin and to secure their contributions to the British tribute paid by Kotah, some interposition is likely to be necessary.

Education.—There is but one school conducted on European principles in the State. It has 231 students. A room in it has been set aside, and is being comfortably furnished for the use of boys of high social position who, it is hoped, will be induced to attend, but none of whom as yet come to school. It is intended too to bestow some State offices annually on deserving students of the lower class.

Own movements.—During the past year I have made several tours in the hot as well as the cold weather, and I have visited, with the exception of one, all the fifteen subdivisions of the State, some more than once.

Financial Statement of the Kotah State for the years 1876-77 & 1877-78. The year begins on 1st August.

No.	PARTICULARS OF INCOME.	Actual amount of 1876-77. Rs.	Revised total estimate for 1877-78. Rs.
I.	Land Revenue { Arrears ... { Current ...	10,86,429	16,50,000
II.	Custom ...	3,18,633	2,80,000
III.	Abkarce ...	9,314	12,000
IV.	Judicial ...	49,104	55,000
V.	Mint ...	9,510	9,510
VI.	Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	16,600	16,600
VII.	Gardens ...	3,292	2,000
VIII.	Forests and grass lands ...	12,670	12,670
IX.	Savings of pay and refunds ...	15,181	12,000
X.	Exchange and Interest ...	21,457	24,457
XI.	Miscellaneous ...	33,097	40,000
EXTRAORDINARY.			
I.	Tribute from Harowtee Fief ...	45,833	45,833
Total			
Balance of 31st July 1870		22,24,116	21,60,109
Balance of 31st July 1877		2,52,310	.....
Grand Total		24,70,402	23,73,355

No.	PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actual amount of 1876-77. Rs.	Revised total estimate for 1877-78. Rs.
I.	Tribute to British Government ...	3,84,720	3,84,720
II.	His Highness Maharaja's personal allowance ...	1,51,114	1,45,000
III.	{ Political Agent and Establishment ... { Council ...	23,404	29,304
IV.	Administrative { Appellate Court ... { Revenue Court ... { Civil Court ...	13,496	11,070
V.	Land Settlement { Artillery ... { Fort Garrisons ... { Cavalry ... { Infantry ... { Camel Guns ... { Sebundi ...	1,33,057	1,29,811
VI.	Army ...	4,311	3,951
VII.	Vakeels ...	29,505	31,978
VIII.	Mint ...	16,312	37,000
IX.	Religious and Charitable Endowment ...	49,138	51,070
X.	Establishment { Elephan Establishment ... { Bullocks ditto ... { Farrashkhana ... { Wood and grass ... { Other ...	36,528	26,801
XI.	Gardens ...	95,096	1,05,096
XII.	Public Works Department ...	1,33,123	1,45,151
XIII.	Dispensary ...	2,621	4,284
XIV.	School ...	9,110	8,643
XV.	Exchange and Interest ...	513	815
XVI.	Miscellaneous ...	1,21,000	1,24,162
XVII.	Festival expenses ...	14,018	10,688
XVIII.	Tribute to Jaypoor ...	11,570	13,014
EXTRAORDINARY.			
I.	Debts ...	8,133	7,691
Total		2,035	3,429
Balance in hand on 31st July 1877		691	459
Grand Total		13,333	13,167
Total		6,214	4,908
Balance of 31st July 1870		70,317	80,000
Balance of 31st July 1877		2,410	3,313
Grand Total		3,552	3,619
Total		1,25,891	80,000
Balance of 31st July 1877		6,110	5,225
Grand Total		20,128	11,398
Total		15,32,530	.....

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending on 31st March 1878.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court	2	144	146	68	7	71	146	...
Criminal appeals	12	37	49	20	15	12	47	2
Total	14	181	195	88	22	83	193	2
<i>Civil cases appeals.</i>								
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000	1	6	7	5	1	1	7	...
Cases exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	2	11	13	4	6	3	13	...
Cases exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	...	22	22	12	6	4	22	...
Cases not exceeding Rs. 300	1	49	50	25	15	10	50	...
Total	4	88	92	46	28	18	92	...

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Nazim's Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1877.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending on 31st March 1878.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Total.	
<i>Civil Court.</i>								
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000	10	5	15	8	1	6	15	...
Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	6	24	30	19	1	1	21	9
Suits exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000... ..	5	64	69	50	5	3	58	11
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	20	331	351	249	55	34	338	13
Total	41	424	465	326	62	44	432	33
<i>Nizam's Courts.</i>								
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	85	147	232	131	28	28	187	45
Grand Total	126	571	697	457	90	72	619	78

KOTAH,
The 9th May 1878. }

(Sd.)

P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.								PENDING ON 31st MARCH 1878.	
				WHOLLY EXECUTED.		PARTIALLY EXECUTED.		STRUCK OFF.		TOTAL.		No. of cases.	Amount.
				No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.		
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 ...	5	10	15	...	Rs. a. p.	3	1,573 15 0	10	91,045 15 3	13	92,619 14 3	2	Rs. a. p. 12,912 14 0
Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 ...	7	19	26	4	9,006 6 3	5	2,433 2 0	15	30,161 3 0	24	41,630 11 9	2	5,178 4 6
Suits exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ...	21	45	66	15	7,495 0 9	16	2,719 0 3	20	17,382 10 0	57	27,616 11 0	9	6,115 10 3
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 ...	39	198	237	75	9,255 10 9	42	1,821 13 3	90	9,510 15 3	207	17,618 7 3	30	3,142 3 0
Total ...	72	272	344	94	22,837 1 9	66	8,577 15 0	144	1,48,130 11 6	301	1,79,645 12 3	43	27,348 15 9

KOTAH, }
The 9th May 1878.

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Works executed in the Public Works Department of the Kotah State during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Amount of estimate.	Total cost up to end of July 1877.	Expended from 1st August 1877 to end of March 1878.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Durrah Road ... ..	...	42,391 2 9½	13,398 12 8	55,789 15 5
2. Soorujpol and Chutturpora Road ...	1,816 0 0	2,302 9 2	370 3 5	2,672 12 7
3. Bara or Bore Khundee Road ... ..	...	...	3,478 13 5	3,478 13 5
4. Patun Rangpoor Road ... ..	...	...	52 5 6	52 5 6
5. Brijbilas Road ... ..	...	...	91 2 5	91 2 5
6. Rampora Bazar Road, including cost of buildings dismantled and materials removed.	1,539 13 3	7,379 2 2	1,167 10 6	8,546 12 8
7. Kankar stock accounts ... ..	...	...	3,518 8 5	3,518 8 5
8. Sarale or (tilling) ... ..	...	...	2,202 5 2	2,202 5 2
9. Durrah Bungalow	1,800 0 0	1,912 13 3	78 10 9	1,991 7 3
10. Jail Barracks	2,713 3 7	1,699 10 8	1,129 5 3	2,828 15 11
11. Deolee Irregular Force Line	1,661 6 2	1,157 14 9	481 10 6	1,639 9 3
12. Do. Cavalry Line	3,703 12 2	1,223 15 0	716 0 7	1,939 15 7
13. Majee Sahba's house in palace ...	...	...	2,258 11 4	2,258 11 4
14. Platform for inspection of army ...	...	...	315 10 5	315 10 5
15. Ghun Gore Boat	758 0 0	...	73 2 6	73 2 6
16. New Katcharee	1,849 0 0	931 6 8	173 0 0	1,104 6 8
17. Gird Kote ... ..	...	...	328 0 0	328 0 0
18. Grand Talao at Kotah ... ..	...	...	492 2 6	492 2 6
19. Agency Kitchen house ... ..	...	...	304 0 3	304 0 3
20. Do. Bungalow ... ..	...	370 15 3	657 15 3	1,028 14 6
21. Nawda Hos Raj Mahul ... ..	...	...	275 4 9	275 4 9
22. New buggee for Members of Council ...	...	...	97 0 4	97 0 4
23. Repairs of Raj old buggees ... ..	...	240 0 0	204 4 9	444 4 9
24. Petty construction and repairs of works...	...	...	7,370 0 0	7,370 0 0
TOTAL ...	...	59,609 9 8	39,234 11 11	98,844 5 7

KOTAH,
The 9th May 1878. }

(Sd.)

P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the number of prisoners admitted into, and released

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1ST APRIL 1877.				ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL.			
	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
Under six months	2	77	8	87	17	363	27	412	19	415	35	499
Above six months and under one year ...	...	37	1	38	...	30	10	40	...	67	11	78
Above one month and under three years.	...	22	7	29	...	17	5	22	...	39	12	51
Above three and under five years	...	25	3	28	...	9	2	11	...	31	5	39
Above five and under seven years	...	9	2	11	...	23	...	23	...	32	2	34
Above seven and under ten years	...	4	3	7	...	5	1	6	...	9	4	13
Above ten and under fourteen years	...	4	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	7
For life ... ..	...	11	1	12	...	3	...	3	...	14	1	15
TOTAL	2	189	27	218	17	456	45	518	19	645	72	736

KOTAH, }
The 9th May 1878. }

from, the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.							REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1878.				Under trial on 31st March 1878.	REMARKS.
Died.		Released.			Escaped.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Civil.	Criminal.									
			Male.	Female.								
1	...	18	355	27	1	402	1	88	8	97	...	<i>Note.</i> —Hundred and nine released on account occasions of festivals. Average daily number sentenced 214½. Under trial 57.
1	...	...	43	11	...	55	...	23	...	23	...
3	1	...	5	4	...	13	...	31	7	38	...	
...	...	...	3	3	...	6	...	31	2	33	...
2	...	...	1	2	...	5	...	29	...	29	...
1	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	7	2	9	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	5	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	12	1	13	...
10	1	18	410	49	1	489	1	224	22	247	64	

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent.

Return showing the number of boys in the Kotah State School during the year 1877-78.

PARTICULARS.	REMARKS.				
	English Department.	Persian Department.	Sanscrit Department.	Hindee Department.	Total.
Total number of boys in the Register ...	52	68	28	83	231
Number of Teachers ...	2	3	1	1	7
					Daily average number of attendance during the year 153.

KOTAH, }
The 9th May 1878.

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 223, dated Jhalrapatan, 1st July 1878.

From—CAPT. H. B. ABBOTT, Political Superintendent of Jhallawar,

To—First Assistant Agent, Govr.-Genl., for the States of Rajpootana, Mount Aboo.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the Agent to the Governor-General's information, the Annual Report on the administration of this State.

2. *General remarks.*—The State on the whole has passed pretty comfortably out of the strange seasons of the past year, though it is expected that realizations from all revenue connected with land will

Year.	Chaoni.	Patan.
1876-77	45-41	48-19
1877-78	13-63	17-35

show comparatively large balances, and that high prices and scarcity of grass will tell on the year's expenditure. The comparative table of rainfall at the Chaoni and the city of Jhalrapatan for 1876-77 and 1877-78, noted in the margin, will show that hereabouts the fall was indeed scanty, fortunately however the greater portion of the territory was blessed with a better though still short fall.

3. In the head-quarters pergunnah and the pergunnah adjoining it on the west and north-west and in the detached district of Shahabad the people have suffered, as both the kharif and rabi crops failed, the former almost entirely.

4. The scarcity of drinking water even in some parts of the Shahabad District was so great that it appeared in the items of stolen property. On the other hand, the Chomehla District was fortunate in obtaining a good kharif and on the whole a fair rabi. The total outturn in the rest of the State has been pretty fair, though there has been comparatively little opium.

5. The general health has been average. There was a short outbreak of cholera among the immigrant poor near Jhalrapatan city, and for a little time both the city of Patan and the Chaoni were troubled with small-pox. Lately the State has been again visited by cholera, which has flitted from place to place causing a few deaths in each, as I write it appears to have nearly disappeared.

6. It is with great regret I mention a severe accident which befell His Highness the Maharaj Rana three weeks ago. His Highness returning from his morning ride at a sharp canter pulled up suddenly in front of his residence on a paved floor, with the result of his pony losing his balance and coming down on his side with the young Chief's left leg under him causing a simple fracture of the thigh bone. His Highness' progress throughout has been very satisfactory, and in two or three weeks'

time I hope to be able to report his complete recovery. Besides being distressing in itself the occurrence is also unfortunate in delaying the return of the Maharaj Rana to his studies at the Mayo College.

7. The Maharaj Rana arrived from Ajmere in very good health and spirits, and up to the time of his accident appeared to be enjoying his holidays to the full. He has not yet gained a character for studious habits at the Mayo College, but people here note with pleasant surprise his growth in general intelligence, at the same time his activity of body is great, somewhat more so than some of his attendants appreciate.

8. Mr. Laing, His Highness' Guardian, has been with him during his stay at the Mayo College, and accompanied him in the cold weather holidays on a tour to Muttra, Deeg, Agra, and Bhrtppoor, and is now staying with the young Chief here. Mr. Laing's attention to his charge is thorough, and has been productive of the best feeling between them; he is cheerfully and well assisted in his duties by Dhabhai Har Lall, the Native Guardian.

WORKING OF THE VARIOUS COURTS, OFFICES, DEPARTMENTS, &c.

9. *The Panchayet.*—The members remain the same as last year. I am happy to say there has been some improvement in attention to business, and that in consequence the Sirdars have been of more assistance than last year.

10. *The Appellate Court.*—The members of this Court are careful and earnest in their duties, and thus command the confidence of people in general. The table below shows that its original judicial work has lessened compared with the previous year, this is owing to the lower Court's having received increased powers, the appellate judicial work remains about the same, but the miscellaneous work connected chiefly with the Court's duties of supervision over the lower Courts has considerably increased, this however does not imply any unnecessary interference or meddling :—

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court during the year 1877-78 compared with 1876-77.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	1876-77.										1877-78.				
	INSTITUTED.					DISPOSED OF.					INSTITUTED.				
	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending at the close of 1876-76.	1	144	73	7	137	362	94	62	1	110	267	95	68	27	193
Criminal ...	112	27	...	135	264	74	22	...	100	196	41	20	...	436	565
Civil ...	32	46	7	12	98	20	40	1	10	71	21	45	10	72	175
Total ...	1	144	73	7	137	362	94	62	1	110	267	95	68	27	193
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	22	...	394	480
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	39	3	70	144
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	61	3	464	624
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	31	...	...	116

12. The returns of civil cases from the tehsils have not been received, but when on tour I found only a few cases instituted at the larger tehsils, the people evidently not yet understanding that it is unnecessary for them to come to head-quarters to have their disputes heard. The Court is disposed to cause uncalled for annoyance to villagers by vexatious summons, but its attention and that of the appellate Court have been drawn to the fact.

13. *The Criminal Court.*—The comparative table shows an increase in the number of cases, but more than a proportionate increase in pending cases. A good many of these are owing however to correspondence regarding accused persons belonging to other States. Twenty-five appeals have been made from the judgments of this Court. In twelve of these the judgments have been upheld, five have been reversed, five modified, and three are pending.

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Criminal Court during 1876-77 and 1877-78.

PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1875-76.	1876-77.				1877-78.			
	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
46	2,879	2,925	2,861	64	3,010	3,074	2,852	222

14. The returns from the tehsils have not been received, but from what I saw on tour. I have reason to believe that the Tehsildars are exercising the judicial powers lately granted them with care.

15. The same two officials remain at the head of this Court, but lately their jurisdiction has been divided, one receiving the eastern, and the other the western, half of the State.

The former Foujdar, who was under suspension when last year's report was written, has since been sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment and Rupees 700 fine, in default of payment simple imprisonment for a further term of one year, for bribery and the abetment of the unlawful release of prisoners from the Jail.

16. *The Jail.*—The former Superintendent having been found guilty of unlawfully releasing prisoners and abetting the late Foujdar in bribery has been sentenced to three years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 400, in default of payment a further term of simple imprisonment for one year.

He was succeeded first by one and then another old State official, but neither doing satisfactorily for several months past a new official has been tried and up to the present has done well.

17. The daily average of prisoners for the year is 191·32 as compared with 153·52 for the year before. The prisoners at present in the Jail are—

			Men.	Women.
For life	...	...	17	4
For fourteen years	...	...	2	2
For seven and over	...	...	9	2
For three and over	...	...	32	2
For under three years	...	...	94	6
			—	—
Total	...	...	154	16
			—	—

18. A lithographic printing press and the making of blankets have been added to the in-door labor. A well has been excavated and a female barrack built. The plan and estimate for a hospital were prepared sometime ago; owing to the scarcity of water in that part of the Chaoni the work could not be commenced, but it will now be shortly begun.

19. *The Police and Crime.*—Their reorganization will soon be complete. The principal inspector of the District Police is an able man, and under his energetic supervision highway robbers find their undertakings difficult. The Town Police are not so well looked after, but have improved.

20. The number of persons accused are put down as 1,109, of whom 610 only have been apprehended. This does not look creditable, but it must be remembered that the numbers of the accused are reckoned by the general and exaggerated statements of the complainants. Of the persons apprehended 410 have been found guilty, 168 acquitted, and 32 are under trial.

21. There have been six cases of murder, two for the purpose of robbery. The increase of this crime has made it necessary that the next case should be visited with the full penalty of the law, as the State custom of imprisonment for life has evidently not a sufficiently deterring effect.

22. The other serious crimes have been—

(1.) Culpable homicide	...	...	...	3
(2.) Rape	...	...	...	3
(3.) Causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	6
(4.) Kidnapping	...	...	...	1
(5.) Dacoity	...	...	...	3
(6.) Highway robbery	...	...	...	5

The loss of property in the dacoity and highway robbery cases was small.

23. *The Revenue Court and Department.*—The Table shows that the number of cases instituted has almost doubled :—

1876-77.			1877-78.			
Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
2,550	1,775	775	4,881	5,656	4,381	1,275

Pundit Ram Charan has continued steady and careful in the management of the department. The old official, Jemadar Bakhshu Ram, his Assistant, died a few months ago; it not being necessary to replace him, the allowances drawn by him from this department will be utilized in strengthening the Office establishment.

24. The Jhallawar financial year having yet another month to run, it cannot be said what the result of the revenue collection will be, but it is thought, considering the unfavorable past seasons, this branch of the department's work will be found satisfactory.

25. The summary settlement of the land revenue demand for a term of five years, inclusive of the present year, has just been reported on, and all details connected with it, it is hoped, will be disposed of soon after the close of the present financial year. The result is a small increase on the present receipts, but at the same time it frees the villagers from the payment of a considerable sum which did not find its way into the State Treasury. This relief, together with the advantageous offers accepted by the patel and other contractors, leads us to hope that at the end of the five years' term the revenue derivable from the land will be found to be much greater than the present.

26. The tehsil dâk arrangement has evidently supplied a want, as the number of private letters transmitted by it have almost doubled.

27. *Customs.*—The present contract has still some months to run. The tables below show first the imports, exports, and transit trade of the State for the year commencing from 1st November 1876 and ending on 31st October 1877, the first complete year's record we have been able to obtain, and second, the imports and exports of Jhalrapatan City for the year just ended :—

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit trade of the

	Opium.	Kirana.	Grain.	Salt.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.
	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.
Imports ...	5,072 7 14	24,137 13 1	406,072 25 4	31,797 12	7,107 1 14	9,004 0 12	3,319 35 0
Exports ...	7,519 19 6	35,355 17 0	57,451 20 2	13,110 31 10	2,535 3 0	5,787 30 10	2,091 6 4
Transit ...	4,267 7 9	34,612 8 3	311,127 23 0	451,018 39 0	16,932 10 0	2,703 21 8	8,800 20 0

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhalra

	Opium.	Kirana.	Grain.	Salt.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.	English cloth.
	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.
Imports ...	1,576 6 4	14,865 28 0	99,037 32 0	14,163 0 0	8,731 29 8	6,895 2 8	1,160 30 0	5,821 3 8
Exports ...	1,624 25 0	7,946 30 0	10,548 25 0	3,781 7 8	1,486 19 4	3,027 29 12	891 6 3	2,545 35 12

Jhallawar State from 1st November 1876 to 31st October 1877.

English cloth.	Country cloth.	Metal.	Zarda and tobacco.	Gur (molasses).	Ganja and bhang.	Poppy seeds.	TOTAL.
<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>
5,115 28 2	2,857 8 0	931 8 1	4,748 1 3	10,631 8 2	113 30 0	18,370 19 0	529,280 21 13
4,196 21 6	643 31 10	324 34 9	3,463 29 3	4,730 5 9	142 22 6	11,682 26 4	150,171 18 11
4,113 28 0	59 26 4	157 31 7	712 3 0	6,265 0 0	29 37 8	9,275 28 0	850,156 7 12

patan City from 1st June 1877 to 31st May 1878.

Country cloth.	Metal.	Zarda and tobacco.	Gur.	Poppy seeds.	Iron.	Ganja and bhang.	TOTAL.
<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>
783 10 12	570 25 4	4,380 1 4	3,608 26 0	4,177 33 8	3,881 12 0	98 10 0	169,714 11 0
238 8 0	229 32 0	2,797 35 4	85 21 0	...	1,528 21 4	7 22 8	37,739 36 0

28. *Raj Farms and Gardens.*—The result of the working of these institutions cannot be ascertained until the expiry of the present year, but it is expected the produce will be less owing to the short rainfall of the past year, the gardens in fact have been maintained only with care.

29. *Forest and Grass Department.*—I regret to be unable to repeat the praise bestowed on the head of this department last year. No doubt there has been scarcity of grass, but had he displayed the energy of the previous year, the State would not be in the straits it is now regarding its grass supply. The management of the forests has also been disappointing, it has therefore been necessary to relieve him of his duties.

30. *Duster Sadar or Audit Office.*—This Office has brought into account nearly eleven lakhs of old items unadjusted, and considerable progress has been made in the arrangement of old records. In the recovery of outstanding balances department 938 cases representing a value of Rupees 39,844 have been disposed of. In addition to its ordinary work this Office has assisted the Settlement Department by preparing returns, showing the land revenue demands and receipts for the past ten years: this was no easy matter as the records were not found arranged.

31. *Treasury.*—The working of the Sadar and District Treasuries has been satisfactory.

32. *The Commissariat.*—The expenditure in this department promises to show considerable increase owing to the high prices prevailing during the past year, but still not so much as might have been had the management shown less foresight in purchasing supplies.

33. *The Dispensaries.*—From what I am told I am led to believe the Native Doctors at Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni are gaining the confidence of the people, the Patan Doctor has earned a local reputation as an operator, having performed more than one difficult operation with success.

34. *Municipal Committees.*—The Patan City Committee have supervised all the public works mentioned under the head of Patan City improvements, some of which were the means of affording labor to the immigrant poor in the hot weather, they also undertook the management of a poor-house. The city is cleaner, and it is pleasing to see the Seths beginning to interest themselves in their municipal work.

Here it may be mentioned that the stone tablet on which is engraved the charter of self-government granted to the Patan Seths, and which was years ago flung into the Patan Talao by an irate Kamdar, has lately been dug up out of the mud of the bed of the talao on its drying up.

35. The non-official members of the Chaoni Committee do not as yet show as much interest in their work, but the Committee as a whole has done well, particularly in supervising the construction of the new Chaoni bund and roads within the Chaoni.

36. Committees have been lately started in two tehsil towns.

37. *Public Works.*—Mr. Hughes, the late Executive Engineer, was permitted to resign his appointment at his own request on obtaining employment elsewhere in November last. I regret to be unable to

say anything in favor of his services to the State, for the report on his work made by the Superintending Engineer shows it to have been quite unworthy of an officer of his experience and training.

38. Intimation has just been received of Mr. J. N. Miles, Executive Engineer at Jeypoor, having been appointed to succeed him, and it is hoped he will enter upon his duties about the middle of this month.

39. The principal works have progressed as follows :—

40. *The Kotah Road.*—The earthwork on the first and second sections of eight miles has been all but completed. Metal has been collected for six miles, and consolidation of the first layer been made for a length of four and a half miles, the bridging of the road has also been completed for the same distance, and the approaches to the Au River have been cut to the requisite slope.

41. With the exception of the consolidation on the first four and a half miles and some of the masonry work, the works on this road have been very unfavorably reported on. On his advice the works have been stopped since the Superintending Engineer's visit in January until the arrival of Mr. Miles.

42. Mr. Crommelin further suggested the substitution of causeways for bridges and culverts not yet built, this with a reduction in the width of the metalling of the road in the third section will cause considerable saving on the original specification, which, it is believed, will more than cover the extra expense the State has incurred owing to the bad quality of the work so far.

43. *Pachpahar Road.*—As mentioned in last year's report this road is intended as a contribution towards a feeder road to Neemuch for the State Railway. The portion taken up this year is the first two miles from the Chaoni, which passes over the embankments of two tanks, and reaches the open country through a low range of hills to the west. If not interfered with by rain, the earthwork of this portion should be complete in two or three weeks.

44. Using the tank embankments for the roadway has obliged us to strengthen them in every way, and thus the road and tanks have mutually assisted each other; this part of the work has been finished, and it is believed the bunds, which were formerly much out of repair, are now rendered thoroughly serviceable.

45. Kunkar has been consolidated on the first half mile, and the masonry work is in fair progress.

46. *Chaoni Water Supply.*—The great want of the Chaoni, a proper drinking water supply, has now I believe been satisfied. After last season's short rainfall all began seriously to consider how the year's supply, usually scanty, was to be obtained, fortunately a very favorable spot for the construction of a bund was found close to the Chaoni. The inhabitants gladly subscribed towards the expense of its erection, and the State furnished what further funds were required.

47. The work was commenced in September and is now nearly complete; it has without doubt saved the Chaoni this season from a water famine: when half finished it filled to overflowing from rain we had in

January, which supply lasted till the middle of April. The rain we had last month put 13 feet of water into it, and a large well a little distance below it had between 30 and 40 feet of water in it, and being almost the only well with a water supply is used by the greater portion of the inhabitants who draw from it night and day.

48. *Shahabad District Water Supply.*—The question of water supply had also to be considered in the detached district of Shahabad. The eastern portion of this district rises abruptly on its western side and from these slopes rapidly eastwards, there being shallow soil resting on rock the rain falling on this area quickly runs off in broad shallow streams. To retain some of the water several masonry dams had been constructed across these streams, but these had all been allowed to fall quite out of repair.

49. This year two of these and two old bunds have been taken in hand, and have already proved of use in storing the rainfall of last month.

50. One or two years more similar attention to this district will make it of average prosperity, which is not the case now owing greatly to the want of water both for drinking and irrigation.

51. *Bunds.*—Funds rendered available by the stoppage of works on the Kotah road are being employed in restoring three old bunds in other parts of the State, these are expected to be of partial use during the coming rains.

52. *Jhalrapatan City Improvements.*—The Patan Sabukars having expressed the wish to see improvements made to the city, it was arranged with them that whatever sum they subscribed in the year for the purpose it would be supplemented by a similar grant from the State, the funds thus raised being utilized under the supervision of the Municipal Committee.

53. During the year the funds thus collected have been used by the Committee in strengthening and finishing off the Patan Talao embankment, and in constructing open drains and a good road way along the principal bazaar. The first work will be shortly completed, the second is about a third done. An epidemic hospital outside the town has also been built from these funds.

54. The remaining works consist of miscellaneous repairs or additions to Raj buildings in or near the Chaoni.

55. *Education.*—We have not been fortunate enough yet to obtain the services of an efficient Inspector of Schools, the matter has not however been lost sight of, and pending more permanent arrangements temporary measures for the supervision of education will almost immediately be made. Meanwhile the Chaoni and Jhalrapatan Schools have perhaps improved a little both in attendance and teaching. Two small schools have been established in the tehsils during the year.

56. *Estimated and actual receipts and expenditure of the State for the Sumbut year 1933 (1876-77) compared.*—The statement attached to this report compares the estimates with the actuals, the differences therein noted are accounted for as follows.

57. The increased receipts under Head II (outstanding balanees realized) are due to the Accounts Department having taken for their guidance the receipts obtained up to the date they framed their estimate and leaving out of account the probable receipts from that date up to the end of the financial year.

58. In the current revenue the customs receipts are less than the estimate, because the latter was founded on the contract granted about the time the estimate was framed, but in Sumbut 1933 there were only eight months of the contract, during the remaining four months, the rainy season, the department was managed by the State, and there were few receipts owing to the time of year.

59. Under Head V (miscellaneous) the revenue shows an increase principally owing to the receipts from Refunds, the Appellate, Civil and Criminal Courts, the Forest Department, and the grain trade having been under-estimated.

60 *Expenditure*.—The apparent increase in the Palace (II) is owing to transfers from other heads to this one as being more appropriate.

61. The decrease in Court (III) disbursements is mainly due to the same cause, and this also accounts for the decrease under the next head of Offices, Courts, and Departments.

62. The greater portion of the increase under the head of Establishments (V) is also owing to transfers, Rupees 15,000 is for expenses incident to the Dehli Durbar, and some Rupees 6,500 were forgotten by the framers of the estimate, which was partly rectified by their over-estimating Rupees 2,341 in another direction.

63. Putting aside what is due to change of head the extra disbursements for the army and sepundee were caused by the Accounts Department estimating for only ten months' pay for the sepundee, and by Rupees 8,774 being spent on trappings and uniform for sowars and infantry attending the Chief to Dehli.

64. The excess expenditure under the head of religious, charitable, and festivals (VII) is chiefly caused by oversight in the preparation of the estimate.

65. Under head VIII, District Establishments and other expenses, a decrease of Rupees 3,258-5-9 appears, this is owing to transfer.

66. The excess expenditure on gardens (X) is almost entirely owing to a wrong estimate, this is also the case with the next head "Raj Farms."

67. Of the Rupees 6,920-7-9 more expended on Vakeels, Rupees 4,144-7-6 are attributable to oversight in estimating, the balance was spent on buildings.

68. The expenditure on public works has been as follows :—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Establishment...	...	...	...	8,543	5	6
				<i>Original works.</i>		
Buildings	...	...	...	16,673	6	0
Roads	...	...	...	17,516	0	0
				<hr/>		
			Total	34,189	6	0

Additions and repairs.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Buildings	...	...	39,841	2	9
Roads	...	...	930	3	0
Bunds	...	...	5,049	9	3
Total			45,823	15	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,708	5	9

69. The principal among the new buildings are the boarding-house at the Mayo College, a revenue office, a waiting house for the Panch Sirdars, and police posts.

70. On roads the chief expenditure has been on the Kotah road, new roads have also been made around the Chaoni, and a contribution towards the Deolee Section of the Boondce, Kotah, Jhallawar road is also included.

71. As reported last year the expenditure on additions and repairs to buildings consist of alterations and additions to the house, out-houses and offices of the Superintendent, palace repairs, and additions and repairs to several buildings used for State offices and establishments.

72. The road mending done was principally on the Patan road, and the bund repairs were to bunds near the Chaoni used both for irrigation and drinking water supply.

73. The excess expenditure under head XIV, Delhi Durbar and travelling expenses, is accounted for by Rupees 7,469 being under-estimated on the cost of the Chief's stay at Ajmere, and the rest is due to transfer.

74. The decrease of expenditure under the miscellaneous head is entirely caused by the transfer from this to other appropriate heads, this is also the case with advances and discount on Chomehla coin (XIX and XX).

75. The financial result of the year then has been as follows: The current revenue has exceeded the estimate by Rupees 44,832-12, and the extraordinary revenue has exceeded it by Rupees 1,25,413-15, making a total of Rupees 1,70,246-11; on the other hand, chiefly owing to oversight (which considering that it was the first attempt to frame anything approaching an estimate the State officials had even made is not to be wondered at) the current expenditure has exceeded the estimate by Rupees 54,002-8-11.

76. The difference being in favor of the State, it has been able to devote Rupees 30,521-15-6 more towards the payment of its liabilities which have been disposed of up to the sum of Rupees 6,87,598-5-9, of which Rupees 4,57,783-8-6 were payments to registered creditors, and Rupees 2,29,814-13-3 were arrears of several descriptions disposed of.

THE ESTIMATE FOR THE COMING YEAR, SUMBUT 1935.

77. *Revenue Pergunnahs.*—These receipts are show as Rupees 44,305-6-3 less than those estimated for the present year, Sumbut 1934; this however should not be taken to indicate a falling off of the revenue,

which in reality has rather increase, the apparent decrease being caused by (a) the withdrawal of a sum of Rupees 27,993, dues paid to patells and others, and remissions to assamces, which it has been the custom to include in the receipts and then charge to pergunnah disbursements; (b) by the deduction of Rupees 16,227-1, villages given in jaghire to the Ranees and others during the present year; and (c) by not including a sum of Rupees 16,138-15 realized only every other year from the Chomehla District, and therefore not due during the coming year. If these sums be included in the estimate, it will show an increase of Rupees 16,053-9-9.

78. *Customs*.—Show a very slight increase.

79. *Miscellaneous*.—The estimate under this head is Rupees 1,447-9-6 more than that for the present year; this increase would have been greater had not a sum of Rupees 12,204-8-6 been deducted. This item represents the unpopular impost on Jaghiredars, which I had the honor a short time ago to recommend the remission of.

80. *Expenditure*.—It will be seen that although item "A" withdrawn from the pergunnah revenue has also been withdrawn from the expenditure, yet the balance available for extraordinary disbursements is less by about Rupees 64,000 than that estimated for the present year; this is due, firstly, to oversight in the former estimate as already mentioned in the remarks on the estimated and actual expenditure for Sumbut 1933; secondly, to an increased estimate of nearly Rupees 32,000 for commissariat and grass supplies owing to the present high prices and scarcity; and thirdly, to the sum of Rupees 16,000 from the Chomehla District not being available in this year's receipts.

81. Of the sum set apart for extraordinary disbursements, it is estimated that some Rupees 40,000 will be required for the marriage festivities of a member of the ruling family, the balance is intended for the liquidation of debts.

82. The grant proposed for public works during the coming year is to be disposed of as below :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Establishment, including Executive Engineer's pay ...	11,490	0	0
Kotah road	35,000	0	0
Bilwari-Pachpahar road	10,000	0	0
Jhalrapatun works	4,000	0	0
Chaoni works	4,000	0	0
Shahabad District works	5,000	0	0
Ajmere Boarding-house	6,000	0	0
Civil Jail	2,000	0	0
Jail Hospital and Lunatic cells	5,107	0	0
New Stables	2,000	0	0
Bund repairs	7,000	0	0
Miscellaneous repairs	16,403	0	0
Total	1,08,000	0	0

Estimated and actual receipts and ex

Number.	HEADS.	Estimate.	Actual.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I	Balance, Sumbut 1932 ...	3,41,699 7 0	3,41,699 7 0	.....	.....
II	Outstanding balances realized ...	1,79,839 8 6	3,05,252 7 6	1,25,413 15 0	.....
		5,21,526 15 6	6,49,010 14 6	1,23,413 15 0	.....
CURRENT REVENUE.					
III	Pergunnah Receipts ...	12,09,031 8 0	12,96,431 2 0	.....	1,600 6 0
IV	Custom ...	1,28,233 11 3	1,19,415 11 6	.....	9,917 15 9
V	Miscellaneous ...	1,12,177 13 0	1,68,429 15 6	56,251 1 0	.....
		15,39,446 1 0	15,83,278 13 0	56,251 1 0	11,419 5 9
	Total ...	20,62,973 0 6	22,33,219 11 6	1,81,665 0 9	11,419 5 9
	Grand total ...	20,62,973 0 6	22,33,219 11 6	1,81,665 0 9	11,419 5 9

penditure for the Sumbut year 1933.

Number.	HEADS.	Estimate.	Actual.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I	Tribute to Imperial Government ...	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	.....	.....
II	Palace	49,914 5 3	55,295 1 6	6,380 12 3	.....
III	Court	53,419 3 9	30,635 8 6	.....	22,763 11 3
IV	Offices, Courts, and Departments ...	1,44,154 4 9	1,01,091 11 6	.....	43,062 9 3
V	Establishments	64,375 5 9	1,40,099 9 3	75,724 3 6	.....
VI	Army and Sebundi	3,36,802 8 0	3,86,637 14 6	49,835 6 6	.....
VII	Religious charitable and festivals ...	31,294 9 3	45,615 3 0	14,320 9 9	.....
VIII	District Establishments and other expenses	1,32,795 1 3	1,29,536 11 6	.....	3,259 5 9
IX	Barsi	7,097 5 9	7,211 10 9	114 5 0	.....
X	Garden	6,457 1 3	10,463 6 9	4,006 5 6	.....
XI	Raj Farms	2,863 14 0	9,040 9 6	6,176 11 6	.....
XII	Vakeels	11,025 11 3	17,946 3 0	6,920 7 9	.....
XIII	Public works	75,624 11 9	90,265 0 3	14,640 4 6	.....
XIV	Delhi Durbar and other travelling expenses	71,974 1 6	97,632 9 3	25,658 7 9	.....
XV	Guests	2,283 4 9	5,061 9 3	2,778 4 6	.....
XVI	Exchange	102 13 9	120 14 6	18 0 9	.....
XVII	Rewards and gifts	23,727 2 3	27,001 1 0	3,273 14 9	.....
XVIII	Miscellaneous	80,752 8 9	24,148 12 6	.....	56,603 12 3
XIX	Advances	6,360 9 3	.....	.....	6,360 9 3
XX	Discount on Chomehla coin	15,817 11 4	.....	.....	15,817 11 4
XXI	Mint	2,409 0 0	1,616 13 6	.....	762 2 6
		11,98,281 5 7	12,59,500 6 0	2,09,847 14 0	1,48,628 13 7
	EXTRAORDINARY.				
XXII	Arrears of pay, &c., disposed of ...	1,92,073 6 3	2,29,814 13 3	37,741 7 0	.....
XXIII	Liquidation of debts	4,65,000 0 0	4,57,783 8 6	.....	7,216 7 6
		6,57,073 6 3	6,87,598 5 9	37,741 7 0	7,216 7 6
		18,55,354 11 10	19,47,098 10 9	2,47,589 5 0	1,55,845 5 1
	Balance	2,07,618 4 8	2,86,121 0 9	.....	.....
	Grand total	20,62,973 0 6	22,33,219 11 6	2,47,589 5 0	1,55,845 5 1

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, *Capt.*,
Political Superintendent.

Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1935 or 1878-79.

No.	Particulars.	Amount.	No.	Particulars.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I	Balance of Sumbut 1934	2,00,000 0 0	I	Tribute to Imperial Government	80,000 0 0
II	Pergunnah receipts	12,75,729 0 0	II	Palace and Zenana	46,519 6 0
III	Customs...	1,30,317 0 0	III	Court	38,723 3 6
IV	Miscellaneous	1,17,858 0 0	IV	Court's offices and departments	2,12,481 2 0
			V	Establishments	99,927 2 0
			VI	Army and Subordi	3,16,029 1 3
			VII	Religious and charitable	23,359 13 6
			VIII	Festivals	11,297 8 6
			IX	Pergunnahs	1,50,615 9 6
			X	Gardens	9,011 0 0
			XI	Farms	5,164 8 0
			XII	Vakels	16,803 0 6
			XIII	Public works	1,08,000 0 0
			XIV	Guests	5,000 0 0
			XV	Rewards and gifts	25,000 0 0
			XVI	Mint	813 7 0
			XVII	Travelling expenses including His Highness the Maharaj	27,426 0 0
			XVIII	Raja's Ajmoro expenses.	
				Miscellaneous	46,310 0 0
				Balance available for extraordinary disbursements	2,91,060 15 3
				The year's balance	2,00,000 0 0
	Total	17,23,904 0 0		Total	17,23,904 0 0

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,
Political Superintendent.

SEROHI AGENCY REPORT.

No. 147-3P., dated Aboo, 25th May 1878.

From—COL. C. R. BLAIR, Political Superintendent, Serohi,

To—First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Serohi State for the year 1877-78.

1. *State of country and crops.*—The rains of 1877 set in early, and by the end of July seven inches, as registered at Erinpoora, had fallen. But from that month to the close of the year only 1.45 fell. Rain fell altogether on sixteen days only. The fall was not only sixteen inches less than last year, but ten inches less than the average of the five previous years. The period of falling too was quite out of the usual course; as a rule the heaviest falls are registered towards the end of July and during August and September; but this year there was no rain in August, and only 25 cents in September.

2. The failure of the latter rains was followed by almost the total destruction of the kharif crops; only such being saved as were in the immediate vicinity of the wells, and a few fields which had been early sown may also have escaped.

The slight rain which fell in the months of October, November, and December, though it proved of some little benefit, was not sufficient to supply grass or save the kharif.

3. Fortunately for the country it had been blessed with copious showers in the two preceding years, which had filled the wells and the tanks, and though the latter quickly dried up, the wells remained full. The rabi crops, which otherwise would have shared the same fate as the early harvest, were thus in a great measure preserved, and though the actual yield was considerably less than in former years as a lesser area was brought under cultivation; yet notwithstanding this and other untoward circumstances the outturn was fair.

4. Early in August prices began to rise, and the gravest apprehension was entertained that they would soon reach famine rates. Wheat, which in the previous year was selling at 20 seers, fell to 10 seers, and bajree and barley, the staple food of the country, from 33 seers to 12 seers.

The prices of food grains prevailing at present are—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	8½ Seers.
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	12 „
Bajree	...	...	...	...	...	9 „

The stock of grain stored in the country was calculated to be in sufficient quantity to last for eighteen months, there was therefore no apprehension of a total failure of food supply; but there was a threatened

combination on the part of the grain-holders to run up the prices; they were however quickly forced by the appearance of weevils and other destructive insects to throw open their hoards and sell at fair prices. Owing in a measure to this circumstance, and to the Maharaja of Jodhpoor having arbitrarily fixed the lowest selling price of cereals in his State, the price of grain has remained at its present rate for the past nine months.

5. The rainfall on Aboo and the surrounding hills was unprecedentedly scanty; in place of the usual average of 65 inches, there fell this year 16.65 only, and grass, which hitherto in the worst years of famine was to be found in considerable quantity on those hills, was this year exceedingly scarce. As the main wealth of the people consists in their flocks and herds, this partial dearth of fodder was the cause of much anxiety to the State.

The hilly country which in times of distress is resorted to as the common grazing ground for the cattle of Serohi and the adjacent districts, could this year with difficulty supply pasturage for the few heads that were driven to it; herdsmen had therefore to drive their flocks into remoter districts.

6. It is too early yet to ascertain whether there has been any great mortality amongst the cattle, this cannot be known until their return from the distant grazing lands. I do not anticipate any very great loss up to the present, but I fear within the next two months, or until the rains have well set in and the grass commenced to sprout, numbers will die.

7. In the hilly tracts known as the Bhakur and inhabited by the wild Grassia, who is dependant for his subsistence on the produce of the early rain crops, which he stores for consumption for the year, some distress was looked for.

But during my tour through that district in February I was glad to find that there was no need for apprehension for at all events for some time, for although the rain crops, save in very few exceptional cases, had been ruined, there was ample employment to be found in collecting grass from the hill tops and selling it in the adjacent villages. Grass was selling in the district round for 5 annas a bundle a man's load; and, although it had to be brought in from long distances, and the Grassias and others had to work hard for their living, they were able to earn very fair wages, enough to provide for their daily wants.

8. In the neighbourhood of Erinpoora in the large tracts set apart as grass lands, not a blade of grass was to be had in September last, and it became a matter for serious consideration how to feed the cavalry of the Erinpoora Force.

Through the kindness of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor this difficulty was tided over. His Highness readily gave permission to the location of half the squadron at Sadri, a town close under the hills. By this arrangement grass in sufficient quantities was procured, and employment in cutting and selling it to the squadron given to hundreds, who otherwise might perhaps have found themselves hard pressed.

9. *The Rao*.—Kesri Sing, the ruler of Serohi, succeeded his father in November 1876, and has been a little more than a year on the guddee. I have had ample opportunity of judging of his character and capability to govern; and I have formed an extremely favorable impression of both. He is intelligent and prudent, has received a fair education, and is entirely free from all bigotry and narrow-mindedness. In his manner he is exceedingly courteous to all around him, and there exists between him and the Thakoors a feeling of friendliness and a freedom of intercourse which augurs well. The late Chief, his father, studiously avoided all intercourse with them and surrounded himself with priests, Bhats, and religious mendicants; in this respect Kesri Sing's conduct presents a marked contrast. No money is now lavished on Brahmins and other hangers-on usually found at a Native court, and the advice of the priestly class has no weight in the Councils of the court.

10. From the first, when a scarcity and consequent distress was anticipated, the Rao was ready to organise measures to meet any contingency that might arise; his wish was to spare the lives of his subjects; the additional burden any extraordinary expenditure would thus involve on the needy resources of the State was to be considered of secondary importance; orders were issued to all the Tehsildars to be ready to collect grain, and to find employment for such as would need it. Happily, as recorded above, these measures were not called for, and I only allude to them now as evidencing a desire on the part of the Rao to fulfil his duties as a ruler, and to accept in their integrity the responsibilities attaching thereto.

11. To govern a State labouring under so many disadvantageous circumstances, possessing but a small revenue combined with a wild and difficult country, is no slight work for a young ruler to undertake, and will severely tax the energies and capabilities of His Highness. He has commenced well, and I have every hope that he will continue to govern the country properly and for the welfare of his subjects.

12. *Administration*.—There has been no change this year in the *personnel* of the administration. The Dewan, Nyamat Ali, is an official of acknowledged ability, well acquainted with the State and people. He is the ablest official in the State, and discharges his duties with zeal and intelligence.

13. *Finance*.—The amount of revenue collection of every description for the year ending July 1877 was Rupees 1,50,939, and the expenditure Rupees 1,38,569, there was thus a balance at the close of the Sumbut year 1933 of Rupees 12,370. The Durbar has been unable to furnish me with an estimate of the expenditure and income of the State up to the end of April 1878, and I cannot therefore readily ascertain what the actual financial condition of the State is; this much I can gather, that, owing to the exceptional nature of the year, the failure of the early crops, and the enhanced prices of grass and food, the State liabilities as compared with last year have somewhat increased, and that the hope expressed in my last year's report of the State being this year entirely clear of financial embarrassment has not been realized.

Nevertheless, the financial condition of the State is not altogether unsatisfactory; and I do not think that its liabilities up to the present date amount up to more than Rupees 50,000.

14. *Revenue*.—The revenue of the country is derived mainly from land supplemented by the customs, and is partly paid in kind, there are no ready means at hand of enhancing it. This year little or no waste land has been taken under cultivation, and but a few wells have been sunk. The country is well adapted for the formation of tanks for storing water; during my recent tour through the district I observed the remains of many fine old tanks in the hills, which for years past have remained out of repair, the Durbar never having at any one time been in a position to undertake the cost of putting them into order. Poverty, combined with a thin population, and the facility with which offenders against this State have found refuge in the neighbouring States, from whom they received a ready sympathy and assistance in organizing bands of marauders, and committing depredations in Serohi, have been the main obstacles to improvement. This last evil may now be said to have been put down to a very great extent, and there remain now the others to be coped with.

Capital is now the main want of this small State. Money is required for investment in land improvements, and to convert the country now lying waste into a granary for the surrounding States. An agricultural population would thus be drawn together, and land and jungle, which now afford shelter to marauders, would be cleared, and greater protection to life and property would be the result. The opening of the Railway too would enhance the price of produce and raise the rents.

15. The importance of these points I have not ceased to press on the Rao, and but for the present unfavorable season a commencement would have been made towards adopting some measures for the development of the resources of the State and for adding to its revenue.

16. *Forests*.—The hills, especially those in the vicinity of Mount Aboo, abound with valuable timber of various kinds. For years past no check or control has been maintained upon the wholesale cutting of wood. Trees of much value have been ruthlessly cut and consumed by the Bheels and Grassias.

The subject has within the last year or so attracted the attention of the Durbar, and as a first step towards conserving the forests, the indiscriminate cutting of trees has been strictly prohibited. Before long I hope to see the matter placed on a sounder footing and arrangements made for marking off the better-wooded tracts from the surrounding jungle and made State reserves. Now that the Railway may shortly be expected to run through the State, creating a demand for timber of all kinds, too much importance cannot be attached to the subject, and I am glad to find the Rao fairly interested in it and inclined to adopt active steps.

17. *Highway robbery and crime*.—Notwithstanding the hard and trying times under which the State is labouring, there has been no great increase of crime this year. Altogether there have been sixteen cases of

highway robbery, seven of which took place on the main road. This comparative immunity from crime is to be attributed to the measures adopted by the Durbar in enforcing increased vigilance and of adding to the strength of their police force, but for these timely precautions the whole country would have been dangerously unsafe for travellers, and life and property most precarious.

18. As reported in my No. 303 of the 20th September last, there occurred, at a small village near the town of Serohi, a murder under circumstances of the most atrocious and treacherous nature.

For years past there had existed between the Thakoors of Belangri and Dhanta a blood feud, the last occasion on which it broke out was in 1865, when the latter harried the cattle of the former, and being pursued and overtaken, a running fight ensued when several on both sides were killed.

The quarrel was patched up at the time; but the Thakoor of Belangri, on whose side the loss had been greater, some near relations of his having been amongst the slain, has ever since been brooding on revenge. In September last he and the Dhanta party fell out with regard to the right of possession of some buildings in a village held jointly by them. The Durbar apprehending a serious breach of the peace referred the matter to me. I sent for the parties, and after some trouble it was arranged that their quarrel should be decided by a jury of their own brethren, and that the proceedings should be wound up by a formal and final ceremony of opium-drinking.

The punchayet, consisting of some of the first Thakoors of the State, commenced proceedings, and having amicably disposed of certain points, decided on visiting the disputed ground. Accordingly two of their number, accompanied by "Kanji," the Manager of the Dhanta estate, and a near relative of the Thakoor, set out; on reaching a well near the village the two members halted, "Kanji" going on to procure for them some refreshments; on his return he came across four of Belangri's retainers who were standing by some dung heaps; they addressed him a question on which he had barely time to reply to before he was shot down, and as he fell one of the murderers commenced hacking off his head. An alarm was instantly raised, but the murderers had meanwhile made off over the hills, and I regret to say, though rewards have been offered for their capture, they are still at large. When the occurrence took place the Belangri Thakoor was at Serohi; he was instantly seized and placed in confinement.

19. The opinion of the whole country is, that the foul deed was committed at the instigation of the Thakoor, who finding the proceedings were coming to a close, and the time for the ceremony of opium-drinking drawing nigh, determined upon destroying his enemy rather than be reconciled to him. He is reported to have said when he was seized and conveyed to the jail, "what a fuss to make about the death of "Kanji;" he is only one killed on that side, I have lost four or five." Every exertion is being made to effect the capture of the murderers, meanwhile the Thakoor remains in confinement.

20. The Government mails have been carried with safety throughout the year.

21. *Grassia tracts*.—These tracts, only a few years ago the terror of the surrounding districts and the most troublesome portion of Serohi, have this year again remained tranquil and peaceable.

I have not heard of a single case of highway robbery there.

22. *Jhallore border*.—The peace of the Jhallore and Serohi border has remained undisturbed.

23. *Kidnapping*.—There have been no cases of kidnapping female children for immoral purpose brought to notice this year.

24. *Schools*.—I am unable to report any marked improvement under this head this year.

The school at Serohi continues to be well attended, English, Urdu, and Hindee are taught there, and the one lately started at Brinpoora has an average attendance of thirty-one boys. The Muddar School this year was closed for some short time owing to the dismissal of the schoolmaster ; at that place as well as Pindwarra and Rohira, Hindee only is taught.

25. *Border Court*.—The annual Border Punchayet between Serohi and Mahikanta assembled this year at "Brihma Khair" in the Mahikanta, but had to be dissolved, as many on the part of Serohi had wandered from their homes to a distance in search of fodder for their cattle and could not be summoned, and others were too poor to leave their villages. Advantage, however, was taken of the presence of the Political Assistant from Kotra, and seven cases between Meywar and Serohi were cleared off the files, viz., five cases Serohi *versus* Meywar, amount decreed against the latter Rupees 750, and two claims of Meywar against Serohi were dismissed.

SOOJANGURH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 1A., dated Bickaneer, 25th June 1878.

From—CAPT. C. W. BURTON, Asstt. Agent, Governor-General, Soojangurh,

To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Offg. Agent, Governor-General,
Rajpootana, Mount Aboo.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the affairs of the Bickaneer State for the official year ending 31st March 1878.

2. *Rainfall*.—A few light showers of rain fell during April, in the following month there were two showers, on one occasion one inch and 50 cents, and on the other 42 cents fell. The total quantity of rain registered at the capital from April to end of September was under three inches.

3. *Sand storms*.—Several sand storms occurred during May and June, the heaviest known here for the last twenty years passed over Bickaneer on the 3rd of the latter month, causing serious damage to roofs of houses.

4. *Crops*.—In the northern pergunnahs of Hanoomangurh, Soorutgurh, Sirdargurh, Anopgurh, and Tibbee comparatively good rain fell in May and June, which caused the commencement of sowing operations, but the absence of rain in July and August destroyed the crops and grass which had sprung up, and a general apprehension of famine or at least of great scarcity began to be felt, and the price of grain rapidly rose. At the beginning of the year bajra and moat were procurable in these pergunnahs at the rate of 45 and 56 British seers per rupee respectively; in September they were sold at the rate of 16½ seers for the same amount? The northern pergunnahs are usually particularly well stocked with cattle, of which three-fourths are said to have perished during the year under report. The heads of some 1,400 families residing in these pergunnahs have emigrated with their cattle to the banks of the Sutlej, where they are likely to remain till water and fodder are plentiful in Bickaneer. The rabi crops, which are produced chiefly in some villages in the northern pergunnahs, also failed in consequence of no water having flown into Bickaneer from the River Ghuggur on which they entirely depend.

5. In the north-eastern pergunnahs of Nohur and Bahadran a moderate quantity of rain fell in May and June, but the want of rain in the two following months destroyed the crops and grass. The wells became dry, and the rain water collected in the village reservoirs were completely exhausted. Half the cattle of Bahadran or about two-thirds of those of Nohur are reported to have been lost.

6. The eastern pergunnahs of Rajgurh, Reni, Chooroo, Sirdarsher, Ruttungurh, and Soojangurh enjoyed a fair amount of rain in April, May, and June, but like most of the other pergunnahs they lost their

crops and grass for want of rain in July and August. At the beginning of the year bajra and moat were obtainable in this part of the country at the rate of 45 and 60 British seers per rupee, but afterwards not more than seventeen and nineteen seers respectively could be purchased for the same sum of money. In Rajgurl about one-third of the cattle died, the other pergunnahs lost two-thirds of their cattle.

7. The southern cheeros (or subdivisions) of Gooshainsur and Jusrasur (one consists of about 100 and the other of 55 villages) had very little rain, excepting some ten or fifteen villages which were more fortunate. Most of the cattle in these parts are said to have perished.

8. In the western cheeros of Mugra and Kharee Puttee the want of rain was greater than in other parts of the country. No crops were produced and most of the cattle have died. The same remarks are applicable to the north-eastern cheeros of Shaikhsur, Siahkotee, and Mahajun. On the whole it is calculated that in about 80 villages only the crops yielded one-sixteenth of the average quantity, in other parts of Bickaneer they have almost totally failed, and the people have lost about two-thirds of their cattle. Although a general scarcity prevailed throughout the country, the suffering was not near so great as might have been expected, as there was much grain stored by all classes of people, in almost every town and villages owing to the plentiful harvests of previous years. No case of death from starvation was reported. I made particular enquiries on this point. In August many complaints were made to the effect that the grain and fodder brought into the city for sale was arbitrarily taken of by the Durbar and its most influential officials, which entirely prevented the poor people purchasing such articles. The matter was brought to the notice of the Maharaja who at once made arrangements, by which the poor had an equal chance with the rich in buying grain and fodder while they were comparatively cheap.

9. The building of new palaces and making additions to old ones, repairing the Bickaneer Fort and city walls, the building of the new temple at Sheobaree and Daibee Koond, and making a large well at Gujnere have, during the whole year, given daily employment to some 650 people. In addition to this some relief works were opened in September for the employment of the poor people who flocked into Bickaneer from Marwar and Shekhawuttee. These works consisted in the excavation or deepening of two large tanks called Soorsagur and Daibee Koond, the former is close to the fort, the latter is about four miles from it. They gave employment to about 600 people daily, and were closed only last month when the tanks were filled by the rain which fell at the end of the month. The works on palaces, fort, and city walls, &c., &c., are still in progress.

10. *Locusts*.—On the 8th June a large flight of locusts passed over Bickaneer from north-west to south-west.

11. *Health of the country*.—At the commencement of the year fever and pneumonia prevailed, and proved fatal to many people residing in the city. Small-pox has widely spread since February and still continues to a great extent, "hundreds of children" are reported to have died from this fearful disease.

12. *Administration*.—The administration of the country is still conducted through the Bickaneer State Council, of which Lal Sing Maharaja is President. The Maharaja transacts much business himself, but I believe he invariably consults the members of his Council, and is very amenable to their advice. The intrigues however of the members of Council against each other are a serious obstacle to good government, and is the chief cause of the general mismanagement which prevails. Instead of working for the benefit of the State, the principal officials employ their time in endeavouring to injure each other or those who do not belong to their own party. The Council is divided into cliques which influence the whole country, the adherents of one are hated and intrigued against by the others; if one gives the Maharaja good advice, the others immediately set to work to counteract it, simply because it emanated from their opponents. Besides this, the practice of farming the pergunnahs to different contractors (who are liable to be ousted directly their contract is overbid by a more enterprising individual) is most detrimental to the interests of the State and to the welfare of the people. These contractors are the most influential men at Court, where they always remain, sending one or more inferior and underpaid persons to manage the pergunnah on their behalf. When complaints of oppression happen to reach the ears of the Maharaja, the contractor, or havaldar, as he is generally called, is ready to make the Chief believe that they are unfounded or frivolous, the unfortunate people therefore prefer to bear their burdens silently rather than incur the anger and certain vengeance of their powerful oppressors.

13. Man Mul, an able and intelligent member of the Council, died on the 31st August after a long and painful illness. He has been succeeded by Kubraj Babhoot Don, an old official in whom the Maharaja appears to have much confidence.

14. *Sirdars*.—No serious cases of dispute have occurred during the year between the Maharaja and the principal Sirdars; their intercourse have been, as far as I can ascertain, of a friendly nature. There is no doubt the Sirdars have prospered under the ten years' settlement made in 1868-69. In most of the large puttās new buildings have sprung up, and the owners are now conspicuous for the good clothes and jewels they wear. In the late reign the appearance of a man in clean white garments was sufficient to make him as one who must be wealthy, and should therefore be squeezed for the benefit of the State, on such occasions Maharaja Sirdar Sing is said to have remarked that if a person could afford to entertain a washerman, he ought certainly to contribute more than others towards the support of the Raj. The settlement referred to will expire next April, it will then be necessary for the Durbar to decide what it is to be done in the future, both parties, I am told, are preparing for a struggle. The Thakoors will endeavour to secure a more lenient or at the least a similar settlement, the Durbar, on the other hand, are determined to raise their demands. One of the most difficult points to be arranged will be the disposal of certain villages unjustly included in the settlement made with some of the Sirdars, the legitimate owners of which have complained ever since. The Thakoors

will refuse to give up such villages, but the Durbar has promised the former holders of the villages in question that their claims shall be duly adjusted on the expiration of the settlement.

14. *Conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots.*—The ryots of five puttās, namely, Rawulsur, Bhukurke, Ajeetpura, Koombana, and Mahajun have complained of oppression and extortion on the part of their respective puttadar, the three first cases have been adjusted by the Durbar, the others were unsettled at the close of the year.

15. *Committee.*—The Committee appointed by the Maharaja in June 1874 for the settlement of claims to villages, &c., of certain Thakoors against the Durbar has done no work during the year, although it was frequently pointed out to the Durbar that the case of Thakoor Easree Sing of Loa and other cases had long been pending. The excuse for not convening the Committee is to the effect that it was not considered desirable to summon the Sirdars from their puttās during the time general scarcity prevailed throughout the country.

16. *Bidasur Sahookars.*—The case of the Bidasur Sahookars, referred to in paragraph 19 of my last Annual Report, was settled last January. The removal of these Sahookars to Ladnoo of Marwar caused the closing of about fifty shops in Bidasurs, which must necessarily have caused much loss to the Thakoor as well as to the Sahookars, consequently the settlement of this long-standing case must be a source of congratulations to both parties. I understand that Ram Bux, the Thakoor's Kanidar, who was the chief cause of the disputes between the Thakoor and the Sahookars, has been dismissed and will not again be employed.

17. *Case of the Sidds.*—Early on the morning of the 1st August last about seventy or eighty Sidds (a kind of Hindoo faqueer), who hold villages and occupy extensive lands in Bickaneer, and are in the habit of mutilating themselves or even committing suicide when they consider themselves oppressed or ill-treated by the Durbar) rushed into my compound making a great noise and crying out that their Mohunt (chief priest) had been unjustly arrested by the Durbar, and that unless he was immediately released they would all kill themselves opposite my door. Having failed in inducing them to go and lay their complaints before the Maharaja, I considered it advisable to speak to the Bickaneer Vakeel in the presence of the Sidds. He stated there were several serious charges against the Sidds who had been arrested, that their cases would be carefully investigated, and that it was right Jussoonath should remain in confinement until he had answered the complaints against him. The Sidds, on the other hand, loudly declared they had been unjustly treated, that the Raj was oppressing them, and that they would not move, and would certainly commit suicide unless Jussoonath was set at liberty. They were all armed with swords, knives, and daggers which they frequently flourished. After some time the Vakeel left with the intention of laying the matter before the Maharaja. The Sidds sat down just outside the compound saying they would not leave the spot, they would starve there, and the least attempt to arrest or force them away would cause the whole to kill themselves. During that and the following day

negotiations were carried on between the Durbar and the Sidds, the latter occasionally made much noise, shouting and beating tom-toms. Early on the morning of the 3rd of August it was reported to me that the Sidds had prepared four excavations (just outside the compound), in each of which a man was seated ready to be buried alive. The rest of the Sidds were shouting, dancing, and flourishing their knives, declaring they were about to destroy themselves. In the first instance I sent my Head Moonshee to formally inform them that such proceedings were extremely unbecoming and disrespectful in the presence of a British officer, and to request them to immediately desist. On their refusing to do so, and finding they paid no attention to the remonstrances of the Bickaneer Vakeel, who was present, I sent for a few of the leading men and pointed out the folly of their conduct. I explained that persons aiding or abetting suicide were liable to be severely punished, and that I was not to be intimidated or influenced by their threatening to destroy or injure themselves; that if they did carry out these threats, they alone would suffer. They became quiet, said they would not (out of respect to the British Government) commit *sumad* unless the Raj attempted to seize them, but they declared they would eat no food until Jussoonath was set free. During the next few days Durbar officials constantly passed between the Durbar and the Sidds, and I was told several times that some of the Sidds were expiring for want of food. At last on the night of the 6th August I was informed by the Vakeel that it had been settled that Jussoonath should be released on bail, or rather that he should be permitted to reside in the house of one Hukoom Sing, Foujdar, who possessed the confidence of the Sidds, and who would be responsible to the Durbar that he did not leave Bickaneer without answering the charges against him. The next day the Sidds took food, and the day following (8th August) they left the spot, outside my compound, without again seeing me. It appeared there were many points to be argued and settled between the Durbar and these Sidds, and that both parties were to blame, the Durbar wished to extort, in the shape of revenue, as much money as possible from the Sidds, who were trying to evade payment altogether, and with this object in view they threatened to commit suicide on a large scale. The Sidds were desirous I should take up their case, but as the Durbar expressed no wish to that effect, I was very careful not to interfere beyond using my influence with the Maharaja to induce His Highness to act with justice and moderation. Early in January last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that the case had been amicably settled, and the Sidds had returned to their villages.

18. *Extraordinary tragedy.*—A most extraordinary tragedy, in which no less than eleven persons lost their lives, occurred at the village of Kishnasur, about thirty miles from Bickaneer, on the 17th June. A Jat named Maya Ram lived in the village; his house contained a stone idol, which he and his family were accustomed to worship once a month. Four days before the tragedy took place, Maya Ram commenced the performance of certain religious ceremonies, and was seen to dance frantically (a very unusual circumstance) in front of the idol. He forbid the people of the village visiting his house. On the 17th June,

without any apparent reason, he attacked and wounded his son-in-law (Sadhia) with a sword. Soon afterwards, he desired his sister to set fire to the house, and severely beat her because she refused to do so. He next seized one Shera (his sister's husband), wrested a sword from him and threatened to kill him if he did not immediately adopt his (Maya Ram's) religion. With the assistance of some women (two or three of whom were hurt in the scuffle) Shera contrived to escape. After this Maya Ram wounded a neighbour named Teekoo, who had been drawn to the spot by the noise, and again severely wounded Sadhia, his son-in-law. He then killed a little child three years' old, the son of his elder brother. Maya Ram and the whole of his family (consisting of two men and seven women) then appeared to become frantic; they stripped themselves naked, and shouting "soargán chalo" (come to heaven), all jumped into a well close by, the whole party of ten persons were drowned. The Native Doctor (who was immediately sent to the spot) was quite unable to account for the strange behaviour of the suicides. The general impression is that Maya Ram was seized with a religious frenzy, and that the other members of his family became so frightened that they followed his example and jumped into the well. It does not appear these unfortunate people were in any particular trouble which might have driven them to commit suicide, nor was it shown that they were in any way under the influence of liquor. In the village there is a legend to the effect that several other persons who formerly kept the same stone idol in their houses, lost their lives in a similar violent manner.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

19. *Criminal Department.*—The following abstract of Return A shows the work done in the Criminal Department. It shows that 940 cases were instituted during the year, of which 733 were disposed of, leaving 207 under enquiry at the close of the year. The total number of persons punished in this department is stated to be 569, of this number 64 were sentenced to imprisonment, 79 to imprisonment and fine, and the remaining 426 to fine alone. The total amount of fines imposed is entered at Rupees 13,610-4:—

Number.	CASES.			NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.				Amount of fine imposed.
				Number of cases instituted,	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases remaining under enquiry.	By imprisonment.	By imprisonment and fine.	By fine alone.	Total.	
											<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Murder	...	...	6	4	2	4	7	...	11	600 0 0
2	Culpable homicide	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Abetting suicide	...	...	22	20	2	2	...	22	24	764 0 0
4	Dacoity	...	...	24	14	10	2	2	4	8	309 0 0
5	Highway robbery	...	...	49	13	36	3	5	2	10	547 0 0
6	Burglary	...	...	163	125	38	6	21	70	97	2,268 8 0
7	Cattle theft	...	...	169	121	48	7	16	47	70	1,642 8 0
8	Arson...	...	...	13	10	3	6	...	...	6	...
9	Abduction	...	...	17	12	5	3	1	4	8	250 0 0
10	Extortion	...	...	26	16	10	1	3	7	11	200 0 0
11	Illegal confinement	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	3	3	165 0 0
12	Abortion	...	...	6	5	1	2	1	6	9	429 0 0
13	Grievous hurt	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	14	15	617 0 0
14	Embezzlement	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	15 0 0
15	Counterfeiting coins	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	5	64 0 0
16	Gambling	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	7	500 0 0
17	Forgery	...	...	9	7	2	1	...	1	2	16 0 0
18	Adultery	...	...	41	38	3	2	3	41	46	1,538 0 0
19	Neglect of duty of public servants	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	2	3	22 0 0
20	Destroying cattle	...	...	8	7	1	...	1	6	7	161 0 0
21	Wrongful restraint	...	...	27	22	5	1	1	10	12	186 8 0
22	Illegal marriage	...	...	5	3	2	...	5	3	8	846 0 0
23	Assault	...	...	169	151	18	3	7	160	170	1,902 8 0
24	Disobedience of order	...	...	15	13	2	2	2	4	8	263 0 0
25	Injury	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
26	Dhurna	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Outbreak in jail	...	...	1	1	...	18	...	7	25	82 0 0
28	Rape	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	221 0 0
29	Bribery	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
30	Defamation	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	1	1	1 4 0
31	Miscellaneous	...	...	57	52	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total				940	733	207	64	79	426	569	13,610 4 0

20. *Mail Robbery*.—On the 19th June the hurkarah carrying the mail bags from Soojangurh to Bickaneer was attacked and wounded by four robbers, one of whom was mounted on a camel, on which they placed the hurkarah. After proceeding a short distance the robbers took possession of a camel belonging to a Bairagee (Hindoo faqucer) ploughing; they soon afterwards dropped the hurkarah and pushed on at a rapid rate mounted on two camels. The robbery took place about sunset, four miles from the Bickaneer village of Moondsur, which is twenty-two miles from the capital. No time was lost in sending several mounted parties (from different thanas and villages) in pursuit of the robbers, whose tracks were followed to the Marwar village of Ladnoo near Soojangurh, but the Thakoor refused to take up the tracks, the robbers consequently escaped. The case was fully investigated in this Office and then sent to the Marwar Court of Vakeels, the result has not yet been communicated to this Office.

21. *Case of Outlawry*.—In December last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that three Rajpoots, namely, Goolab Sing, Jowahur Sing, and Bridh Sing had gone into outlawry. Within a few months the three men returned to their villages and were resettled by the Durbar; it does not appear they committed any depredations during the time they were considered outlaws. Their disputes with the Durbar were chiefly regarding villages.

22. *Serious case of dacoity*.—On the 17th February a party stated to consist of 25 horsemen and ten other men mounted on camels plundered five houses in the Bickaneer village of Nayagaon, 44 miles from the city of Bickaneer, and ten miles from the Jodhpoor border. The tracks of the robbers were followed in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Dai, about 40 miles from Nayagaon. Subsequently a quantity of the property plundered was recovered and restored to the owners. The robbers however effected their escape through the mismanagement of those who were sent to apprehend them. The case was sent to the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

23. *Jails*.—The following tabular statement received from the Durbar shows that at the end of March last the Jails at Bickaneer contained 131 prisoners, 102 of whom were under definite terms of imprisonment. As usual no returns have been received regarding the prisoners in the districts, who appear to be entirely at the mercy of the Havildar of the pergunnah:—

Number.	Cases.	TERMS OF SENTENCE.																HINDOOS.		MUSSUL- MANS.					
		Life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5½ years.	5 years.	4 years.	3½ years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1 year.	10 months.	9 months.	Less than nine months.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1	Wilful murder	8	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	15	2	2	..
2	Culpable homicide	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..
3	Suttee	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
4	Abetting suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
5	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..
6	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..
7	Burglary (house-breaking)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
8	Abduction	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	4	..	1	1	..	6	26	23	..	3	..
9	Theft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
10	Counterfeiting coins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
11	Illegal marriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	2	1	1	..
12	Outbreak in Jail	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..
13	Negligence of duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
14	Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
15	Attempt at arson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
16	Highway robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	..	..	..
	Total	11	3	2	5	3	15	..	1	14	8	2	3	2	7	1	1	1	3	11	102	92	3	7	..

24. *Naitasur Jail*.—The case regarding the outbreak in the Naitasur Jail, referred to in paragraph 25 of my last Annual Report, was investigated by the Durbar, and nineteen persons, chiefly instrumental therein, have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen to five years.

25. *Revenue Department*.—The returns received from the Durbar show that 481 cases (including 174 pending at the end of March 1877) passed through this department, of which 301 are stated to have been disposed of (namely, 200 in favor of the plaintiffs, 100 dismissed for want of evidence, and one transferred to another department), leaving 180 under enquiry at the close of the year.

Number.	Description of cases.	NUMBER OF CASES.		
		Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases under enquiry.
1	Claims to villages	24	6	18
2	Claims to Lumbardaree or Chowdhryuts ..	27	21	6
3	Claims to lands or fields	80	50	30
4	Boundary disputes	19	5	14
5	Miscellaneous	331	219	112
		491	301	180

26. *Civil Department*.—The number of cases in the Civil Department are 922 (including 454 under enquiry at the close of last year), of which 630 have been disposed of, leaving 292 unsettled at the end of March 1878. The total amount realized on account of Court fees, fines, &c., is entered at Rupees 14,366-9-9. The largest amount sued for is Rupees 14,615.

27. *Troops*.—The strength, &c., of the Bickaneer troops will be found under return B. The infantry has been increased by 113 men, the cavalry, on the other hand, show a small reduction of eleven men. Lately some trouble has been taken to form a couple of hundred men into companies and to instruct them in drill, &c.; they have been dressed in uniform somewhat similar to that worn by the men of the Erinpoorah Irregular Forec. The Durbar has purchased 180 stand of arms formerly used by the Erinpoorah Irregular Force; they are intended for the companies referred to above. During the year a new gun has been cast at Bickaneer :—

Weight, 33 British maunds.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Weight of ball, 8lbs.

It is customary in this country that every Chief should manufacture and dedicate a new gun to the memory of his immediate predecessor. This gun has, consequently, been made in honor of the memory of the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing and is called "Sirdar Ban."

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. *Presentation of Banner*.—The banner bestowed on the Bickaneer Chief by Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India was presented to His Highness by me on the evening of the 8th September with due ceremony. The Residency being too small to hold a Durbar on so important an

occasion, a large Durbar tent was pitched near it. Both sides of the road from the tent to the palace was lined by troops, and hung with lanterns or lamps, and otherwise illuminated. At the appointed time the Maharaja mounted on an elephant left the palace, accompanied by his Minister, Maharaj Lal Sing, the principal Thakoors and officials of the State, and a large number of people on horseback and foot. On arriving at a certain distance from the tent, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General (also mounted on an elephant) met the Maharaja and accompanied His Highness till it was necessary to push forward to be in readiness to receive him as he dismounted from his elephant. Having led His Highness to a seat on my right, and after some ordinary conversation, the topic of the day was introduced. Her Imperial Majesty's Proclamation was read aloud in the vernacular, the banner, carried by the Native officer in command of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General's escort, and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, was brought forward; on its approach all in the Durbar arose, the Maharaja and myself advanced, and I presented the banner to His Highness with a suitable address. The Maharaja was highly gratified, and duly expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him by Her Imperial Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy. A nautch and display of fire-works followed, and the Durbar was closed with the usual ceremonies. Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja, and also at the moment I presented the banner to His Highness. The banner was placed in charge of a Raj official of high rank, and carried on an elephant in front of the Maharaja on his return to the palace. The ceremony was witnessed by thousands of people from the city and elsewhere.

29. *Commemoration of the Imperial Assumption.*—On the 1st January the commemoration of the Imperial assumption was duly celebrated. An Imperial salute was fired, and the principal Sirdars, Thakoors, and Mutsuddees present at Bickaneer attended at the Residency to offer their congratulations on the auspicious event.

30. *Salt negotiations.*—Early in September I was summoned to Simla by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General chiefly on the matters connected with the Bickaneer salt negotiations. I did not return to Bickaneer till the middle of December, having been kept at Ajmere by Mr. Lyall. In January I left Bickaneer for Jodhpoor accompanied by the Bickaneer Motamids; I remained at Jodhpoor about a fortnight, and in March again met Mr. Lyall at Ajmere on the same business.

31. *Bhawulpoor and Bickaneer Borders.*—The Durbar state that the police stations on the Bhawulpoor and Bickaneer border are duly kept up; no complaints were received during the year under report from the Bhawulpoor authorities on the subject.

32. *Foreign Extradition Act XI of 1872.*—There are no cases to be recorded under this Act.

33. *Extradition of Criminals.*—Under the Extradition Treaty entered into with the Maharaja of Bickaneer in 1869, two Bickaneer subjects were apprehended and sent (through the Superintendent of Police, Ajmere) to the chief Magistrate, Calcutta, under his warrants. They were charged with criminal breach of trust.

34. *Infanticide and Kidnapping*.—No cases of infanticide or kidnapping in Bikaner were brought to the notice of this Office.

35. *Mayo College*.—Two boys (the sons of Tazeemee Thakoors) were sent during the year to the Mayo College. From a statement received from Major St. John, it appears they have made satisfactory progress in their studies, and their conduct has been good.

36. *Dispensary*.—The following is a summary of the work performed by Native Doctor Ram Lall, in charge of the Bikaner Dispensary during the past year :—

Number of patients on 1st April 1877	...	...	47
In-door patients during 1877-78	...	...	69
Out-door ditto ditto	...	...	2,388
Cured or relieved during 1877-78	...	...	2,430
Absent or unknown	...	...	0
Died	...	...	4
Under treatment on 1st March 1878	...	...	23
Number vaccinated	...	...	130
Expenditure	...	...	Rs. 1,030-11-4

37. *Observatory*.—A Meteorological Observatory has been established at Bikaner during the past year; it is under the charge of Native Doctor Ram Lall. The returns have, I believe, been sent to the Meteorological Reporter, Bombay, since the 1st September.

38. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurers*.—On the 31st March 1878 the amounts stated to be due to the Agency Treasurers of Marwar and Jeypoor on account of decrees awarded against Bikaner subjects by the Court of Vakeels were as follows :—

Marwar	...	...	...	Rupees	308	12	10
Jeypoor	...	...	...	"	5	0	0

39. *Mint*.—It is stated that the large sum of Rupees 13,42,107 was coined at the Bikaner Mint during the year as follows :—

			<i>Rupees.</i>
Jeypoor Rupees received	...	...	11,49,239
Jodhpoor, Gwalior, Kotah, &c.	...	...	37,404
Old silver jewels	...	...	1,55,464

The revenue derived from this source is entered at Rupees 8,411-3.

40. *Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations*.—The Durbar report that all the Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations in Bikaner are in good order. The usual annual return was sent to the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

41. *Topographical Survey of India*.—Mr. Todd and Kalka Pershad of this department worked on the Jodhpoor and Bikaner border in the direction of Nagore. They were duly supplied with Vakeels and Sowars while in Bikaner territory.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

42. *Income*.—The Durbar statement (return C) show that the total receipts for the year 1877-78 are Rupees 12,11,227-6 which include—

1st.—Rupees 1,00,000, placed last year in the hands of banker for the current of expenses of repairing the Bikaner fort and city walls, &c., &c.

2nd.—Rupees 1,14,311-10-9 uncollected during the year under report on account of the general scarcity which prevailed.

3rd.—Rupees 63,915-11-3 at present in the Durbar Treasury, but due to certain departments of the State on the 31st March 1878.

The land revenue is less than last year by Rupees 14,140-11-6. The customs dues too are less by Rupees 29,096-3-6. The receipts include one unusual item (Rupees 12,500) being part of the sum (Rupees 55,000) on account of the Mahajun succession nuzzerana.

43. *Expenditure*.—The total amount of disbursements are entered at exactly the same as the income, viz., Rupees 12,11,227-6, it contains the following items worthy of notice :—

Item No. 1.—The expenses of the Daiwusthan or temples are more (by Rupees 3,908-6-6) than last year.

Item No. 2.—The expenses of the 36 different State departments exceed those of last year by Rupees 1,00,424-14. This I am told is in consequence of the higher rates paid for grain, fodder, ghee, &c., &c.

Item No. 3.—The expenses of the Civil establishment exceed those of last year by Rupees 14,382-8.

Item No. 4.—The pay of the troops is less by Rupees 6,740.

Item No. 5.—The expenses of the Public Works Department are more by Rupees 6,591-7-9.

Item No. 6.—Shows that Rupees 40,000 were transferred from the public to the Maharaja's private treasury; this sum, of course, may be regarded as a surplus.

Item No. 10.—Certain expenses having references to the obsequies of the mother of the late Maharana of Oodeypoor. She was aunt to the present Maharaja of Bickaneer. The sum (Rupees, 14,732-12) under this head is an unusual charge.

Item No. 11.—Purchase of jewels and the making of gold and silver articles (such as gold chairs, silver door for certain temples, &c., &c.) Rupees 48,118-11-9 is also an extraordinary expense. The amount (Rupees 1,72,621) entered under item No. 7 is, I am informed, much exaggerated. There is no doubt that if the income and expenditure accounts were properly shown, it would be found that the former greatly exceeded the latter.

44. *Bickaneer Customs*.—Return D shows the export, import, and transit dues collected by the Durbar at the city of Bickaneer and in the district during the year 1877-78.

45. *Triple border*.—Return E shows that six cases of dacoity and sixteen of highway robbery were enquired into, or passed through this office during the year. The large increase in these heinous offences are, I believe, chiefly owing to the great scarcity of food grain and fodder which prevailed during the year, it is also due to the defective administration of the Jodhpoor, Bickaneer, and Seekur States.

46. In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, it is entirely due to my long illness.

Appen

RETURN showing the number of cases received and disposed of in the Crim

Number.	CASES.	Number of cases instituted and disposed of.			Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered.			Amount of property recovered.			Amount decreed.			Amount dismissed.
		Number of cases instituted during the year.	Number of cases disposed during the year.	Under enquiry on the 31st March 1878.												
1	Murder	6	4	2	2	...	<i>Rs.</i> 150	<i>a. p.</i> 0 0	.....	<i>Rs.</i> 150	<i>a. p.</i> 0 0	.....	<i>Rs.</i> 150	<i>a. p.</i> 0 0	.....	...
2	Culpable homicide	2	2	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
3	Abetting suicide	22	20	2	...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
4	Dacoity	24	14	10	...	...	16,264	8 0	875 0 0	550 0 0	2,576	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	49	13	36	...	11	14,432	0 0	1,143 0 0	1,219 0 0	3,911	...	...	...	...	...
6	Burglary	163	125	38	...	4	29,730	8 0	4,819 8 0	1,978 0 0	10,539	...	...	...	...	...
7	Cattle theft	169	121	48	...	5	11,594	0 0	2,167 0 0	1,453 0 0	3,111	...	...	...	...	...
8	Arson	13	10	3	...	...	6,844	0 0	.....	3,555 0 0	1,180	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	17	12	5	...	...	790	0 0	90 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Extortion	26	16	10	...	...	2,670	10 0	815 0 0	31 0 0	683	...	...	...	...	...
11	Illegal confinement	11	9	2	...	...	30	0 0	30 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Abortion	6	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Grievous hurt	6	6	...	...	6	64	8 0	.....	54 8 0	10	...	...	...	...	...
14	Embezzlement	2	2	...	...	...	35	0 0	.....	15 0 0	20	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeiting coins	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Gambling	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Forgery	9	7	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Adultery	41	38	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Neglect of duty of public servants..	3	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Destroying cattle	8	7	1	...	...	110	0 0	.....	30 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...
21	Wrongful restraint	27	22	5	...	...	17	0 0	.....	.....	12	...	...	...	...	...
22	Illegal marriage	5	3	2	...	...	1,354	0 0	.....	1,354 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Assault	169	161	18	...	...	85	0 0	.....	75 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...
24	Disobedience of order	15	13	2	...	...	10	0 0	.....	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Injury	6	4	2	...	...	385	0 0	.....	40 0 0	295	...	...	...	...	...
26	Dhurna	2	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Outbreak in Jail	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Rape	2	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Bribery	3	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Defamation	7	4	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Miscellaneous	57	52	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		940	733	207	3	36	84,514	2 0	9,959 8 0	10,444 8 0	31,427	...	...	...	...	...

inal Department of the Bickaneer State from 1st April 1877 to March 1878.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.,*
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix B.

Return showing the number of troops in the service of the Bickaneer Durbur on the 31st March 1877.

Number.	Description.	CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.						Monthly pay of the Cavalry.	Monthly pay of the Infantry.	REMARKS.
		Mounted and equipped by the Durbur.	Mounted by themselves and equipped by the Durbur.	Jaghiredars' horse.	Total.	Artillerymen.	Regulars accounted by the State.	Irregular Infantry serve as Police Guard.	Police sepoy.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
1	Sudder or at Bickaneer ...	233	242	73	548	143	400	335	45	300	1,223	Rs. a. p. 1,208 4 3	Rs. a. p. 6,291 1 0	
2	Mofussil or Districts ...	309	35	...	344	33	...	400	...	291	729	1,068 7 6	2,710 8 3	

BICKANEER, }
The 25th June 1878.
 (Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.,*
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

CTED IN THE DISTRICTS.		Grand total of Sudder and Mofussil.	MAAFEDARS.			Grand total of customs dues, including Maafedars.
Transit.	Total.		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
2,010 0 0	7,817 8 0	24,917 8 0	9,137 8 0	19,256 0 0	28,393 8 0	53,311 0 0
1,540 8 0	4,339 0 0	12,596 13 0	2,973 8 0	4,515 0 0	7,518 8 0	20,115 5 0
2,790 8 0	4,051 8 0	5,218 15 0	523 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,323 0 0	7,571 15 0
1,322 0 0	1,874 8 0	3,103 12 0	1,016 0 0	200 0 0	1,216 0 0	4,319 12 0
231 8 0	2,921 0 0	3,753 8 0	.....	616 0 0	616 0 0	4,369 8 0
4,420 8 0	7,463 0 0	16,994 4 0	5,200 8 0	10,120 0 0	15,320 0 0	32,314 12 0
9,001 8 0	10,701 8 0	18,464 0 0	3,600 0 0	8,397 0 0	11,997 0 0	30,461 0 0
34 8 0	75 0 0	507 12 0	292 8 0	.....	292 8 0	800 4 0
11,064 8 0	12,843 0 0	15,839 14 0	5,301 0 0	20,065 8 0	25,366 12 0	41,206 6 0
6,993 8 0	9,000 0 0	9,487 0 0	4,516 0 0	30,003 0 0	17,519 0 0	27,006 8 0
3,043 0 0	3,946 8 0	12,346 8 0	.....	.....	.....	12,346 8 0
414 8 0	910 0 0	1,691 4 0	128 0 0	492 0 0	620 0 0	2,311 4 0
1,029 8 0	18,090 0 0	18,361 8 0	142 8 0	.....	142 8 0	18,504 0 0
3,065 8 0	7,990 8 0	8,369 1 3	202 0 0	320 8 0	522 8 0	8,890 9 3
501 8 0	8,342 0 0	8,370 2 0	.....	.....	.....	8,370 2 0
167 8 0	670 0 0	5,148 12 0	.....	.....	.....	5,148 12 0
70 8 0	220 0 0	263 12 0	.....	.....	.....	263 12 0
64 8 0	170 0 0	470 0 0	.....	.....	.....	470 0 0
.....	125 8 0	253 8 0	19 8 0	.....	19 8 0	273 0 0
95 8 0	145 0 0	1,950 10 0	76 0 0	.....	76 0 0	2,026 10 0
.....	.....	705 10 0	.....	.....	.....	705 10 0
13,432 0 0	39,423 0 0	58,169 10 0	612 10 0	2,218 6 0	2,831 0 0	61,000 10 0
11,293 0 0	1,40,190 8 0	2,27,013 3 3	33,740 10 0	81,033 6 0	1,14,774 0 0	3,41,787 3 3

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.*,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix E.

Statement showing the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have been enquired into and passed through the Office of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Soojangurh, during the year 1877-78.

Number.	Date of dacoity.	Particulars of occurrence.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sentenced.	Number of persons released.	REMARKS.
1	1st May 1877	Shera Kheta and Heera and Asia, of Nuggasur in Biekaneer, were plundered near their village Nuggasur of their camel and property by four dacoits whose tracks were carried to Nagore of Marwar; one of the plaintiffs was wounded in the affair.	..	1	Rs. a. p. 450 9 0	..	4	..	..	..	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jodhpoor.
2	26th May 1877	Gunga Ram, son of Hurkha Bishnoe, of Nayagaon, was plundered of one camel and property by two robbers whose tracks were taken to Goonwaree of Marwar.	..	..	Rs. 1,240 & one camel.	One camel.	2	1	1	..	One of the robbers was apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined Rupees 51 by the Biekaneer Durbar.
3	11th June 1877	Godhoo Jat, of Oadesur in Biekaneer, was plundered of one camel and property, valued at Rupees 133 near Oadesur by four footmen, whose tracks were carried in hot pursuit to Ramgurh of Seekur. Godhoo, the plaintiff, was wounded in the affair.	..	1	One camel & property valued at Rs. 133.	..	4	..	..	..	The Seekur Vakeel stated that the tracks of the robbers were not followed to Ramgurh. The Biekaneer Vakeel has been desired to submit any proof they may have on the subject. Has not done so as yet.
4	17th June 1877	Shera Jat, of Malloosur in Biekaneer, was plundered of one camel and property, valued at Rupees 100 near Bheemsur of Biekaneer by three footmen, whose tracks were taken to Jandwa of Seekur.	..	1	100 0 0	..	3	..	..	..	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor.
5	20th June 1877	Robbery of mail bags eight miles from the Biekaneer village of Moonsur, which is 22 miles from Biekaneer, by four footmen, whose tracks were carried in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Ladnoo.	..	1	Mail bags and parcels.	..	4	..	..	..	The case having been carefully enquired into in this Office, was sent to the Marwar Court of Vakeels for disposal.

Statement showing the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have been enquired into and passed through, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Date of dacoity.	Particulars of occurrence.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sentenced.	Number of persons released.	REMARKS.
6	23rd June 1877	...	..	..	Rs. a. p. 197 0 0	..	2	..	..	..	The case is under enquiry in the Marwar Court of Vakeels. The result has not yet been communicated to this Office.
7	26th June 1877	Hukma, son of Choekur, resident of Jogunia of Bickaneer, was plundered of one camel and property near the Bickaneer village of Rapudesnur by two robbers mounted on a camel, whose tracks were taken in hot pursuit to Ladnoo of Marwar.	..	..	2,087 0 0	..	4	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into by the Jeypoor Court of Vakeels has been dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.
8	8th October 1877	Ummer Sing, Beedawut of Khorla in Bickaneer, was attacked and plundered by two robbers from the Seokur territory. A fight ensued which resulted in the death of Ummer Sing and the wounding of one of the robbers, whose tracks were carried in hot pursuit to the Seokur village of Khoonbhawas.	1	1	One camel	..	2	2	..	..	The Seokur authorities having arrested both the robbers have sent them to the Political Agent, Jeypoor, in whose Court the case is under enquiry.
9	10th October 1877	Peetoo and Gollhoo Tunherdars, and Sanaiheo Ram Brahma, of Bickaneer, were plundered of certain property by four robbers, whose tracks were carried to Rampoora jointly possessed by Jeypoor and Bickaneer. One of the robbers, viz., Hurkila, was killed, and two of the plaintiffs were wounded in the affair.	1	2	.....	..	4	..	..	..	The Jeypoor Durbar states that the tracks of the robbers were not followed to Rampoora. The Bickaneer Durbar has been requested to submit any proofs they may have in the case. They have not done so.
10	28th September 1877	Zikma and Gayann, of Oodesnur in Bickaneer, were plundered of one camel and property near Sirdarshaher of Bickaneer by four robbers, whose tracks were carried to Futtelpoor of Seokur.	..	1	One camel & property.	..	1	..	..	..	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor.

11	28th September 1877	Purua and Jaloo, of Bhanoda in Bikaner, were plundered of four camels and Rupees 696 by eight dacoits mounted on four camels. The tracks of the robbers were taken to Khoonbhawas of Seekur.	...	2	696 0 0	...	8	...	...	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor. No result has yet been communicated to this Office.
12	3rd November 1877	Godhoo Jat, of Oodesur, and Khetgir Goosain, of Gansoo of Bikaner, were plundered of one camel near Sirdarsber of Bikaner by four robbers, whose tracks were taken in hot pursuit to the Seekur village of Futtehpoor, both the plaintiffs were wounded in the affair.	...	2	One camel	...	4	...	...	Ditto ditto.
13	14th November 1877	Chuttria Bhombee, of Rajguri in Bikaner, was plundered of one camel and property near Seedh-mukh of Bikaner by two robbers mounted on a camel. The tracks of the robbers were taken in hot pursuit to Mundraela of Jeypoor, one of the plaintiff was wounded in the affair.	...	1	One camel & property worth Rs. 15.	...	2	...	...	The case having been investigated by the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor, was dismissed for want of proper evidence.
14	1st November 1877	Deerya Dakote, of Jatousur in Bikaner, was plundered of one camel near Jatousur by certain robbers, whose tracks were carried in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Kusoomkee.	...	...	One camel	...	...	...	...	Case under enquiry in the Marwar Court of Vakeels.
15	14th November 1877	Saroopa Brahmin, of Khoran, was plundered of a camel and property near the village of Thata-watta by three robbers, whose tracks were carried to Futtehpoor of Seekur.	...	...	One camel & property.	...	3	...	...	The Jeypoor Durbar states that the tracks of the robbers were not taken to Futtehpoor. The Bikaner Durbar has been requested to send any evidence they may have in the case. They have not done so.
16	20th November 1877	Hukma, Zemindar of Urwa in Rajguri, was plundered of one camel, whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the village of Beree jointly possessed by Jeypoor and Bikaner.	...	...	One camel	...	1	...	...	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor.
17	23th November 1877	Secta and Mungla, of Ajutur in Bikaner, were plundered of four camels by six armed dacoits, whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the Seekur village of Natchbu.	...	...	Four camels	...	6	...	...	The Jeypoor Durbar states that the camels were returned to the plaintiff by the Seekur authorities.
18	4th December 1877	Mugna, son of Deepa Jat, of Bhoontia, and Sheojeg Nace of the Hissar District, were plundered of four camels and property between the Bikaner village of Raiser and Norungdesur by six dacoits.	...	1	Four camels	...	6	...	...	The case having been enquired into by the Bikaner Durbar a decree to the amount of Rupees 275 was given in favor of the plaintiff.
19	7th December 1877	Jeevun and other Jats, of Mowlawasee, were plundered of twelve camels by eight dacoits, whose tracks were carried to Khoonbhawas of Seekur.	...	...	Twelve camels	...	8	...	...	Case under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor.

Statement showing the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have been enquired into and passed through, &c.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Date of dacoity.	Particulars of occurrence.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sentenced.	Number of persons released.	REMARKS.
20	18th December 1877 ...	Gopal and Raghoonath Sing; of Khorla in Bickaneer, were plundered of their property, valued at Rupees 180, by seven robbers, whose tracks were carried to Samunda of Marwar.	..	1	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 180 0 0	..	7	..	..	..	The case under enquiry in Marwar Court of Vakeels.
21	December 1877 ...	Zakha, Brahmin, of Khoonia in Bickaneer, was plundered of a camel and property by two robbers (mounted on a camel), whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Chaud.	..	..	One camel	..	2	..	..	..	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jodhpoor.
22	20th February 1878 ...	Gunga Ram, Maya Ram, Ram Bux, &c., &c., Bishnoes of Nayagon, were plundered of their property by 25 dacoits mounted on horses and camels, whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Dai.	..	..	.....	..	25	..	..	..	A quantity of the plundered property was recovered by a party sent from Deedwauna for the apprehension of the robbers, and was made over to the plaintiff. The case is under enquiry in the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.*,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

BICKANEER, }
The 25th June 1878.

No. 2A., dated Bickaneer, 25th January 1878.

From—CAPTAIN C. W. BURTON, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Bickaneer,
To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

REFERRING to paragraph 7, Government of India (Foreign Department) Resolution No. 190J., dated 20th December 1877, received in this Office with your Office letter No. 270-39J., dated 30th January 1878, I have the honor to state that no party or parties belonging to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department worked in Bickaneer, nor were any communications regarding the registered dacoits in Bickaneer received from that Department during the year 1877-78.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Dated Ajmere, 15th July 1878.

From—MAJOR O. B. C. ST. JOHN, R.E., Principal, Mayo College,

To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the Mayo College for the past year, 1877-78.

2. *Number of students.*—At the date of the last Annual Report thirty-one (31) boys were inscribed on the College roll; six of these, namely, three from Marwar, and three from Ajmere, have left on attaining their majority. On the other hand, fourteen new pupils have joined, namely,—

From Marwar	...	...	...	2
„ Bickaneer	...	...	...	3
„ Kerowlee	...	...	...	1
„ Tonk	...	...	...	1
„ Ulwur	...	...	...	4
„ Jhallawar	...	...	...	1
„ Ajmere	...	...	...	1
„ Punjab	...	...	...	1
Total				14

The number studying at the College has therefore risen during the year from 31 to 39, an increase identical with that of the previous year, when the number rose from 23 to 31. Two of the Ajmere pupils, who are above eighteen years of age, will not rejoin, but several boys are promised from different States. I am thus not without hope that the College may have 50 pupils before the end of this year.

3. *New Pupils.*—During the session three States previously unrepresented at the College have sent pupils, namely, Bickaneer, Kerowlee, and Tonk. From the second came, shortly before the vacation, the Rao of Hadaoti, heir to the guddee, a youth of sixteen, wholly uneducated, but who, I am glad to say, shows every inclination to make up for lost time. From Tonk we have the son of Sahibzadah Ubaidullah Khan (uncle of His Highness the Nawab), a very promising lad. The year has also been noticeable for the admission of the first pupil not belonging to Rajpootana. This is the Raja of Lambargaran, head of a Rajpoot family of high repute in the Punjab, who was allowed by His Excellency the President to attend the College at the request of the Commissioner of Jalandar. He was not, as might have been feared, looked on as an intruder by his fellow-pupils of Rajasthan, but was welcomed as a proof of the extending fame of the College, in which the boys are now beginning to take a hearty interest.

Kotah.	Boondee.
Bhurtpoor.	Serohi.
Kishengurh.	Pertabgurh.
Banswarra.	

4. Seven* States, subscribers to the endowment, are as yet unrepresented at the College.

5. *Visitors to the College.*—Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jeypoor and Kishengurh paid together a visit to the College in December; and the former, on returning to Jeypoor, expressed his wish to be permitted to present to the College library a complete set of elementary scientific apparatus, a generous proposal which was gratefully accepted. The gift will be of great use, and heartily appreciated by the boys.

During the cold weather the College was also visited by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

6. *Mr. J. W. Laing, B.C.L., succeeded in the Head Mastership by Mr. J. W. Alexander.*—During the vacation of 1877 Mr. J. W. Laing, B.C.L., received the appointment of guardian and tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Itana of Jhallawar, a pupil at the College. He was succeeded as Head Master by Mr. J. W. Alexander, for many years tutor to the Raja of Durbungah. I was sorry to lose Mr. Laing's services, but he has been most efficiently replaced by Mr. Alexander, under whose supervision increased progress has been made both in study and at manly sports.

7. *Improvement.*—In the upper classes the improvement on the whole is less marked than I could wish. At the same period of life, fifteen or sixteen, at which most English lads begin to show the effect of early training by quickened intelligence and growing interest in their studies, the majority, at least of these Rajpoot lads, seem to come to a sudden intellectual stand-still, and to become both unwilling and unable to make further progress, if indeed they do not actually retrograde. This is not the place for speculation on the causes of this phenomenon, not, I believe, an unusual one among all classes in India, but which is apparently most frequent in the highest ranks. I can only record the fact; but, on the other hand, I am glad to be able to state that the improvement of the younger boys, who joined the College utterly ignorant a couple of years ago, has been altogether beyond expectation. More than one, at first utterly idle, and apparently stupid, has made rapid progress during the last few months. This is a hopeful fact, attributable, I believe, in great measure, if not entirely, to the improved stamina evoked by the enforced regular hours and physical training. On these, when commenced in early youth, and continued through puberty, I am inclined to place the only hope of combating the lethargic tendency which appears to form the main obstacle to the intellectual improvement of the classes for whose education the Mayo College was founded.

8. *Health.*—The health of the College has been good. There have been but three cases of serious illness among the pupils, two arising from hereditary disease, and the third from an accident. Certain cases of sickness among the very numerous followers induced me in November last to entertain a Native Doctor, and establish a dispensary in the grounds, a contingency long since anticipated. It has been found

practicable, however, to defray the cost out of the book and play fund ; and thus no extra charge has been thrown upon the College or the pupils. Daily inspection of the houses has had the effect of reducing to a great extent the cases of minor contagious disease formerly far from unfrequent.

9. *Arrears of Book and Play Fund.*—Having mentioned the book and play fund, I may take this opportunity of remarking that the difficulty that is experienced in obtaining payment of the trifling subscription on this account, fifty rupees per annum from each pupil, is very regrettable, considering that it is the only fee payable, and that it provides books, stationery, and paraphernalia for sports and games, as well as medical attendance for the boys and their servants. I trust that an appeal to procure payment of the very heavy arrears, which I am about to make to the States individually, may obviate the necessity for bringing this matter before the Council at its next meeting.

10. *Public Works. Buildings completed.*—All the residences for which funds have been provided are now complete, with the exception of that for Jhallawar, of which the lower story is finished.

11. *Main building.*—After many years delay, and the preparation of several designs, the main building is at last fairly commenced, and there appears every prospect of its being ready for use in a couple of years. The earlier projects were found, on being estimated, to be too expensive, and I was directed to prepare a ground plan showing the minimum accommodation required. By devoting the central hall to use as a school-room on ordinary occasions, considerable economy of ground space was effected ; and on this basis drawings were prepared by Major Mant which met with the approval of Government. In September last Mr. Brassington was appointed Executive Engineer, and the foundations were commenced the next month. The foundation stone, forming part of the basement of the clock tower, was laid by your predecessor on the 5th of January. The plinth is now nearly complete, and some progress has been made with the superstructure. Of highly ornate design, and faced throughout with white marble, relieved by bands of black, the building can hardly fail to be a worthy memorial of the lamented Viceroy whose statue it will contain, and of whose generous solicitude for the nobles of India it will be an enduring memorial.

12. *Racket Court, &c.*—The racket court and swimming bath were completed at the date of the last report, but had not then been used. Both are highly appreciated, rackets especially seeming to be the English game to which the young Rajpoots are more likely to take kindly than any other. Unfortunately the facing of the front wall, made for the sake of economy of Portland cement, proved defective ; and requires complete renewal with cut stone. I have therefore inserted in the extraordinary budget the sum of Rupees 684 on this account.

13. *Gates.*—The necessity for gates at the three principal entrances was so much felt during the recent scarcity of grass as to compel me to erect temporary barriers. That at the main entrance may remain for the present. Until the main building is complete it cannot be used except for the works, and by that time the gates promised by the Maha-

raja of Ulwur may be expected. For the other two I think gates should be provided at once out of the accumulated fund. For the smaller entrance near the Jeypoor House Rupees 500 will suffice; for the approach next the railway Rupees 1,000 would be required.

These sums are therefore inserted in the extraordinary budget.

14. *Gymnasium*.—As stated in last year's report the original design for the covered play-ground and gymnasium proved too slight, and it was not completed till March last at a cost of Rupees 934 out of the Rupees 1,000 allotted in the budget for the purpose.

15. *Grounds*.—Great progress has been made during the past year in completing the clearance of the grounds. The old bund has been entirely levelled, the ground ploughed up in many places, stones and contractor's rubbish removed, and many trees planted and watered.

16. *Quarters for subordinates*.—Major Mant's sanctioned design includes I find the guard-room and certain of the subordinates' quarters pointed out as necessary in paragraphs 25—27 of last year's report. The buildings are now in progress, and will serve to house the guard, the riding-master, and the Office clerk, besides giving quarters and a dispensary to the Native Doctor. For the infirmary and for quarters for the second master the necessity continues to exist.

17. *Residence for miscellaneous students*.—Vacancies in the Ajmere house have hitherto enabled me to find quarters for the few students for whom accommodation has not been provided by their States, and for the Raja of Lambargaran, the only pupil not belonging to Rajpootana as yet admitted to the College. But if the number under these categories should increase, it may become necessary to provide special accommodation. This may, I think, be most conveniently and economically done by adding a wing to the existing *Ajmere* house, which would then become the *College* or *Government* residence. I have asked the Executive Engineer to prepare a design for such an addition, providing accommodation for six extra students, and on its completion will do myself the honor to submitting it for your approval with a proposal for providing funds for its erection.

18. *Finance*.—The generosity of Government in taking on itself the entire pay and allowances of the Principal renders a review of the last and the preparation of the present annual budget a far more easy and satisfactory task than on any former occasion.

19. *Endowment*.—Four thousand rupees was collected out of the outstanding arrears of endowment during the past year, leaving the sum of Rupees 10,250 unpaid. The College now possesses Rupees 6,03,800 in four per cent. Government paper. Its certain income for the current year amounts therefore to Rupees 24,152, and it is hoped that the arrears of endowment may be paid at an early date, so as to be invested in time to pay interest for the second half year. Should this expectation fail to be fulfilled, the amount is so trifling as to affect the budget in no appreciable degree.

20. *Income and Expenditure for past year*.—Appendix B consists of a statement of income and expenditure for the past year; by which it

will be seen that the realised income fell short of the estimate by Rupees 70 only, due to a lesser amount of arrears of endowment having been collected than was anticipated.

Among the items of expenditure the following only call for remark. Government having defrayed the whole amount of the Principal's salary and allowances for the last seven months of the year, a saving of Rupees 1,750 was effected under this head. This, added to the diminution in absentee and pension charges due to the same cause, enabled us to defray a charge for Library amounting to Rupees 542 from income instead of throwing it upon the accumulated fund, and to change an estimated surplus of Rupees 74 into an actual surplus of Rupees 1,351. The only other item calling for remark is the saving of Rupees 445 under the head of Prizes caused by the postponement of the prize-giving till the cold weather. On the other hand, Rupees 528 was spent in College furniture for which no estimate had been entered in the budget.

21. *Budget Estimate for 1878-79.*—Appendix C shows the Budget Estimate of ordinary income and expenditure for the current financial year. It mainly differs from that for last year in the omission of all charges on account of the Principal's salary and allowances. Mr. Alexander having passed the prescribed examination, the Head Master's salary is shown at the full amount of Rupees 500 per mensem for the whole year. The expected increase in the number of students has induced me to add to the estimate for educational staff a second Urdu tutor at Rupees 50 per mensem. He will not, however, be entertained till positive necessity for his services may arise. The only other item inviting special attention is the transfer of expenditure under the head of "Library" from the accumulated fund to ordinary income.

22. *Accumulated Fund. Expenditure for past year.*—At the date of the last Annual Report the balance of the accumulated fund at our disposal amounted to Rupees 19,073, expenditure from which was sanctioned as follows:—

	Rs.			
Balance of furniture	895
Covered play shed	1,000
Gymnastic apparatus	1,000
Magic lantern	500
Improvements to grounds	2,000
Library	1,000
Total	6,395

Of this the following has been spent:—

	Rs. a. p.		
Balance of furniture for Principal's house ...	853	8	9
Covered play shed	934	0	0
Magic lantern	548	8	3
Improvements of grounds	1,997	14	6
Total	4,333	15	6

On the other hand the accumulated fund has been swelled by the following items :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Surplus of income over expenditure, 1877-78 ...	1,351
Interest on Endowment Fund for 1876-77, not drawn till 1877-78	410
Interest on 14,500 Government paper at 4 per cent. ...	580
Total	<u>2,341</u>

Thus the accumulated fund has been diminished during the year by Rupees 1,992-15-6 only, and now stands in round numbers at Rupees 17,080, of which Rupees 14,500 still remains invested in 4 per cent. Government paper.

23. *Proposed expenditure for the present year.*—Expenditure from the fund is recommended under the following heads, the necessity of which has been already explained :—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Fencing front wall of racket court with cut stones ...	684
Gymnastic apparatus sanctioned last year but not expended owing to non-completion of playing shed }	1,000
Gate at Railway or north entrance ...	1,000
Gate at Jeypoor or south entrance ..	500
Total	<u>3,184</u>

Under the head of Improvements, I shall ask for nothing this year. Should necessity arise for any expenditure on the grounds not fairly classifiable as “Conservancy,” I will make special application on the subjects. At present I foresee no such necessity.

24. In conclusion it is my duty to state that my warmest thanks are due to Mr. Alexander, the Head Master, for his unremitting exertions in and out of study ; and that I have had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Carter, the Second Master, and the rest of the educational staff have performed their special duties during the session.

Appendix A.

List of pupils in the Mayo College on the 1st of April 1878, in order of admission.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title or that of nearest relative.	Date of admission.
1	Mahtab Sing	Kachwaha, Naruka	Jeypoor	15	Son of the Thakoor of Nidar	1st November 1875.
2	Karan Sing	" " Khangarot	"	11	Grandson of the Thakoor of Johnir	"
3	Sheonath Sing	" " "	"	14	Son of the Thakoor of Duda ..	"
4	Jowahir Sing	" " Rajawat	"	9	Thakoor of Baniana ..	"
5	Ramnath Sing	" " "	"	14	" " Piplar ..	"
6	Zalim Sing	Rahtore, Jodha	Marwar	12	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja	23rd "
7	Prithi Sing	Kachwaha, Rajawat Chatoorbhuj.	Jeypoor	14	Son of the Thakoor of Dagru ..	24th "
8	Madan Sing	Rahtore, Udawat Mirattia	Marwar	14	} Nephews of the Thakoor of Raipoor	9th February 1876.
9	Hari Sing	" " "	"	11		
10	Umed Sing	Sesodia, Sagtawat	Ajmere	16	Son of the Thakoor of Savar ..	"
11	Sawant Sing	Rahtore, Jodha	"	18	Thakoor of Kahanla	"
12	Kalian Sing	" " "	"	14	" of Junia ..	"
13	Kalu Sing	" " "	"	19	" of Golla ..	"
14	Zalim Sing	Jhala	Jhalawar	14	Maharaj Rana ..	25th March
15	Jwala Pershad	Bauin, Khandelwal	Ulwur	15	Son of Rao Har Daksli	10th June
16	Raghunath Sing	Chohan	"	15	Son of the Thakoor of Takarpoor	"
17	Mul Sing	Rahtore, Jodha	Marwar	16	Rao Raja, brother of His Highness the Maharaja	20th August
18	Sangram Sing	" " "	Ajmere	11	Son of the Thakoor of Para ..	27th "
19	Phul Sing	Kachwaha, Naruka	Ulwur	10	Thakoor of Para ..	10th October
20	Sultan Sing	Rahtore, Mirattia	Marwar	12	" of Maroth ..	11th November

21	Nahar Sing	...	Sesodia	...	Meywar	...	16	Thakoor of Sanwar...	...	4th December 1876.
22	Chatar Sing	...	Rahtore, Mirattia	...	"	...	16	" of Rupahalli	...	" "
23	Ganpat Sing	...	Khawas, Rahtore, Jodha	...	"	...	16	Son of Moti Sing, Jaghiredar of Kishengurh	...	" "
24	Bairi Sal	...	Jodia, Rajput	...	"	...	17	Son of the Thakoor of Lawa	...	5th "
25	Akhey Sing	...	Sesodia	...	"	...	11	Son of the Raja of Bancra	...	11th February 1877.
26	Fathi Sing	...	Rahtore, Jodha	...	Marwar	...	16	Son of Zorawar Sing, brother of His Highness the Maharaja	...	19th July "
27	Balbhadr Sing	...	Chohan, Hada	...	Jhallawar	...	13	Thakoor of Pipakheri	...	" "
28	Madho Sing	...	Kachwaha, Naruka	...	Ulwur...	...	14	" of Bijna	...	20th "
29	Sawai Sing	...	Gor Rajput	...	"	...	14	" of Chumrawali	...	" "
30	Durjan Sing	...	Kachwaha, Naruka	...	"	...	13	" of Jaoli	...	" "
31	Daulat Sing	...	"	...	"	...	10	" of Khora	...	" "
32	Simbhu Sing	...	Rahtore, Champarat	...	Marwar	...	11	" of Awa	...	26th "
33	Ghias-ud-din Ali Khan	...	Musalman, Synd	...	Ajmere	...	17	Hereditary guardian of the shrine of Kutbadin	...	27th "
34	Agar Sing	...	Rahtore, Bidawat	...	Bickaneer	...	15	Grandson of Thakoor of Kanwari	...	10th September "
35	Amar Sing	...	"	...	"	...	8	Son of the Thakoor of Charwas	...	" "
36	Jai Chand	...	Katoj, Rajput	...	Punjab	...	16	Raja of Lambargar, Kangra	...	1st March 1878.
37	Bhaunwar Pal	...	Jadoo	...	Karauli	...	16	Rao of Hadaoti and son of His Highness the Maharaja	...	16th "
38	Gyan Sing	...	Rahtore, Bidawat	...	Bickaneer	...	17	Related to the Thakoor of Kanwari	...	20th "
39	Muhamad Abd-ul-Alim Khan...	...	Musalman, Pathan	...	Tonk	...	13	Son of Sahibzadah Obaid-ul-lah Khan	...	21st "

(Sd.) O. ST. JOHN, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix B.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure, 1877-78 and 1878-79.

	Estimated Receipts, 1877-78.	Actual Receipts, 1877-78.	Estimated Receipts, 1878-79.		Estimated Expendi- ture, 1877-78.	Actual Expenditure 1877-78.	Estimated Expendi- ture, 1878-79.
Interest on endowment ...	...	...	...		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	24,142	21,072	24,357	<i>Salaries.</i>			
				Principal (less Rupees 12,000, contributed by Govern- ment) ...	4,200	2,450	...
				Masters and Teachers ...	12,980	12,596	14,340
				Accountant ...	360	687	960
				Servants ...	916	770	912
				Guard ...	414	414	414
				<i>Contingent Charges.</i>			
				Medical attendance ...	600	600	600
				Library ...	...	542	1,000
				Travelling allowance ...	250	296	560
				Stationery ...	300	300	300
				Petty contingencies ...	560	650	800
				Prizes ...	500	55	600
				Furniture for College ...	...	528	...
				<i>Public Works.</i>			
				Conservancy of garden and grounds ...	2,200	2,485	2,400
				Absentee and pension charges ...	888	349	403
				Totals	24,068	22,721	23,220
				Surplus	71	1,351	1,128
Total ...	24,142	21,072	24,357	Grand totals	24,142	24,072	24,357

(Sd.) O. St. John, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix C.

Budget Estimate of ordinary Income and Expenditure for 1878-79.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		
Details.	Amount.	Total.	Details.	Amount.
Interest on Rupees 60,33,000 Government four per cent. paper...	Rs. 24,152	24,357	<i>Salaries—</i>	Rs.
Interest for six months on Rupees 10,250 balance of endowment still unpaid.	205		Head Master @ 500 per mensem	6,000
			Second Master @ 300 "	3,600
			Hindi tutor @ 100 "	1,200
			1st Urdu tutor @ 100 "	1,200
			2nd " @ 50 "	600
			1st Under-Master @ 40 "	480
			2nd " @ 30 "	360
			Writing Master @ 15 "	180
			Riding Master @ 60 "	720
			Office Accountant @ 80 "	960
			<i>Servants—</i>	
			Dufftri @ 15 per mensem	180
			6 Peons @ 7 each "	504
			1 Farrash @ 7 "	84
			2 Chaudikars @ 6 each "	144
			<i>Police Guard @ 34-8 per mensem</i>	414
			<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
			Medical attendance @ 50 per mensem	600
			Stationery	300
			Prizes	600
			Contingencies	800
			Travelling	500
			Conservancy of garden and grounds	2,400
			Library	1,000
			<i>Charges for absentee and pension allowances—</i>	
			Hindi tutor @ 12 per cent. on Rupees 1,200	144
			1st Urdu tutor @ 12 " on " 1,300	144
			Accountant @ 12 " on " 960	115
			Surplus	...
Total	...	24,357	Total	24,357

(Sd.) O. St. JOHN, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix D.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Class list for session ending the 6th of April 1878.

Order.	NAMES.	MARKS OBTAINED DURING THE SESSION IN EACH SUBJECT.												QUARTERLY EXAMINATION MARKS.				REMARKS.	
		1st TERM.				2nd TERM.				3rd TERM.				October.	January.	April.	Total.		
		English.	Hind.	Urdu.	Total.	English.	Hind.	Urdu.	Total.	English.	Hind.	Urdu.	Total.						
	Full Marks	1,000	500	500	2,000	1,000	500	500	2,000	1,000	500	500	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	9,000	Grand Total.
1	Prithi Sing of Bagru, Jeypoor	750	355	303	1,408	903	357	710	1,911	831	402	327	1,560	796	831	691	2,324	6,993	General prize for proficiency.
	Form V.																		
1	Uned Sing of Sawar, Ajmere	838	418	237	1,493	763	335	332	1,327	731	377	219	1,327	737	695	567	2,019	6,166	Class prize for general proficiency.
2	Jwala Pershad of Ulwar	820	371	276	1,470	336	127	112	575	614	299	263	1,211	671	691	508	1,870	5,135	Prize for writing.
3	Jai Chand of Kangra, Panjab									790	355	339	1,484			612	612	2,126	
	Form III.																		
1	Kalian Sing of Innia, Ajmere	761	400	201	1,362	801	319	271	1,357	808	391	309	1,507	777	666	595	2,038	6,261	Class prize for general proficiency.
2	Sawant Sing of Kabanur, Ajmere	750	390	206	1,342	519	225	225	968	712	397	302	1,411	809	531	570	1,913	5,651	2nd ditto
3	Madan Sing of Rutarwar, Marwar	436	235	135	806	591	217	137	945	661	317	250	1,227	518	579	558	1,645	4,673	
4	Zalun Sing of Jodhpoor, Marwar	372	160	195	727	611	200	237	1,048	495	157	112	691	577	769	607	1,953	4,512	
	Form II.—Upper Division.																		
1	Kiran Sing of Johpur, Jeypoor	713	331	273	1,320	800	310	212	1,325	690	144	201	1,235	771	707	677	2,155	6,068	Class prize for general proficiency.
2	Bari Sal of Law i, Mewar	671	310	205	1,186	500	207	258	965	796	123	236	1,155	851	565	780	2,196	5,802	2nd ditto.
3	Darjan Sing of Jaoli, Ulwar	531	236	233	1,003	635	261	277	1,135	716	337	263	1,316	695	810	715	2,259	5,793	Prize for Arithmetic.
4	Madho Sing of Bynr, Ulwar	562	237	269	1,118	751	232	212	1,235	738	306	270	1,321	729	843	190	2,002	5,766	General prize for good conduct
5	Zalun Sing of Jhiliwar	576	120	211	1,009	696	231	219	1,216	736	291	276	1,306	651	697	657	2,009	5,629	and regular attendance.
6	Sheonath Sing of Dudu, Jeypoor	601	336	196	1,127	536	230	228	1,014	677	379	201	1,257	803	686	650	2,168	5,596	

FORM II.—LOWER DIVISION.

1	Balbadhr Sing of Pipakheri, Jhallawar	753	358	292	1,408	848	451	389	1,688	794	420	220	1,434	763	910	813	2,516	7,046	General prize for highest number of marks during session. Class prize for general proficiency.
2	Ruchnath Sing of Tatarpoor, Ulwar	622	277	209	1,108	550	186	186	922	755	307	250	1,312	569	626	719	1,914	5,236	
3	Fathi Sing of Jodhpoor, Marwar	644	292	307	1,233	778	373	364	1,515	302	150	150	602	840	945	...	1,785	5,135	
4	Kalu Sing of Golia, Ajmere...	515	306	140	961	567	276	105	948	571	233	116	980	379	314	513	1,206	4,095	
5	Ghiss-ud-din Ali Khan of Ajmere	...	...	...	...	455	202	167	824	551	300	301	1,192	...	729	612	1,371	3,387	Absent, sick.
6	Mul Sing of Jodhpoor, Marwar	424	145	102	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	

FORM I.—UPPER DIVISION.

1	Sangram Sing of Para, Ajmere	658	276	258	1,192	711	389	330	1,430	766	498	335	1,499	571	768	811	2,150	6,271	Class prize for general proficiency.
2	Chatar Sing of Rupnalli, Meywar	336	154	82	572	497	399	233	1,059	813	467	405	1,715	733	860	901	2,544	5,890	2nd ditto
3	Ganpat Sing of Kishengruha	292	248	196	736	390	218	289	897	715	273	206	1,234	425	510	670	1,635	4,552	ditto
4	Hari Sing of Raipoor, Marwar	508	120	88	716	459	199	121	779	421	221	160	802	516	567	526	1,609	3,906	
5	Ramnath Sing of Pipal, Jeypoor	...	...	...	...	392	141	96	629	739	388	388	1,515	...	789	845	1,634	3,778	
6	Jawahir Sing of Baniara, Jeypoor	402	198	226	826	249	99	98	446	393	154	178	725	564	554	539	1,667	3,664	Absent, sick.
7	Nahar Sing of Sanwar, Meywar	502	236	98	836	114	59	29	201	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	650	1,617	

FORM I.—LOWER DIVISION.

1	Agar Sing of Kanwari, Biekaneer	468	352	351	1,174	843	402	330	1,565	906	455	430	1,791	503	924	913	2,430	6,960	Class prize for general proficiency.
2	Phul Sing of Para, Ulwar	730	374	358	1,462	787	366	355	1,508	795	463	430	1,688	549	809	669	2,027	6,685	2nd ditto
3	Sawai Sing of Chunarwalli, Ulwar	752	387	410	1,549	821	162	455	1,436	815	280	460	1,555	508	721	737	1,966	6,508	Special prize for Urdu.
4	Akhey Sing of Banera, Meywar	708	326	284	1,318	441	299	134	934	623	420	320	1,363	669	782	765	2,216	5,831	Ditto for Hindi.
5	Sultan Sing of Marot, Marwar	752	330	334	1,416	549	233	290	1,072	600	369	318	1,237	638	722	588	1,943	5,723	
6	Sinbhu Sing of Awa, Marwar	709	282	194	1,188	645	239	218	1,102	700	308	299	1,307	504	768	638	1,910	5,507	Ditto for English.
7	Mahab Sing of Nidar, Jeypoor	506	218	218	942	252	53	43	343	233	114	149	546	680	...	730	1,420	3,256	

ELEMENTARY CLASS.

1	Daulat Sing of Khora, Ulwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Amar Sing of Charwas, Biekaneer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECENTLY JOINED, NOT CLASSED.

1	Bhaunwar Pal of Karanli
2	Gyan Sing of Kanwari, Biekaneer
3	Muhamad Abd-ul-alim Khan of Tonk

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